

CAL. GAZE.

JULY — DEC.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RENT OF MULBERRY LANDS.

THE following correspondence concerning the rent of mulberry lands in Bengal, is published for general information :—

Extracts from the Reports of the Commissioners regarding Agricultural Products of their Divisions.

THE rent for mulberry lands averages Rs. 4-8 per beegah, exclusive of "siwai" collections which are very frequent. The total expenses of cultivation average* Rs. 20 per beegah per annum. The outturn may be put at 32 "bojahs" per beegah.

* It would be nearer the mark to say Rs. 15 per annum, including rent of land.

Each "bojah" or bundle of leaf will fetch at least one rupee. A ryot can therefore calculate on obtaining a gross profit of Rs. 32 per beegah or a net profit of Rs. 12. He is speaking of ordinary years. There are seasons when from a mortality of the silkworms, the unfortunate cultivator can find no market for his produce. On the other hand, in very good years the price of the mulberry leaf will rise to Rs. 2 per bojah, which will give the cultivator as high a net profit as Rs. 44 per beegah. It may be supposed then that the production of mulberry leaves is a popular species of agriculture. It is checked, however, by the shortsighted rapacity of the zemindars, who not only decline to advance the ryot the prime outlay which is considerable, but demand an excessive rent for mulberry lands. The following is a too common example of this. A ryot scrapes together enough money to prepare 4 or 5 beegahs for mulberry. He (the ryot) is at once called upon to pay Rs. 5 per beegah rent for land for which he formerly paid perhaps Re. 1. A "khurcha" of say 12 annas in the rupee, is sure to be called for before he has long enjoyed his increased profits. He throws up his land in disgust, and the jungle soon claims its own. Mr. F. H. Skrine has himself seen acres of mulberry field, prepared at great expense, covered with jungle or maintaining less valuable crops. This is not a matter within the province of legislation, but depends solely on the good sense of the zemindar. It is to be hoped that the progress of enlightenment will open his eyes to a sense of his own advantage and counteract the decline in this important cultivation which has already set in.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Agricultural Department, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 717, dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1873.

4. With reference to Mr. Skrine's account of mulberry cultivation, His Honor desires that the Board will favor him with their opinion as to whether an occupancy ryot, who raises a rice field and makes it into a mulberry field, can under the law be made to pay enhanced rent on that account.

No. 288A, dated Fort William, the 31st May 1873.

From—D. J. McNEILE, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Agricultural Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 4 of Government order No. 717, dated 16th ultimo,

HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH.

I am directed to state that, if the land when leased to the ryot, say as rice land, was fairly priced in comparison with land of a similar quality in the neighbourhood, and the ryot by expending his own capital thereon had rendered it fit for mulberry cultivation, he would not, in the opinion of the Member in charge, be liable to enhancement of rent on the ground that the land had ceased to be used as rice land, and had become available for the production of mulberries. This, however, is a question which can only be determined on its merits in a competent court.

DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY AND DISTRICT ROADS.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 27th June 1873.

Minutes of a discussion at the Shrubbery, Darjeeling, on the 31st May 1873.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having to-day met by invitation the Municipal Commissioners and the planters of the district, and discussed these matters with them, together with the Deputy Commissioner of the district, it was agreed by a large majority, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, that the station municipality should be separated from the old Darjeeling hill territory now comprised in the municipality, and that the district beyond the station should be treated as other districts, the roads being managed by a District Road Committee.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed that the location rents within the station should go to the municipality, and the location funds and other rents applicable to local purposes outside of the municipality, to the District Road Fund.

The station, it was understood, would comprise the Jor Bungalow Bazar, the Birch Hill, probably the crest of the Lebong spur, and the roads, &c., appertaining to the ordinary use of the station.

The Gum Pahar Forest, though beyond the station limits, will still be locally managed, and will not be made over to the Forest Department. More particular orders on this subject will be issued hereafter. The Deputy Commissioner will prepare details of management for sanction.

3. The Deputy Commissioner will, in consultation with the residents, lay down the station limits, and submit them for sanction. He will also make a proposal for the municipal police under the new adjustment.

4. The dāk bungalows, &c., on the provincial cart road, including the rest-houses, will be made over to the District Engineer, and will be managed by him as attached to the road, under the Deputy Commissioner's general direction. The Kurseong Punkabaree road will be made over to the District Committee.

The road from Darjeeling to the Teesta will for the present be taken over as a provincial road.

5. The planters seem quite willing that some cess should be put on tea lands for local roads ; but after discussion it was deemed better for the present, looking to the difficulties of assessing the ordinary hill and terai holdings, and the imperfectly developed state of the district, that the road cess should not be immediately introduced. It will be better that the planters should be united to contribute towards particular roads by which they will benefit, such roads being made and kept up, only on condition of such contributions. For the present, the very limited road fund income will be devoted to the repairs of existing local roads, and to such new roads of a very petty and local character as the planters may contribute to.

6. The balance of the Improvement Fund and such sums as Government may grant will be held, as was formerly the case, as a reserve to be allotted to special works in the Darjeeling district under the special sanction of the Government. Money will especially be given to those roads to which the planters are willing to contribute. Orders on this subject will be issued to the Accountant-General, who will be asked to submit a statement showing exact amount at credit of this special fund.

7. The Executive Engineer will survey and report on the following roads without delay :—

A road to connect Punkabaree with the new cart-road.

A road up the valley of the Teesta from Sivok to the Teesta bridge.

A road connecting the valley of the Balasan with Punkabaree by the Balasan and the trans-Balasan portion of the district with the same point.

Mr. Lloyd has handsomely promised to make the bridge over the Balasan on this road.

The Executive Engineer is also authorized to take immediate measures to open a good bridle road up the Teesta valley. For the present, this will be treated as a provincial work.

8. It was deemed to be very desirable to give up the taxation on carts in Darjeeling, as these only use the provincial roads. The Deputy Commissioner will submit this proposal.

The Lieutenant-Governor is indisposed to put tolls on the Darjeeling roads at present.

9. The subject of medical attendance for the tea gardens was discussed, and the planters showed every willingness to arrange for proper attendance. It is understood that there already is a European doctor supported by the planters for the Terai. There are several medical men in Darjeeling, and as the Civil Surgeon has many duties, the Commander-in-Chief will be asked to permit the military medical officer also to engage in private practice in the neighbouring tea gardens. The great want seems to be a medical man to practise in the hill tea gardens round Kurseong, Hope Town, &c., both to watch over the coolies and to attend on the planters, their wives and families. The Lieutenant-Governor promised that if the planters would combine to get an efficient European doctor he would make an allowance to him, say Rs. 100 per mensem, for superintending the Kurseong dispensary and attending travellers. The Deputy Commissioner will try to arrange this. It may be a question whether Kurseong Municipality will be necessary. Perhaps if a small sum will suffice for conservancy, this had better be avoided, and a small grant might be made by Government.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th June 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	July 1st*	0.68	Weather excessively hot.	Aus dhan much injured. Rain much needed. Grain dearer.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	June 28th	0.88	Very hot and little rain...	Rain much wanted. Young seedlings in some parts are dying off. The cotton crop has been good.	Locusts appeared in the north of the district.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 28th	Nil.	Excessively hot, with dry westerly winds for the most part. Some showers of rain in the extreme east of the district.	The weather very unfavorable and prospects bad. Ploughing impossible. Tanks and wells very low.	Locusts have done some damage to rice nurseries. Cholera has abated.
	4 Midnapore	" 28th	1.45	No rain since Sunday. Very hot and trying.	Rain much needed. If it keeps off many days more, the rice crops on all high lands will be ruined.	Cholera has again broken out in places.
	5 Hooghly	" 28th	1.18	Excessively hot and dry; wind from south-east and south-west.	For want of rain aus dhan is in danger, and the sowing of amun dhan is also retarded for the same cause.	
	Howrah	" 28th	0.15	Scorchingly hot. A slight shower of rain fell in the first part of the week in almost all parts of the district.	Prospects of boro and aus dhan crops are bad; there is very little of the former in the district. The amun seedlings that have sprung up are withering. Jute and sunn have germinated. Sugarcane is drying up. No information received as to the extent the cultivators in the vicinity of the canal have used its water for irrigation, but more amun sown in Baguan.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pargunnahs	July 1st	0.34	Weather oppressively hot and rain very much needed.	Crops are reported to have suffered from want of rain in Baraset, Barrackpore, and Bascerhat sub-divisions.	General health good. Only two deaths from cholera at Bascerhat.
	7 Nuddea	June 28th	1.01	Extremely hot and dry.	The crops have not as yet suffered much from drought; but a continuance of this weather must do mischief. No apparent signs of change.	Cholera has broken out at Birnagar.
	8 Jessore	" 28th	2.30	Weather close and sultry. Rain at intervals. A severe thunder-storm on the 22nd June.	The prospects of indigo and general crops are good. In the north more rain wanted.	
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 20th	0.12	Extremely hot and oppressive; a very slight rainfall on Monday; hot wind during the rest of the week.	Want of rain is severely felt and the young crop is suffering. Ploughing continues in all parts. Some crops destroyed by locusts. Particulars called for.	Two more flights of locusts passed over the 25th and 27th from south-east to north-west.
	10 Dinagpore	" 28th	Nil.	Very damp, hot, and steamy weather, all the week.	Good. More rain wanted generally.	A large flight of locusts passed over the station towards north-west.
	11 Maldar	" 28th	0.05	Excessively hot and dry...	Rain much wanted. The prospects of the bhadoi and amun crops are not very favorable.	On the 24th and 25th June large flights of locusts passed and repassed over the district.

* Telegram of the 1st July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i> 1873.						
RAJSHAHY DIV.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye	June 28th	0.10	Exceedingly hot. On three afternoons clouds gathered as for a storm, but passed over, on the first occasion after a short shower, and on subsequent days after a little thundering.	The mulberry, sugarcane, indigo, and paddy crops are healthy, but require more rain.	
	13 Rungpore	" 28th	0.64	Very warm	More rain wanted	
	14 Bograh	" 28th	1.0	Hot, with storms and scanty rain.	More rain is needed for everything.	
	15 Pubna	" 28th	0.24	Weather fair and very hot and close. Light rains on the 20th.	Rain is greatly wanted for all crops, but especially for indigo and aus crop.	
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	" 28th	0.14	The weather has been unusually fair throughout the week.	The crops both in the hills and terai are progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 28th	1.24	Unusually little rain the time of the year, and great heat.	Bladoi and jute promise very well.	
	Cooch Behar	" 28th	5.37	Hot and sultry	Favorable.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	July 1st*	2.64	Weather very hot, with occasional storms.	Prospects of crops good. More rain wanted. Rivers very low.	
	19 Furreedpore	June 28th	0.28	Hot and close, at times intense	Drought for this time of the year unprecedented. Rice crops, especially aus on very high lands, seriously injured from want of rain, and much anxiety felt on account of its keeping off up to so late a period. River rising gradually, but as yet not sufficiently high to flood even the low lands.	
	20 Backergunge	" 28th	0.56	Rainy	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 28th	3.37	Rain on four days of the week; the other days extremely hot.	There has been sufficient rain, and the crops are doing very well.	
	22 Sylhet	" 21st	6.86	Very cool	Good. Aus and kataria crops nearly all sown.	
	23 Cachar	" 21st	3.61	Cloudy, with rain	The seedlings are coming up, and the aus crop also, but there has not yet been enough rain. Tea better.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	" 21st	12.35	Rain has fallen nearly every day, and seems to have been general over the district.	The rain has enabled the cultivators to commence field work, and ploughing is going on actively.	Cholera only in Ras kama and Jangra in Cox's Bazar
	25 Noakhally	" 21st	12.09	Constant rains throughout the week.	Sowing of aus dhau completed, and that of aman dhau commenced.	
	26 Tipperah	" 28th	2.58	Rain and bright sunshine alternately at headquarters. The local reports show that rain was more frequent generally in the interior.	The weather has been very seasonable, and the results all that could be wished.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 21st	4.90	Rain during the whole week, with constant heavy squalls.	The prospects of joom crop are good. Cotton plants are thriving very well, as also the paddy.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 21st	6.30	Heavy rain in the beginning and latter part of the week.	The dhau sown has fairly commenced germinating. Sowing and ploughing still going on. The joom cultivation in the hills promises well.	

* Telegram of the 1st July received on the same day.

No.	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.						
1873.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	July 1st*	0.68	Weather very hot, dry, and unseasonable.	Bladoi crops suffering greatly from want of rain.	Cholera prevalent all over the district, though not in an epidemic form.
	29 Gya	June 28th	Nil	Unseasonably hot	Rain very much wanted. Weather altogether unseasonable.	Cholera and small-pox rife.
	30 Shahabad	" 28th	Nil	Storms in parts of the district; at head-quarters no rain, but strong hot west wind; heat intense; weather very unseasonable.	Constant irrigation required to keep sugarcane and murwa alive. Very little dhan sown as yet. Indigo being burnt up in places owing to drought and heat. Rain very much required. No return from Buxar.	Prices rising. Cholera increasing.
	31 Tirhoot	" 28th	0.08	Intensely hot	From sub-divisional reports it appears that dhan, sugarcane, indigo, cotton, murwa, makai, and sati, are coming on well, and the prospects favorable; more rain wanted.	
	32 Saran	" 28th	Nil	Weather extremely hot, with west wind.	Rain most urgently wanted. The moisture in the fields has dried up, and the crops on the ground are being scorched by the heat. The bladoi and khureef sowings are for the present at a standstill.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Champaran	" 28th	1.20	Sultry, variable winds.	There has been no rain since Saturday last. The want is beginning to be felt.	
	34 Monghyr	" 28th	0.39	Weather remarkably unseasonable; hot and dry winds have been blowing for the last week; no signs of rain.	The ground is almost as dry as it was in March. At present the prospects of crops are very bad.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	July 1st*	0.52	Hot week, with hot west winds.	More favorable reports of crops in the north than in the south. Rain generally wanted.	Small-pox still prevalent in Bhaugulpore.
	36 Purneah	June 28th	0.11	Very hot and unseasonable; west wind up to date of report.	Rain much wanted for rice crops.	A large flight of locusts passed over on the 28th, flying west.
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	" 28th	0.02	Very hot and dry for the time of the year; little rain has fallen anywhere, and it is very unseasonable.	General, seed dhan, and other crops very backward, much remains to be sown, and those on the ground are suffering for want of rain. The general and seed dhan which have survived the drought are in many places being destroyed by locusts.	Locusts spread over a great part of the district.
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	July 1st	0.14	Heavy rain on the 30th June. Rain at Juggat-singapore and Jyepore sub-divisions, but none at Kendrapara.	More rain needed.	
	39 Pooree	June 21st	1.70	Cloudy, with occasional rain.	Sarad seed, sown last week, has come up, but the seed which had come up last week is suffering from want of rain. In some places preparation for sowing is being made. Beali crop is being sown in certain places. Sugarcane being earthed up. Cotton is being gathered in some places. Khurda sub-division. —sowing of Khurda paddy still continues. The rising of paddy crops appears flourishing. The late rain has much benefited the sugarcane. Land is under preparation for casting the seeds of the winter crops.	No case of cholera heard of.
	40 Balasore	" 28th	Nil	Very close and sultry. Rain much wanted.	Crops progressing favorably.	

* Telegram of the 1st July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>	1873.				
41	Hazareebaugh	June 28th	0.28	Hot and sultry, with very little rain here and there.	Most uncertain. Rain much wanted. Crops sown in great peril.	Small pox all over the district.
42	Lohardugga	" 28th	0.12	Sultry and hot	The sowings are going on in Chota Nagpore, but rain is anxiously looked for. In Palamow great fears are entertained as to the prospects, if rain does not come shortly.	
43	Singbhoom	" 21st	1.43	Seasonable, but more rain required.	Satisfactory generally.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 28th	0.28	A few partial and slight showers of rain.	The crops on the ground are suffering very much for want of rain, and unless the regular rains set in within the next week, the result will be, it is feared, disastrous.	Cholera and small-pox still prevailing.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 21st	2.87	Wet and cool. Scarcely a day passed without rain.	Prospect of crops good. Reaping of early assa dhan has commenced in some places.	Public health good. Cholera and small-pox almost disappeared.
46	Kamroop	" 30th*	0.21	Weather hazy and hot, with occasional cool winds.	Assa crop being reaped. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane crops, favorable. Halsee dhan being sown in nurseries.	Public health good.
47	Darrung	" 21st	5.84	Temperature high; little breeze; constant rains, with heavy fogs.	Ploughing going on. Planters complain they can get no sun to dry tea leaf.	Cholera reported in the eastern part of the district. Fever prevalent.
48	Nowgong	" 21st	5.35	Cloudy, squally, and rainy, during the whole week.	The weather is favorable to the assa dhan crop, which is doing well, as also the two dhan. Tea operations progressing favorably.	Some cases of cholera in the Jazeethanah. A few deaths from cattle murrain.
49	Seelasaigor	" 21st	5.10	Fair days, with cloudy ones alternately. One or two short heavy rain-storms, with lightning and thunder.	The sowings for the rice crops are being pushed on, good rain having now fallen. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease still prevalent.
50	Luckimpore	" 21st	4.93	The whole week was cloudy and wet. Rain fell every day. North Luckimpore.—Rain; throughout the week cool and cloudy.	Prospects of crops good.	Cholera still occurring here and there. General health of district good.
51	Naga Hills	" 14th	1.68	Rain general throughout the district. Dense fogs in the station, often lasting throughout the day.	The late showers have done much good, and the prospects are improving.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 21st	5.64	Heavy rain has fallen throughout the hills.	The crops are coming on well. The rain has done much good, and early potatoes of good quality are already in the market.	Cholera still prevails at Cheera, and on the road from Shillong to Gowhatty; but it is on the decrease.
53	Garohills	" 21st	17.32	Very wet week; continued rain. 21st less rain, but a good deal of wind.	The weather has been seasonable, and the rain has done the crops much good. The dhan looks very promising.	

* Telegram of the 30th June received on the 1st July.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA. STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 1st July 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th June 1873.		Rain from 15th to 21st June 1873.		RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.70	2.80	14.51	21st June.			
		Cutwa	0.10	2.10	12.31	ditto.			
		Culina	Nil	0.82	8.60	ditto.			
		Bond-Bond	Nil	1.64	11.70	ditto.			
	Ranecorah	Ranecorah	0.01	2.78	8.27	ditto.			
		Jehanabad	0.32	0.53	7.24	ditto.			
		Ranecorah	0.10	1.35	12.01	ditto.			
		Sooree	0.10	1.27	6.40	ditto.			
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.59	1.96	15.50	ditto.			
		Tumlook	0.86	0.91	8.66	ditto.			
		Gurubetta	0.54	0.70	10.61	ditto.			
		Contal	{	0.80	2.20	7.09	ditto.		
	Hooghly	{	0.63	2.92	10.32	ditto.			
		Hooghly	1.73	0.31	10.73	ditto.			
Scrumpore		1.84	0.27	10.00	ditto.				
Howrah		2.05	0.71	10.36	ditto.				
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.									
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.70	1.20	8.88	ditto.			
		Calcutta	2.50	0.90	10.73	ditto.			
		Alipore	2.55	1.13	10.53	ditto.			
		Alipore Jail	2.30	0.95	9.66	ditto.			
		Russeerhaut	1.38	4.01	11.32	ditto.			
		Baraset	0.20	1.00	6.40	ditto.			
		Diamond Harbour	2.36	0.21	9.45	ditto.			
		Barripore	1.22	1.53	12.78	ditto.			
		Satkherah	1.72	4.12	14.10	ditto.			
		Barrackpore	1.81	0.20	10.22	ditto.			
		Dum-Dum	1.14	1.00	9.23	ditto.			
		Kishinaghur	1.20	0.93	11.47	ditto.			
	Nudda	Bongong	3.08	2.30	11.46	ditto.			
		Mohorpur	0.88	1.86	11.00	ditto.			
		Choodangah	0.81	0.65	11.03	ditto.			
		Kooshtea	0.40	0.45	11.73	ditto.			
	Jessore	Ranghat	2.13	Not rec.	7.83	14th June.			
		Jessore	0.21	5.34	13.28	21st June.			
		Nural	1.39	4.47	18.81	ditto.			
		Rhodunah	1.30	8.30	7.42	ditto.			
		Jendiah	0.86	2.61	12.48	ditto.			
		Razirhaut	1.07	4.24	18.17	ditto.			
		Mogorah	0.30	2.07	11.03	ditto.			
		Barhampore	0.20	1.50	6.08	ditto.			
Moorshedabad	Ramporehaut	0.49	1.35	5.35	ditto.				
	City Moorshedabad	0.15	0.80	3.87	ditto.				
	Junepore	1.23	1.05	7.50	ditto.				
	Azimungah	0.30	0.00	5.40	ditto.				
	Lalgolia	0.71	1.32	6.59	ditto.				
	Dinapore	8.80	0.37	20.65	ditto.				
	Maldah	2.32	0.80	6.29	ditto.				
	Benalesh	1.37	1.93	9.26	ditto.				
PAJSHAWY.	Rangpore	Nattore	0.22	4.21	14.14	ditto.			
		Rangpore	2.14	7.62	22.05	ditto.			
		Rhowanungah	0.36	0.78	10.70	ditto.			
		Titalya	17.22	3.38	22.16	ditto.			
	Bograh	Bograh	2.07	1.30	11.67	ditto.			
		Yubna	3.84	1.10	17.22	ditto.			
		Serajunge	Not rec.	1.22	9.90	ditto.			
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	{	ditto	Not rec.	14.80	31st May.			
		Telegraph Office							
	Hospital	3.56	7.42	25.16	21st June.				
	Julporee	Julporee	21.53	2.60	34.19	ditto.			
		Fallacotta	20.04	7.24	50.46	ditto.			
	Coch Behar Tributary State	Bodah	11.10	5.48	20.98	ditto.			
		Coch Behar	26.26	7.27	58.88	ditto.			
	Bhutan Doorga	Buxa	10.15	6.61	40.88	ditto.			
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.								
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca	1.33	3.25	23.17	ditto.			
		{	0.60	3.41	17.26	ditto.			
		Hospital							
		Moonshegunge	1.20	2.63	21.20	ditto.			
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge	1.30	1.80	14.63	ditto.			
		Furzedpore	0.77	1.63	20.07	ditto.			
		Gomundo	0.90	2.34	14.08	ditto.			
	Rackerungah	Burrisaul	1.33	3.60	16.34	ditto.			
		Perozepore	0.27	4.60	18.38	ditto.			
		Madaripore	1.45	2.05	22.12	ditto.			
		Patockhally	4.15	5.24	32.17	ditto.			
	Mymensing	Dowat Khan	0.76	4.28	19.65	ditto.			
		Mymensing	3.69	0.62	20.50	ditto.			
		Jamulpore	0.60	3.24	10.34	ditto.			
		Atteah	0.35	3.17	14.14	ditto.			
	Sylhet	Kishoregunge	2.73	0.00	26.20	ditto.			
		Sylhet	6.10	6.54	47.51	ditto.			
Cachar	Cachar	8.90	3.61	42.05	ditto.				
	Hivikandy	0.13	Not rec.	33.31	14th June.				
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Koyah	0.58	3.00	31.00	21st June.			
		Chittagong	10.10	7.80	24.00	ditto.			
		{	11.98	7.48	31.25	ditto.			
		Telegraph Office							
	Noukhally	Cox's Bazar	5.55	20.66	47.08	ditto.			
		Noukhally	1.45	12.16	30.93	ditto.			
	Tipperah	Comilla	0.84	10.87	28.13	ditto.			
		Brahmanbariah	2.40	0.48	31.17	ditto.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rumkumtee Hill	5.18	4.90	23.54	ditto.			
		Hill Tipperah	1.03	6.70	23.32	ditto.			

From 1st February

Not received 8th to 14th June.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th June 1873.	Rain from 15th to 21st June 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	1.78	0.95	4.03	21st June.		
		Behar	0.90	1.44	3.57	ditto.		
		Barh	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.45	7th June.		
		Dinapore... { Jail ... Cantonment	1.50	1.90	4.06	21st June.		
	Gya	Gya	0.50	2.60	3.05	ditto.		
		Nowadah	0.93	0.59	2.03	ditto.		
		Aurungabad	0.31	0.71	2.30	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	Nil	0.22	2.38	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arrah	1.47	1.23	1.05	ditto.		
		Sasaram	1.30	0.50	3.91	ditto.		
Buxar		1.12	0.07	2.82	ditto.			
Bluhooah		0.70	0.10	2.53	ditto.			
BHAUGULPORE.	Tirhoot	Bluhooah	Nil	0.02	0.07	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore	2.14	1.85	8.90	ditto.		
		Durbhanga	1.51	2.33	6.35	ditto.		
		Hajipore	2.37	2.04	6.01	ditto.		
	Sarun	Mudhubani	3.43	0.95	8.40	ditto.		
		Seetmarea	4.40	4.95	12.70	ditto.		
		Tapore	2.50	2.40	8.12	ditto.		
		Chuprah	1.18	Not rec.	4.17	14th June.		
	Chumparun	Sewan	1.04	ditto.	4.38	ditto.		
		Motechuri	3.95	3.85	13.40	21st June.		
Bettiah		1.70	3.21	10.16	ditto.			
Monghyr		1.50	0.82	5.50	ditto.			
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Bogomera	1.13	0.80	4.90	ditto.		
		Jamone	0.80	1.82	4.35	ditto.		
		Bhaugulpore	3.36	1.35	6.58	ditto.		
		Koopool	2.28	2.19	7.57	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Mulheypoorah	3.97	1.15	8.59	ditto.		
		Bauka	2.35	2.85	8.58	ditto.		
		Samborn	2.14	Not rec.	5.50	14th June.		
		Purneah	5.06	0.04	11.53	21st June.		
	Purneah	Kishengunge	4.82	12.12	12.12	ditto.		
		Arrapah	5.55	0.20	10.00	ditto.		
Deoghur		4.90	0.25	5.92	ditto.			
Jamtara		0.91	Not rec.	0.91	31st May.			
ORISSA.	Southal Pergunnah	Rajmehal	Not rec.	1.12	3.68	21st June.		
		Pakour	0.77	0.40	2.63	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	1.37	0.03	0.11	ditto.		
		Godda	1.70	1.40	7.13	ditto.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office Hospital	1.10	0.90	0.70	ditto.	
			Jajipore	1.20	1.13	7.82	ditto.	
			Kendrapara	0.30	1.20	10.05	ditto.	
			Juantsingpore	0.60	3.00	12.70	ditto.	
		Pooree	False Point	0.70	1.62	8.73	ditto.	
			Pooree	1.00	1.00	7.75	ditto.	
Khurda			0.93	1.17	8.55	ditto.		
Balasore			0.95	1.77	5.81	ditto.		
Balasore		Balasore	2.58	0.62	16.47	ditto.		
		Bhadruck	0.56	0.19	6.62	ditto.		
	Jollasore	2.16	1.58	6.91	ditto.			
	Sorah	0.70	2.10	3.57	ditto.			
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Cuttack	Chandbally	0.70	1.30	5.57	ditto.		
		Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.19	7th June.		
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh { Jail Dispensary	0.93	1.20	3.16	21st June.	
		Pachumbha	0.20	0.73	3.30	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Ranchee	0.10	1.56	5.38	ditto.		
		Palanow	1.16	0.08	1.53	ditto.		
		Singbhoon	1.14	0.92	4.25	ditto.		
		Chelomase	1.76	1.31	10.12	ditto.		
	Mannbhoom	Purulia	0.95	0.85	6.71	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	0.70	0.95	5.15	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.		Goalparan	Goalparan	1.72	2.87	11.06	ditto.	
			Dhooorge	11.20	13.10	41.13	ditto.	
	Gowhatti		5.16	2.84	26.84	ditto.		
	Eurpottah		6.61	Not rec.	28.27	11th June.		
	Durrang	Tezpur	0.58	ditto.	21.55	ditto.		
		Mungledyo	1.13	ditto.	26.55	ditto.		
		Nowzong	2.65	6.04	24.16	21st June.		
		Sechsangor	1.95	Not rec.	31.03	14th June.		
	Sechsangor	Golachat	2.22	ditto.	2.22	ditto.		
		Jorchant	1.70	ditto.	1.66	ditto.		
Nazeerah		Not rec.	ditto.	2.45	7th June.			
LUCKIMPORE.		Luckimpore	Debrooghur	4.18	ditto.	35.12	14th June.	
	North Luckimpore		0.71	ditto.	29.54	ditto.		
	Saddya		4.11	ditto.	31.54	ditto.		
	Samoogoodting		3.98	ditto.	16.28	ditto.		
	Naga Hills	Shillong	5.08	ditto.	19.92	ditto.		
		Jaowai	12.88	ditto.	30.09	ditto.		
		Cherrapoonjee	4.71	ditto.	106.07	ditto.		
		Tura	3.20	17.32	42.92	21st June.		
	Garo Hills	Benares	Nil	0.20	0.83	ditto.		
		Akyah	13.70	11.70	53.60	ditto.		
							Not received 27th April to 10th May.	

CALCUTTA,
The 28th June 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th June 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June											
	22nd	10	29.517	29.535	83.0	85.7	73	S W	...	...	C	
	16	29.490	29.418	98.0	84.0	55	S	...	...	...	S	
	23rd	10	29.577	29.595	87.8	80.0	69	S	...	0.08	O, CK	
	16	29.501	29.519	95.0	81.0	61	S	...	...	...	C	
	24th	10	29.580	29.598	91.6	84.5	73	W S W	...	...	C	
	16	29.498	29.516	94.5	84.8	64	S W	...	...	...	S	
	25th	10	29.551	29.572	91.5	84.5	73	S by E	...	...	S, CK	
	16	29.487	29.485	98.0	81.7	48	N W	...	...	...	C, OK	
	26th	10	29.513	29.531	94.0	82.2	58	N by W	...	...	CS	
SALON ISLAND.	16	29.414	29.432	102.3	82.8	41	S by W	...	...	C		
	27th	10	29.538	29.556	95.2	83.6	59	S by W	...	...	CS	
	16	29.438	29.456	102.0	83.6	42	S	...	...	...	.....	b
	28th	10	29.583	29.601	94.0	81.5	65	S	...	...	CK	
	16	29.457	29.475	98.5	86.0	58	S	...	...	SK		
	22nd	10	29.535	29.541	93	86	74	S W	8.5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	16	29.416	29.453	91	86	80	S	11.4	...	N	o, m, scuds.	
	23rd	10	29.579	29.585	89	82	73	N N E	11.2	0.50	N	o, m, scuds.
	16	29.528	29.532	87	85	91	S E	8.6	...	C	o, m	
	24th	10	29.608	29.600	91	84	73	N N W	8.8	...	N	o, m
CHITTAGONG.	16	29.512	29.518	92	85	73	S	7.1	...	C	o, m	
	25th	10	29.559	29.565	94	85	67	S W	6.7	...	C	o, m
	16	29.493	29.499	95	86	68	S	6.8	...	C	o, m	
	26th	10	29.545	29.551	93	86	74	S S W	13.7	...	CK	b
	16	29.469	29.475	94	88	77	S	13.3	...	C	b	
	27th	10	29.570	29.576	94	85	67	S	13.0	...	N	b
	16	29.482	29.488	92	86	77	S	12.8	...	.....	b	
	28th	10	29.605	29.611	92	87	80	S	10.0	...	C	b
	16	29.500	29.515	92	85	73	S S E	11.9	...	N	b scuds.	
	MADRAS.	22nd	10	29.547	29.639	84	80	83	S S E	5.8	...	KS	u g
16		29.440	29.534	86	82	83	S W	12.6	...	...	K, KS	
23rd		10	29.558	29.650	87	82	79	E S E	3.7	...	K, CK	m
16		29.474	29.565	88	83	80	W S W	6.3	...	C	m	
24th		10	29.573	29.604	90	83	73	S	5.2	...	CK, K	m
16		29.491	29.582	89	83	76	S S W	7.7	...	...	K, KS	m
25th		10	29.586	29.658	83	77	78	N E	4.8	1.70	CK, KS, C	u
16		29.489	29.581	85	80	79	S	6.5	...	...	CK, KS	u
26th		10	29.539	29.631	86	82	83	S E	5.7	...	K, KS	m
16		29.476	29.568	86	83	87	S S W	13.3	...	...	K, KS	m
CUTTACK.	27th	10	29.578	29.670	86	83	83	E S E	7.0	...	K, KS	b, m
	16	29.471	29.582	88	82	76	S	12.1	...	.....	b, m	
	28th	10	29.598	29.690	85	81	83	S E	6.9	...	K, KS	m
	16	29.511	29.602	90	84	76	S W	8.2	...	...	K, CK	b, m
	21st	10	29.722	29.752	94	75	38	W N W	14	...	.....	cloudy.
	16	29.613	29.643	92	77	48	S E by E	13	...	...	...	c
	22nd	10	29.715	29.745	95	74	33	W by N	14	...	.....	c
	16	29.608	29.638	90	78	59	S S E	12	...	...	...	c
	23rd	10	29.738	29.768	96	75	34	W by N	13	...	.....	c
	16	29.647	29.677	90	79	50	E by S	9	...	.....	c	
ARAB.	24th	10	29.785	29.815	93	76	43	W	13	0.01	.....	cloudy.
	16	29.670	29.700	87	77	61	S S W	11	0.03	.....	cloudy.	
	25th	10	29.752	29.785	88	76	55	W	12	0.80	.....	c
	16	29.632	29.662	90	78	36	W by N	10	...	...	...	c
	26th	10	29.750	29.780	91	75	44	W by N	15	0.08	.....	b, c
	16	29.624	29.654	90	79	50	S	13	...	...	...	c
	27th	10	29.728	29.758	92	75	42	W by N	13	...	.....	b, c.
	16	29.606	29.636	90	79	50	S S E	13	...	...	...
	22nd	10	29.474	29.555	94	82	58	W	2.8	...	CS	
	16	29.354	29.440	100	81	41	W	3.7	...	...	CK, KS	m
ARAB.	23rd	10	29.527	29.608	91	81	63	W N W	10.2	...	C	
	16	29.410	29.497	102	80	35	W N W	4.1	...	...	C	
	24th	10	29.535	29.616	98	78	42	W S W	2.0	...	.....	b
	16	29.328	29.409	98	79	40	S	6.6	...	...	CS, KS	
	25th	10	29.476	29.557	97	79	42	W S W	2.7	...	C	b
	16	29.393	29.474	103	78	29	N N W	5.8	...	...	CK	b
	26th	10	29.478	29.559	99	78	36	W S W	3.3	...	CS	b
	16	29.381	29.462	102	79	33	W	0.2	...	...	CK	m, b
	27th	10	29.491	29.572	98	78	38	W	3.0	...	C	b
	16	29.388	29.469	104	79	30	W	4.8	...	...	CK	b
ARAB.	28th	10	29.524	29.605	98	80	43	N W	0.8	...	C, K	b
	16	29.428	29.509	95	80	40	S W	4.2	...	...	K, N	u
	22nd	10	29.815	29.836	83	79	83	S E	0.2	...	.....	g
	16	29.650	29.641	77	76	96	S W	1.0	2.10	...	...	b, g
	23rd	10	29.624	29.650	82	79	87	S E	0.8	...	.....	g
	16	29.541	29.562	85	82	87	S W	4.1	...	.....	b, g	
	24th	10	29.670	29.692	82	78	82	E	1.6	0.20	.....	g
	16	29.559	29.580	85	82	87	S W	3.0	...	...	g	
	25th	10	29.674	29.690	75	74	95	S W	1.9	0.40	.....	r
	16	29.680	29.692	81	77	82	S	0.1	0.10	.....	d	
ARAB.	26th	10	29.658	29.680	77	76	95	E S E	1.3	2.10	.....	r, t
	16	29.676	29.698	79	78	95	S E	0.8	0.60	.....	r, t	
	27th	10	29.677	29.698	83	81	91	E S E	1.2	...	.....	g
	16	29.670	29.691	86	82	83	S	2.3	...	...	b	
	28th	10	29.600	29.600	86	83	87	S S E	0.6	...	.....	b
16	29.662	29.673	89	83	76	W S W	2.1	...	...	.....	b	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th June 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height, above sea level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.	
		MEAN OF				SOLAR.				MEAN OF				HIGHEST.		MONTHLY RANGE.		LOWEST.		MEAN OF				Inches.	
		4 hours.				Day.				4 hours.				Day.		Day.		Day.		4 hours.				22 hours.	
		Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Mean.	No. of days.
Port Blair	100	29.767	29.840	29.785	...	151.3	27th	150.0	...	80.4	11.8	78.6	83.7	87.4	89.9	...	20th	93.0	16.0	77.0	...	68	...	1.08	8
Andras	27	29.765	29.785	29.782	...	126	...	...	...	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.37	3
Vizagapatam	31	29.766	29.788	29.820	29.711	118.5	6th	117.5	...	80.2	4.8	83.8	80.2	87.3	87.3	...	16th	94.5	14.5	87.0	...	68	...	0.10	1
Akyab	21	29.801	29.863	29.755	29.851	118.4	28th	117.0	68.9	59.7	17.5	73.2	81.3	87.9	88.9	79.4	14.15h	92.8	28.3	64.6	...	68	...	0.70	3
Police Point	187	29.768	29.749	29.816	29.703	113	...	...	...	83.1	80.7	84.5	82.9	84.5	84.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.05	3
Outlook	80	29.676	29.662	29.743	29.700	113	24th	160.0	73.6	100.1	22.1	78.0	80.4	89.3	85.1	82.3	27.28h	108.2	38.2	70.0	...	68	...	1.05	3
Saugor Island	6	29.755	29.726	29.819	29.704	113	19th	151.8	77.3	84.6	8.3	79.1	83.5	80.8	85.6	81.4	18th	90.2	21.3	65.9	...	68	...	1.63	3
Chittagong	90	29.747	29.728	29.804	29.692	113	16th	153.6	71.6	84.3	8.0	79.3	81.4	87.7	83.5	79.0	15th	91.7	32.5	65.0	...	68	...	1.63	3
Calcutta	18.11	29.731	29.706	29.802	29.673	113	13th	151.5	...	83.8	16.5	77.3	81.4	87.6	83.5	79.0	13th	103.5	32.5	65.0	...	68	...	1.63	3
Jessore	20	29.738	29.710	29.793	29.652	113	13th	151.5	...	83.8	16.5	77.3	81.4	87.6	83.5	79.0	13th	103.5	32.5	65.0	...	68	...	1.63	3
Dacca	85	29.734	29.722	29.802	29.687	113	14th	151.7	...	83.8	16.5	77.3	81.4	87.6	83.5	79.0	13th	103.5	32.5	65.0	...	68	...	1.63	3
Filchar	68.91	29.757	29.707	29.799	29.688	113	14th	151.7	...	83.8	16.5	77.3	81.4	87.6	83.5	79.0	13th	103.5	32.5	65.0	...	68	...	1.63	3
Ilazorebhang	20.14	29.757	29.707	29.799	29.688	113	14th	151.7	...	83.8	16.5	77.3	81.4	87.6	83.5	79.0	13th	103.5	32.5	65.0	...	68	...	1.63	3
Benarapore	64	29.653	29.682	29.731	29.581	113	6th	149.0	67.1	82.2	8.8	73.3	81.7	79.1	81.3	77.3	14th	103.0	39.0	64.0	...	68	...	0.11	3
Gya	847	29.653	29.682	29.731	29.581	113	15th	150.0	62.6	81.0	9.9	71.4	85.0	89.4	87.5	81.0	14th	104.9	41.0	67.0	...	68	...	0.68	5
Patna	179	29.653	29.682	29.731	29.581	113	15th	150.0	62.6	81.0	9.9	71.4	85.0	89.4	87.5	81.0	14th	104.9	41.0	67.0	...	68	...	0.68	5
Munghyr	160.4	29.554	29.541	29.526	29.482	144	18th	165.0	69.1	64.2	93.7	24.6	81.7	73.4	87.5	86.1	18th	136.8	36.8	66.1	...	49	...	0.73	3
Patna	69.45	29.554	29.541	29.526	29.482	144	18th	165.0	69.1	64.2	93.7	24.6	81.7	73.4	87.5	86.1	18th	136.8	36.8	66.1	...	49	...	0.73	3
Patna	886	29.418	29.415	29.484	29.334	150	12th	132.2	61.3	55.4	63.9	14.8	66.0	49.9	61.0	60.3	18th	65.0	24.6	43.4	...	77	...	5.60	16
Patna	263.74	29.418	29.415	29.484	29.334	150	12th	132.2	61.3	55.4	63.9	14.8	66.0	49.9	61.0	60.3	18th	65.0	24.6	43.4	...	77	...	5.60	16
Patna	879.7	28.801	28.792	28.873	28.742	131	11th	155.0	55.1	48.0	100.9	35.4	84.9	69.0	91.2	89.2	27th	103.7	50.0	55.7	...	23	...	NH	...

CALCUTTA—APRIL 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years	29.756	Mean temperature of 16 years	84.5	Mean humidity of 16 years	69	Mean rainfall of 16 years	213
Barometric pressure of 1873	29.731	Temperature of 1873	81.4	Humidity of 1873	75	Rainfall of 1873	184
Defect in 1873	...	Defect in 1873	0.2	Excess in 1873	0.1	Defect in 1873	29

CALCUTTA,

The 28th June 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea level, with anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.				
Port Blair.	29.790	83.9	..	5	4	13	...	14	8	10	...	22 S, 71° W	...	7.15	
Madras	29.822	84.8	...	1	4	11	25	12	6	1	...	06 S, 41 E	258.0	...	
Vizagapatam	29.797	86.3	...	6	14	15	22	12	40	5	...	37 S, 41 W	125.0	6.53	
Akyab	29.827	84.3	1	2	6	4	13	19	39	6	...	57 S, 61 W	134.8	6.86	
False Point	29.778	83.1	1	4	3	3	14	87	3	...	5	77 S, 37 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.750	86.0	...	4	3	8	53	35	3	1	12	69 S, 12 W	130.9	7.41	
Saugor Island	29.701	83.5	3	2	5	7	52	46	2	1	...	74 S, 16 W	351.9	3.03	
Cuttacogong	29.840	81.0	7	7	13	20	22	27	13	8	...	33 S, 9 W	183.5	5.68	
Calcutta	29.752	84.4	1	5	5	9	04	30	3	3	...	23 S, 8 W	223.1	...	
Jessore	29.746	83.4	2	2	4	14	53	28	4	5	8	64 S, 9 W	125.4	6.31	
Dacca	29.770	81.7	0	12	3	15	56	21	...	...	...	60 S, 6 E	178.0	5.15
Silet ar	29.819	77.5	11	24	25	0	3	9	13	15	11	24 N, 30 E	87.7	5.25	
Hazareebaugh	29.719	92.5	8	5	5	9	8	9	11	34	...	35 N, 60 W	174.2	6.41	
Berhumpore	29.728	86.0	3	12	11	19	25	20	8	4	16	33 S, 12 E	118.8	6.82	
Gya	Not recd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	Not recd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mouhlyr	29.715	85.1	7	25	47	3	2	9	10	5	10*	42 N, 69 E	108.3	8.21	
Darjeeling	.....	.....	...	...	24	10	10	11	43	20	2	30 S, 72 W	...	4.07
Gowalparah	29.812	75.0	7	3	29	20	22	13	0	4	...	46 S, 40 E	156.4	3.82	
Benares	29.720	80.3	2	2	1	7	7	7	01	5	28	52 S, 31 W	85.8	8.56	
Roorkee	29.683	86.8	...	0	3	24	1	11	7	11	57	11 S, 7 E	67.8	9.51	

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th June 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th June 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			R. in.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			in	Miles	In.		
June ...	22nd	29.480	98.5	70.5	142.0	88.8	82.7	79.0	0.74	S S W & S W	9.0	117.8	0.06	...	Cirri and cirrostrati high wind from 8 to 8½ and 9½ to 10 P.M. Thunder at 9½ P.M. Lightning from 7 to 11 P.M. Light rain at 8½ and 10 P.M.
	23rd	583	95.5	70.8	140.0	80.9	79.9	75.7	.70	S S W	0.5	154.7	0.02	...	Overcast cirrostrati and cirro-cumuli and cirri. Lightning at Midnight and from 8 to 10 P.M. Light rain at Midnight and 9½ P.M.
	24th	542	95.0	84.0	145.0	8.91	83.2	79.7	.75	S S W & S W	3.2	79.2	...	...	Overcast, cirro-cumuli, & strati. Brisk wind at 9½ P.M. Lightning at 8 & 9 P.M. Drizzled at 4½ A.M.
	25th	517	98.5	84.2	131.5	90.2	82.0	78.5	.69	N E & variable.	...	73.8	...	...	Overcast, cirro-cumuli and cirri.
	26th	472	102.3	84.5	145.0	92.1	83.2	77.0	.61	N W & S by W	...	106.9	...	●	Cirro-cumuli and cirri. Lightning on N. at 10 P.M.
	27th	492	102.8	85.3	145.0	92.4	81.6	79.9	.68	S by W & S	...	108.2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	28th	537	99.8	81.0	143.9	89.3	82.9	79.1	.73	S & S S W	4.3	169.6	0.3	...	Cirro-cumuli and overcast High wind between 5½ & 5½ P.M. Thunder at 6 P.M. Lightning from 6 to 9 P.M. Slight rain from 6 to 8 P.M.
	29th	543	97.2	82.0	142.0	88.0	83.4	80.6	.79	S S W & S S E	0.0	130.8	...	...	Strati, cirrostrati and overcast. Thunder from 2½ to 4½ P.M. Drizzled at 1 & 6½ P.M.
	30th	563	93.7	82.5	138.8	85.7	82.3	79.9	.83	S & S E	0.4	121.6	...	...	Strati, cumuli & overcast. Thunder from 12½ A.M. to 2½ P.M. Lightning at 3 P.M. Drizzled at 12½ A.M. 1 & 3 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in Column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	23.3
The max. temperature during the past nine days	...	102.8
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.8
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0.73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	(by lower rain gauge	0.38
	(by anemometer gauge	0.29
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.95
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th June	...	11.10
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	24.80

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st July 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1872-73, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1872, AND ENDING 31st MAY 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of May 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.			DALWA RICE IRRIGATION.			TOBACCO, COTTON, HULDEE, GINGER, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.			OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES.			SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.			Rainfall.			REMARKS.	
			Estimated full dis- charge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten pre- vious years for the same period.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	High Level, Canal, Range I.	675	185.55	16	...	16	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	2.90	4.56	5.39	Details of crops in Orissa circle as per column 18— Acres. Dalwa ... 1,077 Cotton ... 2,133 Sugarcane ... 86 Huldee ... 36 Oil-seeds ... 34 Pulses ... 3 Garden produce ... 59 Total ... 3,418
	Ditto	Kendraparah	1,262	270	1,061	...	1,061	1,849	7	1,850	37	...	37	22	...	22	2,976	884	2.90	4.56	5.38	
	Ditto	Taldundah	1,300	125.92	...	...	...	139	...	139	...	...	...	22	...	22	161	...	2.90	4.56	5.38	The area leased up to 30th April 1873 for next Kha- rif season is as follows:— Kendraparah ... 2,777 Taldundah ... 74 Machgong ... 124 High Level ... 1,208 Total ... 4,177
	Ditto	Machgong	650	58.46	...	...	...	201	1	202	...	...	...	42	...	42	244	110	2.90	4.56	5.38	Total ... 4,177

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of May 1873.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.			Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	29·689
Max. height of the barometer occurred at midnight on the 6th	...	...	29·933
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 31st	...	...	29·374
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·559
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	29·756*
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29·616
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·140
			⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	86·6
Max. temperature occurred at 3 and 4 P.M. on the 21st	...	...	106·0
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 5th	...	...	71·0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	35·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	96·5
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	79·1
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	17·4
			Inches.
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	79·3
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	7·3
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	74·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	11·7
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	085·1
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	90·6
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	4·08
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0·69
			Inches.
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	142·2
			Inches.
Rained 12 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	0·94
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	3·78
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during	...	...	} 3·28
the month	...	...
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	S W & S S W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th June 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th June 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Str.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,488	1,117 0 0	111 14 0	4,189 0	480 0 0	48 1 0	154 14 0
Or per mile of railway	53	41 0 0	4 2 0	154 0	16 0 0	1 13 0	5 14 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	37,893	27,220 0 0	2,729 18 0	155,017 0	12,137 0 0	1,215 14 0	2,945 12 0
Total for 24 weeks ...	39,381	28,416 0 0	2,841 13 0	159,206 0	12,667 0 0	1,256 14 0	4,006 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th June 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Str.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,007	1,029 0 0	102 18 0	17,725 0	553 0 0	55 6 0	158 4 0
Or per mile of railway ...	215	37 0 0	3 14 0	633 0	19 8 0	1 19 0	5 13 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year...	158,956	25,663 0 0	2,566 6 0	449,037 0	14,369 0 0	1,436 18 0	4,003 4 0
Total for 24 weeks ...	1,64,963	26,692 0 0	2,669 1 0	466,662 0	14,922 0 0	1,492 4 0	4,161 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,554	770 2 9	77 18 4	12,944 7	387 12 6	38 15 7	113 12 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	163	27 13 3	2 15 8	463 12	13 12 5	1 5 7	4 1 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	167,625½	25,394 0 3	2,539 8 0	403,223 7	13,512 12 6	1,351 7 8	3,790 15 6

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Str.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,609½	1,290 0 0	126 0 0	4,385 0	546 0 0	54 12 0	160 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	61	46 0 0	4 12 0	162 0	19 0 0	1 6 0	5 12 0
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	39,331	28,416 0 0	2,841 12 0	159,206 0	12,567 0 0	1,256 14 0	4,006 8 0
Total for 25 weeks ...	41,000½	29,676 0 0	2,967 12 0	163,591 0	12,913 0 0	1,291 6 0	4,336 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Str.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,186	7,854 15 1	674 4 1	*104,421 20	*23,739 4 0	2,176 1 11	2,350 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	23	32 14 6	3 0 4	467 0	106 5 6	0 14 9	12 15 1
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	119,966	2,79,368 3 0	24,775 8 5	1,839,053 20	5,24,670 8 6	48,094 15 6	82,970 3 10
Total for 25 weeks ...	125,152	3,46,723 2 7	30,449 12 6	1,943,455 0	5,46,409 7 6	50,270 17 4	85,720 9 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,005	12,005 10 2	1,100 10 4	76,116 10	20,745 14 11	1,901 10 7	3,002 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	58 11 6	4 18 6	.....	92 12 0	8 10 2	13 8 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	135,589	4,06,263 0 8	37,515 15 7	1,839,568 30	5,19,716 0 4	47,840 12 8	85,156 8 8

* Mds. 25,000 and Rs. 3,090 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	108,680	1,16,471 10 1	10,678 11 4	*708,165 0	*8,01,880 4 8	27,689 12 1	86,846 8 6
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	90 15 11	8 8 10	.....	235 13 1	21 12 4	29 19 2
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	2,742,161	38,52,297 14 6	353,128 7 10	18,412,795 30	90,94,523 3 0	833,664 10 7	1,186,790 18 3
Total for 25 weeks	2,847,821	39,68,759 8 7	363,802 19 2	19,118,980 20	93,96,372 6 8	861,234 2 8	1,225,137 1 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	118,611	1,27,809 10 1	11,715 17 8	861,305 0	3,99,763 11 10	27,478 6 10	36,194 4 .
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	99 13 7	9 3 1	.....	234 3 1	21 9 4	30 12 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,786,271	40,33,745 3 11	369,759 19 7	17,034,701 0	93,38,717 2 10	8,56,049 1 7	1,325,309 1 2

* Mds. 87,000 and Rs. 15,000 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	31,953½	19,477 7 8	1,785 8 8	97,372 29	37,104 12 0	3,409 10 4	5,194 19 0
Or per mile of railway	204	124 7 4	11 8 2	622 0	237 10 8	21 15 9	35 3 11
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	819,166	6,08,313 3 11	55,393 17 10	3,030,918 1	10,16,857 14 0	65,690 17 8	120,994 15 6
Total for 25 weeks	851,119½	6,22,790 11 2	57,089 6 6	3,134,290 30	10,54,052 10 0	69,100 8 0	126,189 14 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,448½	34,226 10 7	2,220 15 7	167,471 3	81,429 6 4	2,881 0 6	5,101 16 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	246	154 12 10	14 3 10	1,070 0	200 13 3	18 8 2	32 12
Total to corresponding date of previous year	818,823	5,14,608 14 8	47,180 14 7	3,503,880 1	6,02,981 8 1	60,762 6 3	107,943 0 10



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND OTHER BENGAL RIVERS.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICAL.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1873.

1. In a resolution dated the 18th November last were explained the arrangements made for registering the trade on the Ganges past Sahebgunge, and the traffic returns for the first six months of 1872 were reviewed. It was stated that Sahebgunge had been selected as the place of registry, because nearly all its great tributaries entered the Ganges above Sahebgunge, which was above the point where the most westerly of the Ganges mouths leaves the main stream for the sea. Sahebgunge, again, is situated on a rocky headland, directly under which the deep stream of the Ganges passes. During the rainy season of 1872, while the river was in flood, the convenience of Sahebgunge as a registering station was further proved; for six weeks during the height of the freshes a second boat channel close to the left bank of the river was used, and special arrangements had to be made for the registering boats taking that channel. During the last week of August and the whole of September, about one-quarter of the boats passing up and down the river took the new channel on the left bank; but by the beginning of October the river had fallen, the left bank channel was impassable, and all the traffic returned to the usual deep channel under Sahebgunge. The traffic returns for the second half of the year 1872 are now complete. Detailed statements for the second half-year, together with the totals of the previous half-year's returns, are appended to this resolution.

2. Mr. Wilmot, Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, who has had charge of the registering establishment throughout, when forwarding the returns for December 1872, wrote—"The traffic of the Ganges during the second half-year has proved to be much more important than that which was shown during the first half-year. This is just what might have been expected. It is, however, impossible to express any idea whether the trade was during the past year (1872) more or less than usual. The description of boats passing Sahebgunge are as follows: *mulnees*, *woolacks*, *pansays*, *ectas*, *pulwoars*, *patelees* or *katras*, and *dooats*. It seems to be the custom during the rains for boats going downward to take full loads, but for the upward passage they are seldom more than half loaded, being the reverse of what was the case in the first half-year."

"The reason why boats are more laden in the rains for down traffic than in the dry weather, is because it is supposed to be more safe, as boats are less likely to get on sand-banks, and there is so much more water to float them than at other times."

Regarding the different classes of boats, Baboo Parbutty Churun Bose, the Boat Registrar, writes—"Ganges boats are generally owned by the manjees (boatmen), the merchants or mahajuns hire to carry their goods. *Patelee* and *katra* boats are built at Mirzapore; *mulnee* boats are built at Patna, in the Monghyr district, and on the river Gunduck in the Chuprah district; *ecta* boats are built on the river Deleswar, in the Goruckpore district; *sorinda* and *koosee* boats are built on the river Kooses, in the districts of Purneah and Bhaugulpore; *pansay* boats are built in the Maldah district; and *pulwar* boats are built at Dacca and in its neighbourhood. Boats that are despatched from Mirzapore for Calcutta or Moorshedabad generally make one trip during the year. *Pulwar* boats despatched from Eastern Bengal for the Patna, Chuprah, and Ghazeeepore districts, make three trips during the year; all the rest generally make two trips, that is, they take their cargoes down stream during the rains and return in the dry season with rice and salt."

Regarding the manner of registration, Mr. Wilmot writes—"When the registry station was first established at Sahebgunge, it was found very difficult to get the majority of the boats passing the station to give an account of themselves. They appeared all to have an idea that something in the shape of money was wanted from them, or that their boats were required to convey troops or goods to Caragola. It took a long time to acquire their confidence, although no examination of the boats was made, and the information as to cargoes was got entirely from the manjees (boatmen) and chirundars (super-cargoes). * * * I believe the year's operations have been concluded without delay or oppression of any kind at Sahebgunge. At the first starting of the registration, two men were imprisoned for extorting Re. 1½ from some boatman on pretence of their being darogah and jomadar, but since then nothing of the kind has happened again."

3. The total number of country boats which passed Sahebgunge during the year were—

Up-stream Traffic.

	Loaded boats.	Passenger boats.	Empty boats.	TOTAL
January	1,105	11	553	1,669
February	1,308	31	444	1,783
March	1,361	91	426	1,878
April	764	19	496	1,279
May	1,472	19	513	2,004
June	1,499	13	339	1,851
July	1,055	12	277	1,344
August	1,821	25	273	2,119
September	1,515	24	347	1,886
October	1,132	33	483	1,648
November	1,115	34	417	1,566
December	892	20	425	1,337
Total ...	15,039	332	4,993	20,364

Down-stream Traffic.

	Loaded boats.	Passenger boats.	Empty boats.	TOTAL.
January	1,267	37	260	1,564
February	1,162	19	407	1,588
March	1,192	24	346	1,562
April	991	65	220	1,276
May	706	55	172	933
June	735	27	239	1,001
July	2,646	47	470	3,163
August	1,976	55	499	2,530
September	1,798	42	526	2,366
October	1,346	90	386	1,822
November	1,908	110	417	2,435
December	1,704	117	519	2,340
Total ...	17,431	688	4,461	22,580

About 43,000 boats in all passed Sahebgunge during the year, at the rate of about 100 per diem during the first half of the year and about 140 per diem during the second half. During the first six months the up-stream traffic was larger and heavier than the down-stream; but during the second half-year, when the river was in flood, the down-stream traffic was very much the larger.

The average freight of each laden boat was—

Up-stream.

	Mds.
First half of the year	320
Second half of the year	310

Down-stream.

First half of the year	223
Second half of the year	364

The two great articles of produce—rice and oil-seeds—which together make up more than half of the whole Ganges traffic, may to some degree cause—at any rate they fall in with—the condition of the river trade. Rice comes into the Bengal markets in December and January, and is despatched up-country for consumption in Behar and Benares during the dry season, when the up-stream traffic is briskest; oil-seeds come into the Behar and Benares markets in April and May, and are despatched to Calcutta for export during July and the rainy season, when the down-stream traffic is the largest. During the whole year only eleven steamers with their flats passed up, and eleven steamers passed down, the river. These steamers all belong to a European Company in Calcutta, and they seem to get very little of the ordinary traffic of the country. They get twice as much cargo on their up-stream as they do on their down-stream trips. They carry very little of the great staples, such as oil-seeds, rice, and salt; but carry most of the metals and machinery, and much of the miscellaneous European goods which are sent up-country by river. Neither country boats nor steamers get any of the piece-goods traffic between Calcutta and the Upper Provinces.

4. The total weight of the cargoes passing Sahebgunge during the year 1872 is shown to have been—

Down-stream Traffic.

		Total cargo in maunds.
1ST HALF-YEAR ...	{ Country boats ... 1,364,930 Steamers ... 35,738	1,400,668
2ND HALF-YEAR ...	{ Country boats ... 4,254,686 Steamers ... 50,123	4,304,809
		5,705,477 = 209,200 tons.

Up-stream Traffic.

		Total cargo in maunds.
1ST HALF-YEAR	{ Country boats ... 2,372,722 Steamers ... 86,446	2,459,168
2ND HALF-YEAR	{ Country boats ... 2,435,714 Steamers ... 89,663	2,525,377
		4,984,545 = 182,766 tons.

The appended statements (Nos. 1—4) give details of the up and down-stream traffic during the second half of 1872; they show particulars for each mart which either despatched or received more than 10,000 maunds of goods during the half-year. Marts where the transactions were small are grouped together: for instance, the transactions of the smaller marts in Eastern Bengal are shown together, as also the transactions of the smaller marts in the Tirhoot and Sarun districts, and of the smaller marts in Patna and Shahabad districts. The totals for the preceding half-year are also given, but the traffic of those six months are not repeated with the same detail as was given in the statements appended to the resolution of the 18th November last. Goods that are usually measured by tale have been reduced to maunds, according to the table which was used for the traffic returns of the first half-year, except that hides have been converted into maunds at a little under 4 to the maund. The steam-boat traffic is given in Appendix No. 5 with such details as were furnished by the Steam-Boat Company.

5. The chief staples of the down-stream traffic during the year were—

	Mds.
Wheat	432,000
Oil-seeds	2,580,000
Pulses and gram	448,000
Sugar	545,000
Tobacco	108,000
Saltpetre	323,000
Cotton	77,240

Nearly all the wheat that comes down the river is shipped at marts in the Monghyr and Bhaugulpore districts. Very little wheat comes from the Patna division, and none comes from the North-Western Provinces. Of the pulses also, more than half is shipped from the Monghyr, Purneah, and Bhaugulpore districts, the rest comes from the districts of the Patna division. Of the oil-seeds—

About one-half, or nearly 1,300,000 maunds, come from the Patna division.

„ three-eighths „ 900,000 „ „ Bhaugulpore division.

„ one-eighth, or over 300,000 „ „ N. W. Provinces.

The largest shipments of oil-seeds are made from Revelgungo in the Sarun district, at the meeting of the Ghogra and the Ganges; from this mart alone more than 500,000 maunds of oil-seeds were despatched. The next largest oil-seeds mart was Roshra, a comparatively little known place on the Chota Gunduck river, in the Durbhanga sub-division of Tirhoot. From Roshra 345,000 maunds of oil-seeds were despatched; while Durbhanga and Somastipore, two other towns in the Tirhoot district, sent about 100,000 maunds between them. From the marts of the Patna division, on the south of the Ganges, comparatively little oil-seed was despatched. Patna sent 200,000 maunds; but from other places in Patna or Shahabad not more than 30,000 maunds were despatched. More than four-fifths of the oil-seeds passing Sahebgungo was consigned to Calcutta, or to places on the Bhagirutty which feed the Calcutta market.

Out of 545,000 maunds of sugar passing Sahebgungo, more than 400,000 maunds come from the Benares province, mainly from the districts of Ghazepore and Jounpore; nearly all the rest comes from the districts of Chuprah and Tirhoot. Of this Ganges-borne sugar Calcutta takes a little more than one-third, and the rest is consigned for consumption in the Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Moorshedabad districts. Some part of the 130,000 maunds of sugar consigned to places in the Moorshedabad district may eventually find its way to Calcutta, or it may be re-exported to other districts of Western and Central Bengal. Tobacco comes mainly from Tirhoot

and Purneah, in which districts it is known to grow well near the hills. Most of the tobacco is consigned to places in the Moorshedabad district, and a good deal comes to Calcutta. Hardly any tobacco comes from the North-Western Provinces.

River-borne saltpetre comes almost entirely from the Tirhoot and Sarun districts; some little comes from the Monghyr and Bhaugulpore districts. Only 13,000 maunds came from the North-Western Provinces, and 4,000 maunds came down the Ghogra from places in Oudh; Gunduck-Sahebgunge, Chuprah, Durbhanga, Solimpore, Hajeepore, and Poosa, were the chief places of exports for saltpetre. Only 5,000 maunds are shown to have been shipped from Patna or from places in the Patna division south of the Ganges, a result which is somewhat surprising, inasmuch as Patna had been supposed to be the headquarters of the Behar saltpetre trade; it will be seen in a subsequent paragraph that considerable despatches of saltpetre are sent from Patna by rail. Almost all the saltpetre passing Sahebgunge was consigned to Calcutta.

More than three-quarters of the cotton passing Sahebgunge came from Mirzapore; the bulk of it was consigned to places in the Rajshahye division and in Eastern Bengal.

The Ganges-borne trade in hides is smaller than might have been expected. The total number of hides and skins (by tale) passing Sahebgunge was about 330,000; more than three-quarters of this amount left the river at Sahebgunge and took to the rail there. A very much larger number came into Calcutta by railway, the explanation probably being that hides cannot bear a long river journey in the damp season without spoiling. More than two-thirds of the whole number came down in the dry season.

The number of logs, planks, and posts, 43,000 in all, is smaller than might have been expected, seeing that a great part of Western, Central, and Eastern Bengal draws its supplies of timber from the sâl forests at the head-waters of the Ghogra, the two Gunduks, and the Koosce.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet been able to obtain from the East Indian Railway Company statistics of the goods traffic of 1872. For the years 1870 and 1871, however, there are available returns of the chief commodities received at and despatched from Howrah and Calcutta. In some respects the trade of 1871 was abnormally small; and for the purpose of comparison it will be best to take a mean between the traffic figures of these two years. The Ganges country-boat trade figures compare with the railway traffic figures thus:—

QUANTITY OF GOODS IN MAUNDS.

	Consigned in one year to Calcutta and Howrah by railway (being the mean of the two years 1870 and 1871) from all stations on the East Indian Railway.	Consigned by the Ganges to Calcutta and the neighbouring marts from places above Sahebgunge.
Cotton	658,000	20,000
Oil-seeds	2,188,000	2,300,000
Wheat, other grains, and pulses	808,000	888,000
Saltpetre	289,000	333,000
Shellac and dye	99,000	5,123
Sugar	156,000	180,000

The river draws its trade in effect from places below Benares, while the railway serves the whole of the North-Western Provinces and parts of Central India; but there are no figures available to show how much of the East Indian Railway traffic comes from beyond Benares. It seems that the railway already gets all, or nearly all, the down traffic in costly goods of comparatively small bulk, such as cotton, indigo, shellac, ghee, and oil; but it has as yet failed to attract quite half the Behar traffic in bulkier produce, such as oil-seeds, grains and pulses, saltpetre, and sugar.

7. A satisfactory test of the approximate accuracy of the Ganges trade figures may be here applied thus: the total weight of saltpetre reaching

Calcutta by river and railway is, according to the foregoing figures, 622,000 maunds. The Custom House returns show that the export of saltpetre from the port of Calcutta was 425,000 cwts. in 1871-72, and 478,000 cwts. in 1870-71, giving an average of 451,500 cwts., equal to 542,140 maunds. The consignments of saltpetre by river and rail, as shown above, would admit of a somewhat increased export in 1872; so that the Custom House returns warrant us in believing that the returns of Ganges-borne saltpetre are tolerably correct.

8. The principal staples of the up-stream traffic are—

	Mds.
Rice	2,753,000
Salt	1,185,000
Pulses	191,000
Gunnies	273,104

Considerably more than half the rice goes up in the dry season. The chief despatches of rice are—

	Mds.
From the Maldah and Dinagepore districts, about ..	1,500,000
„ Rajshahye district, about ..	320,000
„ Dacca and its neighbourhood, about ..	420,000
„ the Moorshedabad district, about ..	320,000

Rice from Central and Eastern Bengal is most largely consigned to—

	Mds.
Mirzapore, which took about	110,000
Benares, „ „	300,000
The Ghazeeepore district, which took about ..	760,000
„ Tirhoot and Chuprah districts took about ..	580,000
„ Patna district took about	760,000

These quantities seem large, but after all 1,340,000 maunds of rice is comparatively an insignificant contribution to the food-supplies of the thirteen millions of people in the Patna division; it would barely feed one-third of a million of people for one year. In return for this rice the Patna division sends southwards by river for export 1,300,000 maunds of oil-seeds, besides sending nearly 500,000 maunds of seeds by rail, as well as many thousand maunds of indigo and opium. The rich soil of the Patna division thus very much more than supports its large population of 553 souls to the square mile.

Salt is shipped upwards entirely from Calcutta and marts on the Hooghly near Calcutta, and it is consigned mostly to the districts of Tirhoot and Sarun, and places in Monghyr and Purneah. Comparatively little river-borne salt goes to Patna or to places in the Patna division south of the Ganges. These tracts are probably supplied by the railway, for about 300,000 maunds of salt were consigned to the Patna railway station alone in the year 1871. The deliveries of river-borne salt were—

	Mds.
To places in the Tirhoot and Sarun districts, about ..	650,000
„ „ Ghazeeepore and Goruckpore districts, about ..	80,000
„ „ Patna division, south of the Ganges, about ..	115,000
„ „ Bhargulpore division, about ..	370,000

The pulses sent up-stream are shipped chiefly from the Moorshedabad district, and are consigned to Rosrah and other places on the left bank of the Ganges in the Patna division.

9. In the year 1872, when discussion was going on regarding the falling off in the East Indian Railway traffic, statistics of the outward and inward trade of the Patna station were published, and it may be interesting to compare the

railway-borne and river-borne traffic of this important mart. Taking the more considerable items only, we find that they compare as follows:—

Railway and river traffic of Patna city, being the river traffic for 1872 and the railway traffic for 1871.

	RECEIPTS.		DESPATCHES.	
	By river. Mds.	By rail. Mds.	By river. Mds.	By rail. Mds.
Salt	82,000	292,000	.....	.....
Rice, grains, and pulses	594,000	39,000	.....	.....
Oil-seeds ... ..	.....	.....	202,000	400,000
Saltpetre ... ..	.....	.....	1,800	76,000
Sugar ... ..	.....	.....	10,000	153,000
Tobacco .. ..	.....	.....	18,000	19,000
Piece goods ... ..	.....	78,000	.....	.....
Indigo and dyes ... ..	.....	.....	1,000	47,000
Iron and other metals, excluding railway materials	24,000	22,000	.....	.....

Thus the only item in which the railway has not already got the greater part of the Patna traffic is the upward trade in rice and other grains. The greater part of these rice and grain consignments start from places in the Rajshahye division, from which access to the railway is difficult. Although the railway has thus attracted the bulk of the down traffic from Patna, still there is a very large trade in seeds and salt which it might attract if it could get the traffic of Revelgunge, Roshra, and the larger marts in Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Ghazcepoore.

10. The total weight of cargoes passing Sahebgunge, and of cargoes consigned by river to and from Calcutta, may be compared with the railway receipts and despatches of Calcutta-Howrah thus—

Up-stream and Up-country Traffic.

	Mds.	Tons.
Despatches from Calcutta and Howrah, exclusive of coal and railway material (average of years 1870 and 1871) ...	5,777,000	= 211,823
Cargoes passing Sahebgunge up-stream, shipped from all places below the registering station	4,808,436	= 176,309
Cargoes passing Sahebgunge up-stream, shipped from Calcutta and places close to Calcutta	1,400,000	= 51,333

Down-stream and Down-country Traffic.

	Mds.	Tons.
Receipts at Calcutta and Howrah, exclusive of coal and railway material (average of years 1870 and 1871) ...	5,875,000	= 215,416
Cargoes passing Sahebgunge down-stream, shipped at all places above the registering station	5,619,616	= 206,052
Cargoes passing Sahebgunge down-stream and consigned to Calcutta or places close to Calcutta	4,120,000	= 151,066

Thus much of the goods despatched from the Calcutta railway stations is consigned to places below Sahebgunge: for instance, some lakhs of maunds of salt go to Ranee-gunge and other stations for consumption in Western Bengal and in Chota Nagpore; still the East Indian Railway clearly has attracted the bulk of the traffic from Calcutta to places in Southern Behar and in the North-Western Provinces. There is, however, still left on the river a traffic of at least two millions of maunds, which the railway might, by dint of low rates and special facilities, attract to itself. If the railway could undertake to receive and deliver goods at marts like Revelgunge, Roshra, Chuprah, and Ghazcepoore, it ought in time to obtain a very large share in the carrying trade between Calcutta and the fertile districts lying between the Koosce river and the frontiers of Oudh.

11. In the review of the Ganges trade returns for the first half of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor reserved any expression of opinion as to the accuracy or otherwise of the figures. From a consideration of the returns for the whole year, the Lieutenant-Governor is induced to believe that the traffic statistics collected at Sahebgunge are becoming fairly correct, though they probably were, as surmised by Mr. Wilmot, the officer in charge of the business, at first somewhat untrustworthy. The test furnished by the saltpetre customs returns would show that the Ganges trade returns are at any rate approximately

correct. The salt and oil-seeds trade figures do not in any way conflict with, though they cannot be so completely tested by, the Custom House returns. The Lieutenant-Governor was not aware that so large a share of the oil-seeds exported from Calcutta was grown in the districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, and Goruckpore; nor that Northern and Eastern Bengal drew such large supplies of sugar from the provinces of Behar and Benares. But these general results of the Sahebgunge registration may be accepted as quite correct, and do not throw any doubt on the approximate accuracy of the Ganges trade returns.

12. The Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal, Mr. Wilmot, to whom the thanks of Government are due for the care he has given to these returns, proposes that "the Sahebgunge registry office should be maintained for another year, and that the information should be collected more carefully by the registering officer, not contenting himself with the statements of the manjees and cherundars, but personally satisfying himself that the statements made are fairly correct, either by comparing them with the chalans or by himself personally visiting the boats." The Lieutenant-Governor certainly wishes that the registering establishment should be maintained, and he approves of the registering officer's *occasionally* comparing the statements of the boatmen with the manifests of their cargoes; but the duty of effecting such comparison should not be delegated to any one below the rank of the boat registrar, who is a well-paid official, and who may be fairly trusted not to permit any oppression or extortion.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor recently inquired of the Commissioner of Patna where the river trade of the North-Western Provinces with Behar and Bengal could be most easily registered without inconvenience to traders. Mr. Bayley reports that, after consulting the district officers, he finds that Revelgunge, the place suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor, will be the best registry station in the Patna Division. As a great majority of the Ganges boats stop at Revelgunge, there will be a minimum of inconvenience to the trade. For the present the Lieutenant-Governor would not establish a second registry station, for he fears that, however well it may be managed, some loss and interruption must be caused to the trade. Moreover, at Revelgunge, which is confessedly the best place for such registration, there is no resident Magistrate or sub-divisional officer to prevent extortion.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the returns of the first half-year was forwarded to all Commissioners and Collectors whose jurisdictions were on the Ganges, and also to the railway companies, whose remarks were invited. The Collector of Purneah (Mr. Kemble) has drawn attention to the fact that large consignments of rice which come down the Koossee river and go up-country to Behar and the North-Western Provinces escape registration at Sahebgunge as they enter the Ganges above that place. The Commissioner of Burdwan (Mr. Buckland) reported that neither he nor his district officers could usefully criticise the returns of the river trade, unless they had some opportunity of checking the trade of the Hooghly, and he suggested that a trade registering station should be established at Hooghly. Mr. Buckland pointed out that a Hooghly river registry establishment could do good service in checking opium smuggling, which is believed to prevail more or less on the Hooghly. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, decided that, as we had already one station for registering traffic at Jungypore, at the point where the Hooghly waters leave the Ganges, and another at Nuddea, it would be better to improve the Jungypore registration before attempting any other traffic registry on the Hooghly. No other remarks upon or additions to the information published in November last have been received.

15. After the Sahebgunge returns had been compiled and printed, and the foregoing paragraphs had been sent to press, the traffic returns of the Bhagiruttee, the Matabangha, and of the Calcutta canals were received from the Board of Revenue. The Board explains that the traffic returns were not kept in the required shape until the second half of the year 1872, and therefore the figures for that half-year only are available. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged to the canal and river officers for the care they have taken to meet the wishes of Government in this matter, and he hopes that the returns

for future half-years will be furnished in a shape that will be quite clear and intelligible.

16. The sets of traffic returns now furnished are four, namely :—

The Jungypore returns.—These are taken at the toll station at the head of the Bhagiruttee, where that river leaves the Ganges. The tables give the weight of goods each way, their place of shipment and alleged destination. They do not show the traffic of places below the Nuddea toll station, which latter station records the Bhagiruttee traffic at a point about 50 miles above Calcutta and about 80 miles below Jungypore. The names of places should be arranged in correct geographical order with the name of the district to which each place belongs.

The Nuddea returns.—These are taken at the toll station, and show the traffic only of places between Nuddea and Calcutta.

The Matabangha river returns.—These are taken at the station of Kishengunge on the Matabangha river, by which route the traffic of North-East and part of Eastern Bengal comes to Calcutta. This route is in more or less direct competition with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Matabangha returns show all the marts in Nuddea and the eastern districts in alphabetical order. There is often more than one mart of the same name; and, as the districts to which a place belongs is not given, it is not possible to identify each place.

The Calcutta canals' returns.—These returns are taken at toll stations a little outside Calcutta on the canals which connect the Sunderbuns, Backergunge, parts of Jessore, and the country about the Megna river with Calcutta. They show any trade which may go by canal from the Sunderbuns or Jessore towards Western Bengal or Behar. The returns of the Calcutta canals do not show the place of shipment or destination of the traffic, but only its general direction.

The Board of Revenue have arranged to have the returns of all these canals and rivers compiled on a uniform plan, whereby the trade of considerable marts only will be shown, the trade of small places in the same district being lumped together. Further returns should show the number of laden and empty boats for goods and passengers passing each way.

17. Taking the several sets of returns in the above order, we have first the Jungypore returns, which to a great extent exhibit the same down-stream traffic that passes Sahebgunge. Barely 130,000 maunds of goods that pass Jungypore are shipped from places east of Sahebgunge. The sum of the principal traffic figures of the Jungypore and Sahebgunge stations for the second half of 1872 compare thus :—

TRAFFIC PASSING DOWN-STREAM AND REGISTERED AT			
	Sahebgunge.	Jungypore.	
	Mds.	Mds.	
Total of the half-year...
Oil-seeds
Pulses and gram
Wheat
Saltpetre
Total of consignments for Calcutta

It will be seen that in one or other of the returns there has been some confusion between pulses and oil-seeds; if the two items be taken together, the difference between the totals of the two registers is only 200,000 maunds. Appendix II of the Sahebgunge Returns shows that places east of the mouth of the Bhagiruttee took about 340,000 maunds of the goods which passed Sahebgunge; deducting this amount, we find the difference between the total traffic for the Hooghly, as registered at Sahebgunge and as registered at Jungypore, is about 330,000 maunds; the Jungypore being less by so much, or by about 10 per cent. This difference is by no means so large as to throw considerable doubt upon the approximate correctness of the returns; for at Jungypore the boatmen pay toll according to their maundage, and may therefore be expected to understate it somewhat, while at Sahebgunge they pay no toll, and have no interest in understating the truth. The difference in the returns of wheat and of saltpetre coming down the river is much larger than can be explained in this way; and one or other of the returns must be very seriously wrong. The

comparison made (at paragraph 7 above) with the Custom House figures would go to show that the Sahebgunge figures are the more correct of the two.

18. The Nuddea toll station returns show the down-stream traffic of the Bhagiruttee from places below Jungypore. The total of this trade is 215,506 maunds, of which one-third, consisting mainly of pulses, comes from Moorshedabad; nearly another third comes from Outwa (in the Burdwan district), and consists of rice, pulses, and other cereals.

The up-stream traffic from Calcutta is registered at Nuddea; and to some extent the Nuddea returns ought to agree with the Sahebgunge figures. The total shipments up-stream from Calcutta and Bhadessur (Hooghly district) past Nuddea compare with the same shipments past Sahebgunge thus :—

UP-STREAM SHIPMENTS DURING THE SECOND
HALF OF 1872 FROM CALCUTTA AND
BHADESSUR AS REGISTERED AT

		Sahebgunge. Mds.	Nuddea. Mds.
Total shipments	...	854,450	1,445,300
Salt shipments	...	616,129	1,204,800
Shipments of metals	...	18,556	84,975

The share of the total Calcutta shipments which were recorded at Nuddea as being consigned to places east of Sahebgunge was about 330,000 maunds, and the share of the salt shipment similarly consigned was about 240,000 maunds. Thus the shipments for Behar and the North-Western Provinces as registered at Nuddea were 250,000 maunds in excess of the shipments as registered at Sahebgunge: and almost the whole of this excess was in the one item of salt. The excess, it may be added, is uniform for most of the great salt receiving marts. Thus there were shipped for—

Salt shipped from Calcutta and Bhadessur for—					According to the returns at	
					Nuddea. Mds.	Sahebgunge. Mds.
Revelgunge	..	..	..	..	156,075	140,957
Roshra	..	..	..	..	170,375	126,032
Durbhanga	..	..	..	..	61,875	46,391
Khageriah (Monghyr)	..	..	..	..	78,200	39,379
Monghyr	..	..	..	..	52,250	36,726

The difference seems to be all one way, and to be fairly regular; it may therefore possibly be that the heavier salt traffic sets in during the months of November and December, and that many salt vessels which passed Nuddea before the end of December 1872, did not reach Sahebgunge until January 1873. When a whole year's returns are available for both registering stations, this doubt will be cleared up.

19. The Matabangha river returns exhibit the trade between Calcutta and the districts on the Pudda (local name of the Ganges after the Bhagiruttee leaves it) and the Berhampooter rivers and their tributaries. The names of some of the large marts are not recognised by the Lieutenant-Governor, but we shall doubtless know more about them after the present figures have been published and circulated to district officers. The totals of the Matabangha trade are for the half-year :—

					Mds.
Down-stream traffic	..	..	..	..	2,325,410
Up-stream traffic	..	..	..	..	761,702

The principal articles of the down-stream traffic are :—

					Mds.
Rice	..	..	..	..	1,260,587
Jute	..	..	..	..	606,257
Pulses	..	..	..	..	220,040
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	57,608
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	12,611
Gunnies	..	..	..	..	36,537

Of the total traffic 1,945,013 maunds come to Calcutta. The only other marts which receive large shipments from eastern districts by way of the Matabangha are—

					Mds.
Hanskallee, which takes	..	..	..	..	40,241
Chandernagore (or Forasdanga as it is called in the returns)	..	..	..	..	262,170

This latter mart is said to take 251,370 maunds of rice alone, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Hooghly officers could throw any light upon the circumstances of the Chandernagore trade.

The marts which send large shipments down the Matabangha are:—

Serajgunge, which sends	245,649	maunds of jute.
Potioram, " "	115,491	" of rice.
Hilee (on the Atrai), which sends	234,598	" of "
Koomargunge, " "	94,875	" of "
Booredaha, " "	163,720	" of jute.
Booshee, " "	16,225	" of "
Chandgunge, " "	59,000	" of rice.
Kallygunge, " "	44,294	" of "
Chokgopal, " "	42,004	" of "
Fukeergunge, " "	77,162	" of "
Jeelem Bazar, " "	67,600	" of "
Gowalparah, " "	41,750	" of mustard seed.
Foolbaree, " "	38,525	" of rice.
Bangamuttee, " "	63,350	" of "
Paglee, " "	46,050	" of "
Hurreenarainpore, " "	47,600	" of "

The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioners of Rajshahye, Dacca, and Cooch Behar, would give some short notice of such of these marts as belong to their divisions. Serajgunge is really the only one of these marts which has more than a local reputation; Hilee has recently become known, because it is to be a station, and has always been held to be an obligatory point on the Northern Bengal Railway. But regarding the rest of the places there is little or no information available in Calcutta; yet on the list there are places which, like Booredaha, send some thousand tons of jute to Calcutta in the season, and it would clearly be an advantage that the Calcutta public should know something more regarding the great produce marts of Eastern and Northern Bengal.

The up-stream traffic of the Matabangha was curiously small, barely one-third of the down-stream trade. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Toll Collector at Kishengunge could furnish in his next report his view of the reasons for this difference. Do the boats go back empty, or do they take return cargoes by some other route?

The two main articles of the up-stream traffic on the Matabangha were—

	Mds.
Salt from Calcutta ...	460,000
Miscellaneous from Calcutta ...	211,000

The only mart to which any large consignment of up-stream goods was sent is Serajgunge, which took 179,000 maunds of salt.

20. The statements of the trade of the Calcutta canals give no details of the places of destination or shipment. This omission should be remedied in future returns; the Lieutenant-Governor does not wish details of the trade to and from all the smaller marts, but he wishes to know the transactions of the larger places, and to have the transactions of the smaller places grouped according to districts.

The four returns from the Calcutta canals give:—

- (1) The trade from Calcutta to the eastern districts *via* the canals, which amounts to 1,179,725 maunds, or 43,256 tons, in all for the half-year. Of this total 924,669 maunds were salt.
- (2) The "trade to Behar and the North-Western Provinces." The precise meaning of this heading should be made more clear; possibly the return shows all the trade which goes from the Sunderbuns and the eastern districts to Western Bengal and places on the Hooghly above Calcutta. The total of the traffic shown in this return is 2,493,200 maunds, or 91,417 tons. Its principal items are—

	Mds.
Rice ...	597,700
Pulse and other cereals ...	162,500
Oil-seeds ...	84,970
Jute ...	965,100
Miscellaneous ...	232,700
Firewood ...	368,500

- (3) The trade from the eastern districts with Calcutta and its environs. The total of this trade is 8,517,635 maunds, or 312,323 tons, for the half-year. More than half of this total, or 4,494,585 maunds, was firewood from the Sunderbuns. Of the rest the chief items were—

	Mds.
Rice	1,191,620
Other cereals	260,225
Pulses, &c.	141,400
Oil-seeds	107,700
Jute	778,300
Cotton	90,770
Sugar	40,600
Hides	254,700
Miscellaneous	994,250

In the absence of information as to the places from which these Calcutta imports come, the figures are less instructive than they might otherwise be.

- (4) The trade "from Behar and the North-Western Provinces" to Calcutta and its environs through the Calcutta canals. The total of this return is 426,140 maunds, out of which 346,460 are shown as "miscellaneous." Without some account of the particular traffic shown in this table, its figures are not very intelligible.

21. Until the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway traffic tables and the river and canal returns for a whole year are available, it will not be possible to review the whole inward and outward trade of Calcutta by railways or by inland waters. Meanwhile some beginning towards ascertaining this trade has been made, and in another half-year or so the river and canal returns ought to be complete. The Lieutenant-Governor has submitted to the Government of India a statement of the traffic returns he would wish to receive and have published for general information regarding the East Indian Railway and Eastern Bengal and Mutlah Railways.

ORDERED that a copy of this resolution, with the appended tables, be furnished to—

The Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department of the Government of India (by separate letter), with a recommendation that the Sahebgunge trade registry be continued for another year at any rate.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces for information.

The Board of Revenue, who will be asked to communicate the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks and instructions to the Toll Collectors on the Bhagiruttee, the Matabangha, and the Calcutta canals.

The Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Patna, and Bhaugulpore Divisions, and to all Magistrate-Collectors in those divisions; and to the sub-divisional officers of Rajmehal, Jungypore, Barh, Behar, Durbhanga, Hajeeapore, Tajpore, Buxar, Kissengunge, Begoo Scrui, Scoopool, Mudheypoorah, who will be invited to furnish, through the Commissioner of the Division, detailed information regarding the trade of the larger marts shown in the present returns, and to offer remarks on, or make corrections in, the figures or deductions set forth.

To the Agents of the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway.

To the Agents to the India General Steam Navigation Company.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

Showing the amount of goods in standard maunds shipped at places above Sahabgunge for despatch

Places of shipment above Sahabgunge.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices, pepper, &c.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shellac and other dyes.	Timber.	Brass and brass-work.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cawnpore
Allahabad	2,670	14,873	.....	1,805	80	.....	450	140	.....	.....	.....
Mirzapore	550	22,503	.....	37,889	.....	.....	125	3,350	.....	.....	.....
Benares	150	.....	50	1,513	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the North-West Provinces above Benares	1,232	5,025	.....	2,150	.....	.....	1,060	8,379	900	.....	.....
Berhuj (Jounpore district)	748	.....	3,458	57,083	.....	.....	97,792	.....	25	1,270	.....	.....	.....
Belkhora (ditto)	3,077	.....	.....	18,945	.....	.....	40	.....	230	.....
Balla Ghaseopore (Ghaseopore district)	7,117	17,768	.....	406	82,641	125	330	227	.....	.....	.....
Bajotopore (ditto)	3,183	9,021	.....	.....	22	.....	130	500	.....	.....	.....
Ghaseopore	1,400	1,338	6,278	.....	1,289	18,006	343	42	825	.....	.....	.....
Saidpore (Ghaseopore district)	800	.....	.....	1,700	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moniar (ditto)	7,231	.....	.....	32,078	.....	76	565	.....	.....	.....
Goruckpore	1,010	31,114	.....	.....	2,309	40	66	79	.....	.....	.....
Gola Gopalpore	58,700	.....	.....	2,256	.....	.....	508	.....	.....	.....
Ooka (Goruckpore district)	10,101	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the North-West Provinces below Benares	481	10	2,307	6,317	80	29	10,959	1,720	153	1,643	.....	.....	.....
Small places in Ondh	10	14,653	.....	200	1,000	.....	.....	872	.....	.....	.....
Buxar (Sahabad district)	70	11,300	.....	.....	3,213	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
ariara (ditto)	10	1,732	7,573	3,200	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardi Chuprah (ditto)	6,045	3,500	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sona (ditto)	523	1,425	13,014	550	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solimopore (Sarun district)	7,935	.....	.....	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chuprah (ditto)	1,475	4,008	1,438	24,803	.....	.....	12,403	10	.....	1,032	.....	.....	.....
Gotnee (ditto)	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,473	50	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Revolgunge (ditto)	1,126	9,119	5,164	423,236	.....	31	5,116	216	290	6,010	.....	.....	.....
Gunduck Sahabgunge (Tirhoot district)	425	.....	.....	1,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mozuffarpore (ditto)	235	.....	504	2,212	.....	.....	450	404	435	800	.....	100	12
Darbhungah (ditto)	25	100	.....	1,008	52,217	30	.....	4,744	355	60	926	.....	11,550	.....
Kantoul (ditto)	800	6,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pooma (ditto)
Koshra (ditto)	562	50	2,076	332,976	.....	.....	8,263	4,816	132	5,775	.....	6,120	.....
Hajeepore (ditto)	700	150	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	.....
Somestipore (ditto)	75	.....	100	35,440	.....	.....	.....	827	.....	454	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore (Patna district)	853	5,370	17,907	6,993	.....	100	1,270	744	2,578	7,004	.....	.....	.....
Harrh (ditto)	2,430	.....	33,916	25,140	.....	52	312	179	.....	2,403	.....	140	.....
Burhea (ditto)	1,446	1,255	25,518	2,879	.....	.....	600	273	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Patna	2,151	7,741	30,310	133,586	.....	63	8,040	10,309	15,310	14,180	906	.....	.....
Mokameh (Patna district)	1,000	2,300	.....	14,219	14,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulowah (ditto)
Small places in the Patna division north of the Ganges	6,211	425	10,348	27,224	.....	.....	15,854	8,790	30	2,618	300	580	.....
Small places in the Patna division south of the Ganges	50	1,134	3,722	16,878	10,587	30	.....	1,944	534	249	1,515	.....	.....	1
Monghyr	74,955	3,155	68,250	72,713	.....	17	1,064	2,745	552	5,843	.....	.....	5
Khagariah (Monghyr district)	40,955	300	2,740	112,985	.....	5	.....	1,278	25	754	.....	11	.....
Sirsa (ditto)	3,600	40,271	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
Burujurh (ditto)	9,136	2,011	36,124	48,236	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	1,166	.....	3	.....
Small places in the district of Monghyr	12,134	1,825	4,499	16,111	.....	625	800	3,563	.....	2,160	.....	37	.....

DIX No. 1.

down the Ganges to places below the registering station during the second-half of the year 1872.

Other metals.	Salt.	Hides.	Ghee.	Silk and silk goods.	Cotton goods.	Gunnies.	Miscellaneous.	Saltpetre.	Horns.	Total for second half-year.	Total for first half-year as per returns previously published.	Grand total for the whole year 1872.	Place of shipment above Sahelgungu.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,183	12,183	Cawnpore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	.....	366	.....	126	21,327	.....	21,327	Allahabad.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	40,805	.....	533	110,507	52,004	162,511	Mirzapore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,248	.....	12,919	.....	.....	13,980	4,275	20,155	Benares.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,079	1,000	.....	20,815	.....	20,815	Small places in the North-West Provinces above Benares.
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	54	23	907	.....	.....	161,404	63,101	224,505	Berhij (Jounpore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,264	.....	.....	27,600	10,026	37,626	Belthora (ditto.)
14	365	.....	311	.....	390	.....	20,064	700	.....	140,378	31,548	171,926	Balia Ghazepore.
.....	5,477	.....	252	.....	8	.....	.....	604	.....	18,106	.....	18,106	Bajetpore (Ghazepore district.)
1	1,175	.....	83	.....	187	.....	31,313	.....	.....	63,132	10,420	82,611	Ghazepore.
.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,340	.....	.....	42,940	.....	42,940	Saidpore (Ghazepore district.)
.....	.....	.....	105	.....	4	2,802	1,292	2,902	.....	47,110	16,082	63,192	Moniar (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	35,301	.....	35,301	Goruckpore.
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	61,755	11,784	73,539	Gola Gopalpore (Goruckpore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,201	.....	10,201	Oska (ditto.)
.....	1,400	204	46	.....	447	36	10,062	1,198	40	46,165	66,216	112,411	Small places in the North-West Provinces below Benares.
.....	.....	174	.....	.....	48	40	307	4,202	.....	21,411	.....	21,411	Small places in Oudh.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....	16,415	.....	16,415	Buxar (Shahabad district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,644	.....	12,644	Barhara (ditto.)
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	50	.....	10,370	.....	10,370	Hardi Chuprah (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	.....	.....	17,900	.....	17,900	Sena (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,918	.....	35,562	21,590	57,161	Solimpori (Sarun district.)
.....	15	.....	168	.....	32	.....	90	25,848	.....	73,092	10,771	83,863	Chuprah (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,940	.....	10,940	Gutma (ditto.)
.....	2,540	.....	607	.....	84	.....	936	11,834	.....	466,390	86,400	552,808	Revelgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,230	.....	32,690	13,491	48,177	Gunduck Sahelgungu (Tirhoot district.)
.....	3,916	1,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186	22,345	9	35,130	.....	35,130	Mozufferpore (ditto.)
.....	625	14,728	70	.....	.....	.....	352	23,053	1,128	111,061	44,071	155,132	Darbhunwah (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,905	.....	14,948	.....	14,948	Kamtoul (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	16,331	.....	16,331	.....	16,331	Poosa (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	3,521	.....	.....	.....	1,854	5,435	.....	371,532	20,137	400,719	Roshra (ditto.)
.....	2,075	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20	16,537	.....	20,143	.....	20,143	Hajepore (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	41,636	.....	41,636	Somestipore (ditto.)
.....	5,141	3,188	97	.....	158	.....	2,030	.....	772	54,114	13,022	68,030	Dinapore (Patna district.)
.....	705	184	334	.....	74	.....	372	2,336	.....	68,765	16,444	85,099	Barh (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,144	10,618	51,762	Burha (ditto.)
.....	38,123	.....	721	.....	48	133	11,067	1,802	.....	326,534	97,190	423,724	Patna.
.....	80	.....	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,940	11,874	43,814	Mokameh (Patna district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,044	21,044	Bulowah (ditto.)
.....	7,138	1,368	300	.....	50	25	2,360	27,903	18	111,562	49,075	161,232	Small places in the Patna division north of the Ganges.
3	145	.....	79	.....	44	335	891	.....	.....	38,141	23,463	66,594	Small places in the Patna division south of the Ganges.
.....	1,530	.....	2,135	.....	.....	.....	4,823	1,760	.....	237,550	53,016	290,575	Monghyr.
.....	57	.....	2,904	.....	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	161,818	52,334	214,152	Khagariah (Monghyr district.)
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	4,060	7	.....	.....	40,238	.....	40,238	Sura (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	1,318	.....	.....	.....	915	.....	.....	90,484	19,500	118,984	Surujpurh (ditto.)
.....	1,650	464	390	.....	30	.....	1,689	2,723	.....	47,001	8,563	55,654	Small places in the district of Monghyr.

APPENDIX

Places of shipment above Sahabgunge.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices, pepper, &c.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shellac and other dyes.	Timber.	Brass and brass-work.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bhaugulpore ... ..	...	44,180	11,717	8,281	27,121	.....	1,101	1,013	.....	125	7,919	.....	.....	.....
Colgong (Bhaugulpore district) ... ..	...	35,146	17,215	2,918	81,905	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1,118	.....	.....	.....
Balia Sahabgunge (ditto) ... ..	...	290	.....	.....	51,289	121	.....	.....	290	.....	125	.....	.....	20
Dumree (ditto) ... ..	...	6,883	.....	3,158	9,445	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Sibgunge (ditto) ... ..	...	24,942	1,805	2,712	2,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,092	.....	.....	.....
Peer Pointee (ditto)	100	7,275	40	67	10,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	2	.....
Moorleegunge (ditto) ... ..	...	568	20	447	48,678	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Bhaugulpore ... ..	...	12,360	921	3,511	16,275	105	.....	414	824	.....	7,140	.....	596	.....
Purneah	1,001	1,201	.....	770	5,158	693	.....	.....	8,409	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Carraoola (Purneah district)	886	9,405	540	5,292	20,014	282	.....	.....	690	125	770	.....	.....	.....
Nowabgunge (ditto)	4	670	.....	342	15,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....
Kuonee Sahabgunge (ditto)	1,932	767	15	474	25,468	1,200	.....	.....	450	.....	235	.....	804	.....
Baneegunge (ditto) ... ..	...	1,000	.....	.....	14,556	204	.....	.....	4,781	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
Bhowanipore (ditto)	257	10,946	100	6,978	22,157	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamalpore (ditto) ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Purneah	2,116	4,960	818	2,456	21,038	66	.....	96	1,205	235	9,116	474	160	.....
Sahabgunge	360	2,111	420	5,172	1,900	33	187	328	242	31	1,001	151	302	4
Small places in the district of Sonthal Pergunnahs	220	270	14	.....	205	.....	.....	125	2	.....	4,402	.....	30	.....
Small places not assigned to any district	231	11,218	1,225	4,885	51,852	.....	166	10,415	2,002	167	5,230	.....	725	.....
Total for the second half-year	8,182	333,983	85,672	674,253	2,109,078	2,858	46,203	391,501	68,212	20,900	114,220	2,771	21,408	44
Total for the first half-year as per returns previously published	12,040	97,572	22,632	74,013	470,424	18,090	51,037	163,543	40,579	11,513	125,539	2,402	62,063	1,250
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1872	20,222	431,555	108,304	748,266	2,579,502	20,948	77,240	545,044	107,791	32,753	239,759	5,235	46,580	1,303

(a) 44,094 maunds have been added on account of the weight of

No. 1.—(Continued.)

Other metals.	Salt.	Hides.	Ghee.	Silk and silk goods.	Cotton goods.	Gunnies.	Miscellaneous.	Saltpetre.	Horns.	Total for second half-year.	Total for first half-year as per returns previously published.	Grand total for the whole year 1873.	Places of shipment above Sahabgunge.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
.....	.....	.....	83	.....	20	.....	653	.....	.....	102,160	44,789	146,935	Bhaugulpore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	88,914	62,598	151,512	Colgong (Bhaugulpore district.)
5	.....	720	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	22	54,272	44,830	99,102	Balia Sahabgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,815	.....	19,815	Dumree (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	34,405	.....	34,405	Sahgunge (ditto.)
.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,065	.....	.....	21,604	.....	21,604	Peer Pointee (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	1,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,022	32,523	83,545	Mooreegunge (ditto.)
.....	104	3,812	221	.....	.....	.....	4,459	.....	101	50,752	55,807	106,559	Small places in the Bhaugulpore district.
.....	200	.....	44	.....	.....	35,883	2	.....	.....	40,290	.....	40,290	Purneah.
.....	100	2,528	3	8	2	41,097	822	.....	13	60,377	53,052	143,329	Carragola (Purneah district.)
.....	.....	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	10,073	.....	10,073	Nowabgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31,706	12,606	44,312	Koose Sahabgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	21,400	11,277	32,673	Raneegunge (ditto.)
.....	12	132	17	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	40,614	12,063	52,677	Bhowanipore (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,325	21,325	Kamalpore (ditto.)
50	.....	80	126	.....	10	.....	1,732	.....	.....	45,700	32,042	77,741	Small places in the Purneah district.
30	1,701	.....	141	.....	300	33	2,851	.....	.....	17,389	11,250	28,639	Sahabgunge (Sonthal Pergunnahs.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,821	.....	.....	8,218	.....	8,218	Small places in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
.....	5,309	104	25	.....	.....	.....	10,630	7,292	.....	121,344	90,073	137,117	Small places not assigned to any district.
103	78,458	29,622	21,400	8	4,176	83,003	230,483	236,175	2,792	4,264,686	.....	.....
10,861	10,174	53,792	13,377	284	537	21,906	53,225	86,812	1,197	.....	(a) 1,361,980	.....
10,954	88,632	83,414	35,177	292	4,713	104,809	292,718	322,687	3,959	.....	1,364,030	5,019,616	

Notes being under-estimated in the returns of the previous half-year.

APPEN

Showing the alleged destination of the goods which were carried down the Ganges past Sahabgunge

Destination below Sahabgunge.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulse and grain.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices and pepper.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shellac and other dye and paint.	Timber.	Waxes and brass-work.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Old Sahabgunge	834	612	5	80	470	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	14,488	...	8	...
Rajmahal . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	20	6,125	.....	76	1,340	260	.....	1,879	...	.....	.....
Sahabgunge	5,013	2,909	701	3,501	23,125	740	.....	759	4,411	389	2,542	416	180	.....
Small places in the Southern Pergunnahs	1,000	.....	8	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,760	...	100	.....
Maldah . . . . .	.....	1,310	6	10,610	8,765	.....	1,174	78,471	578	1,124	6,080	100	348	1
Hayetpore (Maldah district)	341	141	15	980	810	10	49	6,179	.....	25	519	64	204	3
Small places in the district of Maldah	3	130	.....	358	1,443	.....	1,206	12,585	70	323	1,842	...	60	2
Small places in the district of Purneah	17	12	125	500	77	.....	200	879	.....	10	109	26	41	.....
Small places in the districts of Dinagopore and Rungpore . . . . .	.....	150	.....	10	450	.....	2,534	120	66	.....	326	...	10	.....
Moorsshedabad . . . . .	.....	281	265	427	18,632	.....	4,150	3,380	3,674	460	3,166	...	430	.....
Jungpore (Moorsshedabad district) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	25	23,172	.....	4,815	25,700	3,208	225	338	...	.....	12
Jesungge (ditto) . . . . .	.....	400	.....	.....	63,309	614	7,388	6,241	5,588	863	1,316	24	.....	20
Doolian (ditto) . . . . .	.....	4,701	.....	3,606	22,063	.....	10	30,400	14,045	600	4,010	200	...	.....
Bhagwangola (ditto) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Small places in the district of Moorsshedabad . . . . .	.....	157	100	...	5,131	.....	4,121	5,933	3,320	32	1,749	...	75	...
Kooalten (Nudda district) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Nudda . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	125	2,355	.....	10	2,855	.....	100	250	...	.....	.....
Olina (Burdwan district) . . . . .	.....	1,005	.....	3,273	11,744	.....	.....	.....	110	25	322	...	.....	.....
Bhadesur (Hooghly district) . . . . .	.....	35,890	265	14,568	233,041	250	.....	.....	1,042	.....	3,937	...	.....	.....
Small places in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Heerhoom	4	3,371	.....	1,501	10,012	.....	.....	.....	3,235	94	920	...	11	.....
Chandornagore (French possession in Bengal) . . . . .	.....	1,700	.....	525	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	...	.....	.....
Calcutta	50	274,026	83,550	206,009	1,071,009	1,250	10,205	148,075	13,585	8,254	45,064	1,500	19,081	.....
Bamapore Beaulah . . . . .	.....	254	.....	1,700	3,174	.....	90	48,840	1,050	307	5,486	...	.....	6
Small places in the district of Jessore . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	...	.....	...
Serajgunge . . . . .	.....	40	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	...	.....	.....
Small places between Rajshahiye and Goalundo . . . . .	.....	100	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	5	31	...	78	.....
Dacca . . . . .	.....	6,471	542	28,946	1,836	.....	6,109	6,287	655	4,566	6,062	276	280	.....
Small places in the district of Dacca . . . . .	.....	50	20	1,300	709	.....	1,479	632	.....	3,220	2,203	99	.....	.....
Places in the Dacca division and Assam . . . . .	.....	64	40	1,401	6	.....	.....	871	529	234	4,633	...	.....	1
Small places not assigned to any district	20	3	.....	224	70	3	2,247	1,181	1,054	.....	1,056	...	40	...
Total	8,182	333,883	85,073	374,253	2,100,073	2,858	40,308	381,501	58,213	20,050	114,329	2,771	20,976	44

(a.) 44,094 maunds have been added on account of the weight of

PIX No. 2.

during the second half of the year 1872. The quantities are expressed in standard maunds.

Other metals.	Salt.	Hides.	Ghee.	Silk.	Cotton goods.	Gunnies.	Miscellaneous.	Saltpetre.	Horns.	Total of the second half-year.	Total of the first half-year as per previously published returns.	Grand total for the year 1-72.	Destination below Sahabganje.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	77	.....	.....	16,090	.....	16,090	Old Sahabganje.
.....	82	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	12,192	11,894	23,086	Rajmahal.
.....	1,166	22,654	14	8	80	70,504	3,608	1,021	606	151,302	84,470	235,772	Sahabganje.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,394	6,071	9,465	Small places in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
20	3,700	.....	981	.....	1,129	809	20,150	60	.....	136,004	79,038	215,042	Maldah.
25	2,035	.....	3	.....	102	33	867	.....	.....	12,553	14,421	26,976	Hayetpore (Maldah district.)
4	770	.....	68	.....	1,315	25	3,028	.....	.....	23,245	23,020	51,871	Small places in the district of Maldah.
2	60	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	900	.....	.....	3,070	1,476	4,546	Small places in the district of Purneah.
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	10	20	643	.....	.....	4,363	985	5,348	Small places in the districts of Dinagapore and Kungpore.
.....	.....	.....	606	.....	.....	.....	4,345	.....	.....	40,189	55,303	95,492	Moorshedabad.
3	125	.....	161	.....	.....	1,740	2,382	.....	.....	62,275	42,384	104,659	Jungpore (Moorshedabad district.)
.....	354	.....	2,306	.....	.....	.....	13,303	32	.....	101,821	43,433	145,254	Jengung (ditto.)
.....	72	.....	5	.....	.....	40	8,743	.....	.....	80,485	92,133	161,618	Doolian (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,240	28,240	56,480	Bhagwangola (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	9,090	.....	.....	29,813	8,095	37,908	Small places in the district of Moorshedabad.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,244	17,244	34,488	Kooshtea (Nuddea district.)
.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	963	2,900	.....	11,358	2,264	13,622	Small places in the district of Nuddea.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	60	.....	860	.....	.....	10,060	.....	10,060	Culina (Burdwan district.)
.....	.....	.....	4,656	.....	.....	.....	15	1,344	.....	290,663	60,511	350,673	Bhadesur (Hooghly district.)
.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	19,608	5,600	25,208	Small places in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Beerbhoom.
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	3,080	.....	3,080	Chanderpore (French possession in Bengal.)
5	40,083	6,068	11,537	.....	544	333	115,567	2,30,812	1,623	2,989,040	637,600	3,626,700	Calcutta.
.....	431	.....	205	.....	100	1,633	9,213	.....	.....	72,012	58,806	130,818	Rampore Beaulah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	1,300	227	1,527	Small places in the district of Jussore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	.....	9,380	.....	.....	10,290	.....	10,290	Serajganje.
2	.....	.....	7	.....	26	.....	2,108	.....	.....	2,677	3,310	6,017	Small places between Rajshahye and Goalundo.
.....	18,105	.....	218	.....	178	.....	22,600	.....	533	104,470	42,129	146,599	Dacca.
.....	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,716	.....	.....	15,464	6,700	22,164	Small places in the district of Dacca.
.....	367	.....	5	.....	144	.....	3,024	.....	.....	11,743	2,536	14,301	Places in the Dacca division and Assam.
50	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	6,500	1,300	7,800	Small places not assigned to any district.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 11,094	.....	.....
103	78,458	20,632	21,400	8	4,176	83,003	230,403	250,173	2,702	4,254,178	1,388,681	5,642,759	

notes being under-estimated in the returns of the previous half-year.

APPENDIX

Showing the amount of goods in standard maunds shipped at places below Sahabgunge

Places of shipment below Sahabgunge.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices, pepper.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shellac and other dyes.	Timber.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Old Sahabgunge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sahabgunge	1,183	12	670	243	281	209	1,534	312	0	20	2,000	28	2,796
Small places in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,797	.....	501	2,190	806	261	.....	145	16	81	2,802	.....	3,743
Hayetpore (Maldah district)	130,776	195	133	7,768	1,219	110	.....	30	48	100	611	.....	305
Mouchia (ditto)	141,901	.....	42	900	.....	1,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	65,520	.....	170	7,524	.....	3,263	.....	175	23	800	3,264	6	.....
Nowabgunge (Maldah district)	14,518	.....	.....	86	320	10	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Nothpore (ditto)	42,507	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rohunpore (ditto)	27,177	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Raugunge (ditto)	26,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in Maldah district	7,704	5	300	10,218	280	350	.....	.....	4	.....	417	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Purneah	8,017	325	17	2,128	1,543	30	.....	.....	73	.....	912	.....	.....
Assamce (Dinagapore district)	12,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champatah (ditto)	11,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinagapore	16,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalkamara (Dinagapore district)	33,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nyabazaar (ditto)	25,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowabunder (ditto)	11,085	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong	25,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in Dinagapore district	1,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in Raugapore district	1,305	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Doolian (Moorshedabad district)	27,430	767	1,361	37,353	.....	1,642	.....	.....	40	67	50	.....	129
Jengunge (ditto)	1,088	.....	.....	830	.....	1,805	.....	.....	.....	210	35	48	.....
Jungpore (ditto)	35,180	200	602	7,247	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
Small places in Moorshedabad district	1,057	.....	42	895	.....	2	30	.....	33	.....	209	1	.....
Small places in the Burdwan division	2,880	.....	.....	323	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
Small places in the Presidency division	4,000	.....	930	225	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	181	300	.....	.....
Bladnessur	1,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Chaudernagore (French settlement)	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	27,729	.....	51	1,900	.....	3,047	.....	.....	.....	2,277	39,855	3,023	.....
Rampore Beaulah	35,875	C	.....	5,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647	.....	.....
Godaguree (Rajshahye district) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surdha (ditto)	165,798	.....	.....	5,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the Rajshahye division across the Ganges	8,086	.....	.....	1,050	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	122	3,763	.....	.....
Serajunge (Pabna district)	18,069	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Dacca	205,308	.....	.....	710	.....	1,442	.....	.....	.....	1,010	2,377	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Dacca	6,568	.....	.....	929	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	405	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the eastern districts	3,856	5	.....	11	.....	08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places not assigned to any district	11,050	40	75	1,811	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	2,080	.....	.....
Total of the second half-year	1,158,830	1,550	4,904	97,848	4,340	14,645	1,060	662	281	5,784	59,702	3,106	6,972
Total of the first half of 1872	1,594,082	195	5,055	93,380	6,053	4,234	25,895	108	134	8,007	54,907	9,003	1,300
GRAND TOTAL OF THE YEAR 1872	2,752,912	1,745	10,019	191,227	11,092	18,877	27,455	860	415	13,861	114,680	12,069	8,272

DIX No. 3.

for places above the registering station during the second half of the year 1872.

Brass and brass-work.	Other metals.	Salt.	Hides.	Silk goods and silk.	Cotton goods.	Gunnies.	Miscellaneous.	Betelnut.	Total for the second half-year.	Total for the first half-year as per previously published returns.	Total for the whole year.	Places of shipment below Sahabgunge.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,121	38,121	Old Sahabgunge.
.....	3	1,350	.....	.....	248	3,128	8,531	4	23,383	40,823	68,706	Sahabgunge.
.....	2	87	.....	22	3	3,733	678	52	20,398	14,388	34,786	Small places in the district of the Bonthal
.....	.....	20	7	.....	1	109	54	11	141,487	139,058	280,545	Perkunnaha, Hayetpore (Maldah district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	144,298	88,012	202,310	Moochia (ditto.)
.....	5	.....	.....	161	28	184,025	51	1,483	267,114	59,040	326,154	Maldah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	15,084	.....	15,084	Nowabgunge (Maldah district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,947	295,457	338,404	Netpore (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	28,027	306,428	334,455	Rohunpore (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,850	.....	.....	55,484	62,193	117,677	Raigunge (ditto.)
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	20,135	46,719	66,854	Small places in the Maldah district.
1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	2,100	50	.....	10,210	6,963	16,873	Small places in the district of Purneah.
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,425	83,126	95,551	Assanee (Dinagore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,145	.....	11,145	Champatah (ditto.)
.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,920	.....	16,920	Dinagore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,207	38,011	71,278	Kalkanara (Dinagore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,243	.....	25,243	Nyahaznar (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,285	.....	12,285	Nowabunder (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,844	.....	25,844	Nowgong.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540	18,895	20,435	Small places in Dinagore district.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,105	.....	2,105	Small places in Rungpore district.
.....	.....	1,376	.....	.....	.....	173	15	.....	70,312	62,684	132,996	Doolian (Moorsheadabad district.)
33	17	18,672	.....	25	12	7,996	36	2,690	34,231	24,024	58,275	Jeagunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	50	.....	15	.....	.....	507	.....	44,200	238,649	272,849	Jungipore (ditto.)
.....	20	5,384	.....	.....	6	433	22	172	9,102	11,727	20,829	Small places in ditto.
125	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....	133	406	8	7,383	1,404	8,787	Small places in the Burdwan division.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,090	.....	.....	15,575	130	15,725	Small places in the Presidency division.
.....	.....	109,832	.....	.....	.....	1,410	.....	750	113,303	65,789	179,092	Bhadressur (Hooghly district.)
.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025	.....	1,825	Chandernagore (French settlement.)
25	18,556	610,129	.....	.....	52	10,100	15,532	7,882	741,107	390,303	1,137,400	Calcutta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	135	.....	41,994	44,685	86,679	Rampore Beaulah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,506	51,506	Godaguree (Rajahahye district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,204	.....	171,204	Surdha (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,025	13,712	26,737	Small places in the Rajahahye division across the Ganges.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,289	.....	14,289	Serajgunge (Pubna district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9,124	219,987	229,281	449,248	Dacca.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340	9,237	9,426	18,663	Small places in the district of Dacca.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	4,140	17,812	21,952	Small places in the eastern districts.
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,579	9,115	24,694	Small places not assigned to any district.
277	13,603	756,804	13	253	349	253,161	27,093	23,851	2,435,714	.....	.....
1,061	27,291	422,584	292	724	457	19,943	89,851	.....	.....	2,372,722	.....
1,988	40,994	1,185,388	305	977	806	273,104	117,044	23,851	2,435,714	2,372,722	4,808,436	

APPENDIX

Showing the alleged destination of goods carried up the Ganges past Sahabgunge

DESTINATION.	Rice and paddy.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices and pepper.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shellac and other dyes.	Timber.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Allahabad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mirzapore	21,340	.....	.....	950	.....	2,785	.....	.....	.....	22	12,368	680	.....
Bonares	98,180	380	810	3,468	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....
Small places in the N. W. P. above Ghazepore.	2,380	.....	950	1,010	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,580	.....	.....
Burhej (Ghazepore District)	10,140	75	.....	7,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Beltihora (ditto)	25,351	.....	.....	7,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bajetpore (ditto)	13,371	.....	.....	1,010	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghazepore	46,810	.....	110	462	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balia Ghazepore (Ghazepore district)	140,054	.....	.....	671	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,555	.....	.....
Moniar ... (ditto)	64,083	.....	.....	7,465	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the districts of Ghazepore and Goruckpore	32,374	.....	54	808	40	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	.....
Gola Gopalpore (Goruckpore district)	12,124	512	598	8,009	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	5	1,200	.....	.....
Small places in Oude	900	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buxar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bollimpore (Sarun district)	25	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chuprah (ditto)	13,362	.....	.....	1,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorigunge (ditto)	10,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohmedpore (ditto)	8,440	.....	.....	2,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revelgunge (ditto)	70,923	.....	215	2,905	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	74	72	.....	.....
Cheerun Chuprah (ditto)	4,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mouafferpore (Tirhoot district)	4,379	.....	100	3,911	.....	232	.....	.....	.....	200	172	.....	.....
Durbhanganah (ditto)	1,070	.....	20	1,420	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	348	172	100	60
Hasiore ... (ditto)	16,553	.....	45	1,273	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
Lailgunge ... (ditto)	10,185	21	.....	1,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rouhra ... (ditto)	6,615	.....	62	10,278	.....	1,302	.....	.....	.....	20	25	30	.....
Bomastipore (ditto)	4,651	125	.....	4,551	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the Patna division north of the Ganges	23,903	.....	16	3,992	20	371	.....	125	38	80	.....	.....	10
Patna	338,641	.....	481	7,568	.....	3,644	.....	.....	.....	2,478	26,165	1,175	.....
Biahon (Patna district) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrh (ditto)	24,014	.....	296	2,863	.....	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Dinapore (ditto)	60,130	.....	8	810	.....	1,141	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	848	.....
Mokamoh (ditto) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the Patna division south of the Ganges	24,408	30	40	448	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....
Monghyr	2,379	.....	75	2,352	.....	459	.....	.....	53	621	1,117	78	.....
Gobindpore (Monghyr district)	9,050	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khagariah ... (ditto)	1,740	.....	.....	538	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	200	771	.....	.....
Narajgurih ... (ditto) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Monghyr	7,231	.....	375	1,200	.....	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Bhangulpore	1,575	.....	.....	2,619	.....	440	.....	.....	0	531	2,085	50	1,300
Balis Sahabgunge (Bhangulpore district)	400	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	35	38	.....
Colgong ... (ditto)	3,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	40	35	306	.....	.....
Moorleegunge (ditto)	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	55	17	.....	42
Small places in the district of Bhangulpore	5,767	.....	45	806	110	23	.....	.....	3	66	2,083	.....	290
Carragola	1,606	.....	160	16	.....	31	1,552	18	10	125	602	15	726
Koese Sahabgunge	8	.....	7	25	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	50	54	10	16
Small places in the district of Purneah	2,700	87	85	285	234	192	2	146	.....	225	1,650	54	4,305
Sahabgunge	17,091	320	353	3,483	3,065	1,738	.....	30	151	320	2,208	.....	.....
Small places in the South Pargunnahs	2,675	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	71	.....	19
Small places not assigned to any district	7,794	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	144
Total	1,158,839	1,550	4,964	97,846	4,349	14,643	1,500	663	281	5,754	69,792	3,106	6,073

DIX No. 4.

during the second half of the year 1872. Quantities are expressed in standard maunds.

Brass and brass-work.	Other metals.	Salt.	Hides & Horns.	Silk.	Cotton goods.	Gunies.	Miscellaneous.	Betelnut.	Total of the second half-year.	Total of the first half-year as per returns previously published.	Total of the whole year 1872.	DESTINATION.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
										28,360	28,360	Allahabad.
		300				3,733	8,212	2,905	63,194	144,016	197,210	Mirzapore.
									73,175	240,322	319,497	Bonares.
							650	1,175	8,825		8,825	Small places in the N. W. P. above Ghazepore.
		6,855							25,010	14,043	39,053	Burhuj (Ghazepore district.)
									33,125	27,730	60,855	Belthora (ditto.)
		3,378							17,843		17,843	Bajetpore (ditto.)
		3,550					135		51,251	148,464	199,715	Ghazepore.
		6,045					412	220	166,059	166,841	321,880	Balia Ghazepore (Ghazepore district.)
		5,138						4	76,607	122,224	194,921	Moniar (ditto.)
	400	10,130			1 6		979	400	45,097	73,506	119,203	Small places in the districts of Ghazepore and Goruckpore.
	25	10,590					1,215		36,148		36,148	Gola Gopalpore (Goruckpore district.)
		11,209					200		12,404		12,404	Small places in Oude.
										10,380	10,380	Arrah.
										14,680	14,680	Buxar.
		15,820					50	100	16,040	20,225	36,271	Solimpore (Sarun district.)
		11,610						60	29,177	21,162	47,330	Chuprah (ditto.)
									19,670	5,705	25,375	Dorikungo (ditto.)
		250							11,015	41,880	52,895	Mohmedpore (ditto.)
	300	140,957				467		540	216,572	234,465	451,038	Revelgunge (ditto.)
		5,800						100	10,590	26,434	37,023	Cheerun Chuprah (ditto.)
		7,100				4,353	57	54	20,448	51,993	72,430	Mozufferpore (Tirhoot district.)
25	1,184	46,391			16		163	2,516	54,150	61,192	115,342	Durbhanyah (ditto.)
		1,400							19,334	11,001	30,335	Hasiipore (ditto.)
		2,325							22,568		22,568	Lalkunge (ditto.)
	265	120,032				16,304		1,076	102,600	89,910	252,510	Roshra (ditto.)
		11,280				6,223			27,032	21,544	48,576	Somastipore (ditto.)
		35,147			8		34	616	64,356	53,310	117,672	Small places in the Patna division north of the Ganges.
	9,856	60,400				10,740	3,019	3,754	467,021	316,588	784,500	Patna.
										13,119	13,119	Rishon (Patna district.)
		6,675				1,830	550	100	37,408	53,310	90,724	Barrh (ditto.)
	100	125				483	521	73	73,538	58,166	131,704	Dinapore (ditto.)
										13,381	13,381	Mokameh (ditto.)
		8,168			12		15	25	33,501	32,756	66,290	Small places in the Patna division south of the Ganges.
	886	30,726				11,023	437	1,283	58,388	26,346	80,734	Monghyr.
									10,150		10,150	Gobindpore (Monghyr district.)
		39,370				3,250	2	1,611	48,161	35,007	83,168	Khagariah (ditto.)
		9,769				3,883			14,082		14,082	Surujgurh (ditto.)
	449	1,500							10,986	13,120	24,115	Small places in the district of Monghyr.
33	100	30,740		13	14	2,633	163	500	62,297	62,529	104,825	Bhaugulpore.
73	13	18,804			12	1,440	11	1,063	22,543	23,523	51,306	Balia Sahelgunge (Bhaugulpore district.)
		7,800							12,126		12,126	Colkong (ditto.)
	7	20,453			64	1,202	5	1,235	23,503	16,608	40,113	Moorleegunge (ditto.)
	30	5,880		13		807	376	400	16,200	10,627	35,917	Small places in the district of Bhaugulpore.
	54	6,786		68	18	1,178	7,228	35	20,247	55,530	75,777	Arragola.
140		8,580			10	253		1,055	10,090		10,090	Koscoo Sahelgunge.
125	363	22,186		5	160	1,008	1,598	1,404	36,004	25,218	62,212	Small places in the district of Purneah.
1		1,020	13	132	14	182,039	250	288	212,901		212,901	Sahelgunge.
		150					6		2,983		2,983	Small places in the Southal Pergunnahs.
	42	1,790			4		876		11,227	18,561	29,788	Small places not assigned to any district
277	13,803	786,904	13	253	349	253,161	27,003	23,851	2,415,714	2,553,912	4,969,626	

APPENDIX No. 5.

River Traffic on the Ganges by the India General Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the second half of the year 1872.

DOWNWARD CARGO FROM PLACES ABOVE SAHEBGUNGE.

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.	Wheat and other grains.	Seeds.	Cotton.	Shellac and Dyes.	Hides and Horns.	Saltpetre.	Miscellane- ous.	Total for the second half-year.	Total for first half- year.	Total for the year 1872.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Allahabad	2,318	.....	.....	2,124	.....	4,084	8,526	50	8,576
Mirzapore	31,100	1,180	1,374	.....	1,197	439	35,340	23,800	59,140
Benares	10	10	.....	10
Ghaseepore	630	229	.....	530	.....	14	1,403	240	1,643
Revelgunge	2,456	2,456
Dinapore...	557	.. ..	204	.....	14	805	.....	805
Patna	2,531	495	.....	.....	.....	15	4,039	3,006	7,135
Barh	297	297
Monghyr	1,380	1,380
Lukeepore	3,825	3,825
Caragola	1,628	1,628
Total of second half-year	37,639	2,489	1,374	2,858	1,197	4,500	50,123	.....	.....
Total of first half-year ...	1,206	23,352	9,185	63	.....	206	1,729	.....	35,738	.....
GRAND TOTAL OF THE YEAR 1872 ...	1,206	60,991	11,672	1,436	2,858	1,403	6,229	50,123	35,738	85,861

APPENDIX No. 5.—(Continued.)

River Traffic on the Ganges by the India General Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the second half of the year 1872.

UPWARD CARGO FROM PLACES BELOW SAHEBGUNGE.

PLACE OF DESTINATION.	Cocoanuts.	Metals.	Salt.	Miscellaneous.	Total for the second half-year.	Total of first half-year.	Total for the year 1872.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Allahabad	607	17,483	.....	10,092	28,122	23,081	51,203
Mirzapore	2,123	31,233	.....	4,482	37,837	23,786	61,623
Benares ... ..	.....	.....	.....	304	304	240	544
Ghaseepore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	374	374	963	1,337
Revelgunge ... ..	.....	536	6,500	665	7,701	23,896	31,597
Dinapore ... ..	.....	125	.....	2,813	2,438	1,170	3,608
Patna ... ..	.....	1,342	400	1,802	3,544	7,127	10,771
Bulowah ... ..	.....	1,560	.....	207	1,767	2,097	3,864
Monghyr ... ..	.....	1,917	.. ..	5,479	7,396	2,731	10,127
Seoitangunge ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	405
Rajnollee Ghat... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	381
Total of second half-year ...	2,729	54,136	6,900	25,896	89,663	.....	.....
Total of first half-year ...	2,244	38,649	23,836	16,727	.....	86,446	.....
Total for the year 1872 ...	4,973	92,785	35,736	42,623	89,663	86,446	176,109

**THE SUSPENSION AND DEGRADATION OF BABOO KHETTER PROSADH
MOOKERJEE, B.L., MOONSIFF OF KANDI.**

No. 1621.

*Resolution of the High Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal, under date
the 17th June 1873.*

PRESENT :

THE HON'BLE SIR R. COUCH, <i>Knight, Chief Justice.</i>	
„ HON'BLE L. S. JACKSON	...
„ HON'BLE F. A. GLOVER	...
„ HON'BLE W. AINSLIE	...

} *Judges.*

READ again the following papers :—

A petition dated 26th March 1873, from Mohendro Narayn Singha and others, Pleaders of the Moonsiff's Court at Kandi, Zillah Moorshedabad, relative to the conduct of the Moonsiff, Baboo Khetter Prosadh Mookerjee, B.L.

A letter to the Judge of Moorshedabad, No. 974, dated 10th April 1873, directing inquiry into the truth or falsity of the charges brought against the Moonsiff.

A letter from the Judge, No. 328, dated 30th April 1873, reporting the result of his inquiry into the charges in question, and that he has suspended the Moonsiff pending that officer's explanation and the High Court's orders.

Read also the explanation submitted by the Moonsiff, forwarded with the Judge's memorandum No. 366, dated 21st May 1873.

RESOLUTION.

The cases noted by the Judge appear to show that the Moonsiff's judicial conduct has been marked by—

1. Lax and unsystematic procedure.
2. Disregard of the convenience of suitors and witnesses.
3. Habitual violation of law and principle in his mode of giving judgments with disregard of rules and orders in some other respects.
4. Neglect of his serishta.
5. Neglect of execution cases, reviews, and other miscellaneous matters in favor of original suits, which obtain more prominent notice.

The general defence set up is over-work

Allowing, however, all the weight which may be fairly claimed for such a plea, the Court consider that it would be giving it undue effect to accept it as a justification of the conduct above described.

Judges of all grades have been informed again and again that the quality of their work is the test by which their efficiency will be estimated ; and consideration for suitors and witnesses has been pressed upon them incessantly. If any officer were called upon to explain a large arrear, and could in answer point to a fair return of business done to the satisfaction of litigants, as shown by paucity of appeals, to a clear and correct procedure, a well-arranged serishta, and good records, he would be considered as making out an unimpeachable case. If, with this knowledge, judicial officers prefer to aim at the reputation of being fast workers and getting through a large amount of business, they do so at their peril ; and when despatch is accompanied by confusion in their offices, injustice to parties, and general discontent, then the error of judgment, in the opinion of the High Court, amounts to something like a disqualification for judicial office.

The errors into which the Moonsiff has fallen are chiefly those of temperament, and such as may, with self-control on his part, be corrected ; he has hitherto borne a good character, and has doubtless been assiduous in the performance of his duties.

The Court therefore believe that a sentence of dismissal is not called for in this case, and that the Moonsiff is capable of rendering useful service.

Accordingly, in the exercise of the power vested in it by section 33 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI of 1871), the Court are pleased to

ORDER,

that the suspension from office to which the Moonsiff, Baboo Khetter Prosadh Mookerjea, has been subjected by the Judge of Moorshedabad acting under section 34, be continued to the end of the current month of June 1873; and further that the said Moonsiff be, and hereby is, reduced to the 3rd grade of Moonsiffs.

Ordered that two copies of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded, one to the Judge of Moorshedabad for his information and guidance, and the other to the Moonsiff, Baboo Khetter Prosadh Mookerjea.

Ordered also that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, and of the correspondence upon which it is founded, be forwarded to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

**PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL ON THE 30TH JUNE 1873.**

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE												
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.														
<i>Western Districts.</i>														
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan ...	21 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	20 8	18 0	22 12	21 4	19 8	23 4	
	2 Haucorah ...	15 8	15 8	16 8	22 8	23 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	18 13	16 0	19 0	20 10	
	3 Beerbhoom ...	14 8	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 8	21 0	18 0	18 8	21 0	
	4 Midnapore ...	11 8	11 4	13 4	...	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	22 0
	5 Houghly ...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 8	19 0	20 0
	6 Howrah ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	
<i>Central Districts.</i>														
PRESIDENCY	6 24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 12	19 0	20 0	
	7 Nuddea ...	14 8	15 4	17 12	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 13	17 12	17 12	18 14	
	8 Jessore ...	13 5	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	25 8	25 8	25 8
RAJSHAHYE	9 Moorshedabad ...	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 8	18 8	18 8	18 0
	10 Dinagpore ...	14 8	14 8	23 8	22 8	22 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	
	11 Maldah ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	35 0	40 0	38 0	17 8	21 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	
	12 Rajshahye ...	15 0	16 8	16 14	32 0	32 0	26 4	15 0	15 0	16 11	21 9	21 0	24 0	
	13 Rungpore ...	15 0	15 0	16 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	24 0
	14 Bograh ...	16 12	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	18 0	26 0	28 0	33 12
COOCH BEHAR	15 Pulna ...	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	25 4	20 4	28 12
	16 Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	17 Julpigoree ...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>														
DACCA	18 Dacca ...	13 8	11 12	16 14	21 0	26 0	40 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	
	19 Furreedpore ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	
	20 Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	26 0	25 0
	21 Mymensing ...	12 12	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	32 0
	22 Sylhet ...	10 0	8 0	10 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	22 0	24 8	34 0	32 0	30 0	
	23 Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	24 10	26 10	24 10	30 10	30 8	33 0
CHITTAGONG	24 Chittagong ...	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	25 Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	26 0
	26 Tipperah ...	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 8	32 8	32 8
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	18 5	20 0	16 0	16 3
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 6	10 6	10 5	...	...	...	22 8	24 2	23 1	26 6	30 4	37 0
BEHAR.														
PATNA	28 Patna ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	31 4	16 0	17 0	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	
	29 Gaya ...	13 8	16 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	33 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	16 8	18 0	
	30 Shahabad ...	15 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	
	31 Tirhoot ...	13 0	14 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	
	32 Sarun ...	14 0	14 0	16 7	21 0	25 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 8	16 8	17 7	
	33 Champaran ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	33 0	35 0	34 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	
BHAUGULPORE	34 Monghyr ...	17 8	19 0	17 8	31 5	38 8	31 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	16 8	15 7	16 4	
	35 Bhagulpore ...	16 0	17 11	18 0	30 4	30 5	34 3	15 2	15 2	17 5	16 6	16 0	21 7	
	36 Purneah ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 5	40 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	
	37 Southal Pergunnahs ...	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	16 0	16 8	24 0
ORISSA.														
ORISSA	38 Cuttack ...	14 3	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	21 0	31 8	28 14	25 9
	39 Pooree ...	17 1	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	17 1	31 8	34 2	23 10
	40 Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	38 0	38 0	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.														
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>														
CHOTA NAGPORE	41 Hazarebaugh ...	13 0	15 8	19 12	22 0	21 0	24 8	10 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	
	42 Lohardugga ...	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	
	43 Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	37 0	20 0	20 0	...	32 0	32 0	37 0	
	44 Maunbhoom ...	15 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.														
ASSAM	45 Gowaipara ...	26 8	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4	20 0	22 0	20 0
	46 Kamroop ...	13 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	47 Durrung* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48 Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	49 Seebaugur ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	
	50 Lakhimpore* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51 Naga Hills* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53 Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 30th June 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAGI OR MURWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
27 0	27 0	26 10	35 0	36 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	8 14	
...	23 0	22 8	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 13	
...	21 8	22 0	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
...	18 0	17 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	19 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 12	
...	26 11	26 11	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	
...	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 12	18 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	
...	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 0	
...	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	7 4	5 12	...	
...	18 0	15 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 4	7 8	
...	16 12	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	
...	20 4	26 4	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	8 0	
...	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	
...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	...	
...	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 13	
...	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	
...	8 0	8 4	8 0	
...	18 0	20 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	
...	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 4	8 0	
...	13 5	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 0	
...	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	
...	11 4	11 4	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	8 0	7 8	
...	27 0	28 0	34 8	26 0	28 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	19 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 0	7 4	
...	26 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	
...	22 0	22 8	20 0	...	30 0	...	28 0	30 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	
...	20 0	16 0	...	24 0	25 0	22 8	81 0	32 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 8	
...	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 0	
...	28 3	29 4	28 8	...	...	...	20 4	16 8	20 0	7 3	7 3	7 8	
...	26 8	26 0	28 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 9	
...	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 5	
30 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	20 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	28 4	28 4	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	9 0	
...	24 15	23 10	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 10	
...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	
...	15 0	17 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	19 8	28 8	6 0	6 8	7 0	
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	40 0	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	
...	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	
...	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	7 5	7 0	7 4	
...	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 0	8 0	
...	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th July 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	... July 8th*	3.28	Weather hot	... Aus crops much injured. More rain wanted.	
	2 Bancoorah	... „ 5th	1.43	Showery	... The rains having regularly set in, the general prospects of the crops are much brighter. Those which had been suffering are rapidly recovering.	
	3 Beerbhoom	... „ 5th	3.86	The rains set in on Monday afternoon and there has been more or less rain every day since; wind easterly and southerly.	The rain which was greatly wanted has done much good, and if it continues the late rice crop will be all safely sown. The nursery rice has however suffered from the heat of last month, as also sugarcane.	
	4 Midnapore	... „ 5th	4.09	Considerable rainfall in portions of the district, less than an inch in other portions.	Had the rain which has fallen at the sudder station been general, the week would have been a very favorable one; but from all the subdivisions the reports are discouraging, and continued absence of heavy rain will be very serious.	
	5 Hooghly	... „ 5th	2.65	Clear and cloudy, cooler than last week; good showers of rain, wind south and south-east.	The aus paddy has been in places destroyed for want of rain; the late rain will save some part of the crop. Sowing of amun dhan going on, and is nearly finished in most places.	
	Howrah	... „ 5th	1.56	Cloudy and cool. It rained more or less for four days throughout the district, except at Bagman and Ooloboreah, where it fell only on two days.	The rain has done much good both in enabling the ryots to prepare the lands as yet unsown and in reviving the crops that had commenced to wither.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	... „ 8th	2.63	The rains have at last fairly set in, and the weather has been cooler.	Aus and jute crops much benefited by the rain that has fallen, but more is wanted for the amun cultivation.	General health good. Cholera has abated at Bancoorah; one case reported at Barrackpore.
	7 Nuddea	... „ 5th	0.52	Cooler than in the previous week, but still dry and hot.	Slight showers have fallen, of course they have done good, but rain is very much needed; the crops have struggled through so far better than could have been expected.	Locusts have passed through the north of Meherpore subdivision on the 26th and 27th June, doing some damage; they went on in north-west direction. Public health is pretty good.
	8 Jessore	... „ 5th	0.07	Hot and sultry; clouds have gathered almost daily, but little or no rain fallen; wind generally south.	The indigo in the Jhenidah sub-division and the rice crops throughout the entire district are suffering much from want of rain.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorsshedabad	... „ 5th	1.11	There have been showers of rain all over the district; Temperature less oppressive.	The rain has done much good and the crops are looking well. Indigo prospects are more promising. Not much damage was done by locusts. The crops affected will probably recover with rain.	
	10 Dinagepore	... „ 5th	1.68	Showers have fallen occasionally, but there has not been anything like heavy rain, and the weather has been very close and steamy.	More rain is much wanted for all crops.	

* Telegram of the 8th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah	July 5th	0·67	Cloudy; strong easterly winds, alternating with sultriness. Average rainfall of last three years, from January to 5th July ... 17·32 Actual ditto from 1st January to 5th July ... 6·95	The bhadoi dhan crop will be a short one and a late one, and for the amun dhan more rain is much needed.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 5th	1·17	Only two showers of rain fell. There were strong breezes every afternoon and evening.	The prospects of jute and of the aus rice crops are not favorable owing to the want of rain. Mulberry and indigo are also suffering for want of moisture.	
	13 Rungpore	" 5th	0·14	Hot and cloudy	Crops look well to the south; elsewhere rain is much wanted.	
	14 Bograh	" 5th	0·57	Slight showers have fallen. The more rain is required. Weather not so hot as it has been.	The reaping of a part of the aus crop has commenced and the amun crop is being sown. The aus crop is fair, but has been affected by the want of rain.	
	15 Pubna	" 5th	0·17	Hot and cloudy at times; there was only a slight rainfall on the 4th instant.	State and prospects of the aus and indigo crops are bad for want of rain, which is very much wanted.	
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 5th	1·92	Daily showers of rain during the week, but the total fall has been much less than the average at this time of the year.	The crops have not apparently suffered seriously as yet. The weather has been favorable to tea, but more rains would be desirable. In the neighbourhood of Kursiong, some damage has been done to the growing Indian-corn, especially by locusts.	Flight of locusts passed over the district.
	17 Julpigoree	" 5th	3·52	Cloudy and showery; no heavy rain, but sufficient for the wants of the crops.	Bhadoi dhan and jute very good.	A flight of locusts alighted in Pergunnah Madara near Falacotta on 26th June, but did little harm.
	Cooch Behar	" 5th	2·63	Cloudy, with occasional showers.	Favorable.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 8th*	1·97	Not sufficient rain for the season, and showers very local.	Prospects of crops good; but more rain would do good.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 5th	0·08	Hot and close; at times gusty.	Crops are suffering greatly from the continued want of rain, aus especially. Rivers fallen slightly.	
	20 Backergunge	" 5th	3·33	Showery; very hot in the early part of the week.	The rains have been unusually late and scanty this year, and fears are entertained for the safety of the aus crop; the transplanting of amun has also been delayed by the injury done to the plants by the drought; altogether the prospects of the crops are not fair at this date.	
	21 Mymensing	" 5th	2·90	Showery, but without heavy rain, and hardly any rain in the western part.	More rain is wanted for the amun rice, especially in the north, west, and north-west of the district. The reaping of aus rice has begun in some places.	
	22 Sylhet	June 28th	12·41	Wet and cool; Very heavy rainfall on Saturday night and Sunday morning.	Good. Cutting of the aus and the dumashi crops commenced.	
	23 Cachar	" 28th	3·66	Hot, with occasional showers of rain.	Not enough rain yet; very little aus dhan has come up, but it is an unimportant crop here.	

* Telegram of the 8th June received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	June 28th	1.10	Generally hot and hazy; a squall of rain, with thunder and lightning, on the night of the 24th June. A few drops of rain on the forenoon of the 28th.	The rain has not yet been sufficient for ploughing some of the higher levels. The lower lands are wet enough at present, but more rain is wanted soon. Field work progressing.	A few cases of cholera still reported from the interior. Dengue fever reported from Cox's Bazar and the sub-division generally.
	25 Noakhally	" 28th	1.22	The weather has been for the most part fair and hot, with occasional overcasts and showers of rain.	The sowing of aus dhan completed, and that of amun commenced.	
	26 Tipperah	July 5th	2.97	Bright and hot, but cool and strong breeze from the south.	Rice and jute doing well.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	June 28th	0.52	The first part of the week was rainy, and weather has been cool and seasonable throughout the whole week.	The sowing of paddy and cotton in jooms has nearly been finished. Prospects of crops good. Flat lands now being ploughed.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 28th	1.45	Very hot	Ploughing and sowing still going on. Prospects good.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	July 8th*	0.07	Weather very hot and unseasonable. No rain except a few showers to the east and west of the district.	Bhadoi crops are greatly suffering from drought.	Cholera still prevails though not in an epidemic form.
	29 Gya	" 5th	0.35	Cloudy, fair, and fine	Rain much required; crops generally still unsown.	
	30 Shahabad	" 5th	0.85	Weather very unseasonable; wind variable. Rain has fallen in small quantities and at intervals; very hot at times.	This continued drought is most unfavorable to the prospects of the bhadoi and aghany crops. General and continuous rain much wanted.	Cholera on the increase. Prices high in the bazar.
	31 Tirhoot	" 5th	1.45	Hot and cloudy; rains set in during the week.	In the north of the district there have been beneficial showers of rain; indigo, sugarcane, &c., coming on well. Nearly all the lands usually sown for bhadoi crop are sown down. In places transplanting of dhan has commenced; the bhadoi crops are suffering very much from want of rain.	A flight of locusts went across the southern part of the Tajpore Sub-division and eventually crossed the Gunduck into Sarun.
	32 Sarun	" 5th	0.02	Weather sultry; prevailing wind east; slight rain in some places.	The crops on the ground are being burnt by the heat; rain is being anxiously looked for bhadoi and khureef sowings. Slight rain fell within the jurisdiction of thanmahs Mushruck and Pursa in the Sudder Sub-division and in parts of Sowam Sub-division.	Cholera in a mild form has broken out in the town and in some places in the interior. Small-pox on the decrease.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Champaran	" 5th	1.0	Sultry; cloudy now and then; a small quantity of rain fell during the week.	Rain still required.	
	34 Monghyr	" 5th	0.85	Cloudy. Rain shortly expected.	Decidedly bad; the bhadoi crops very backward: the little rain which has fallen however has kept the crop sown early in June alive and enabled the ryots to break up lands. All depends on rain within a few days.	Large flights of locusts.
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 8th*	0.17	Very cloudy. Heavy rain over 3 inches reported from Mudhepoora and Colgong. Rain very local, and as a rule utterly insufficient.	All crops are much behind-hand, especially in Sudder and Banka sub-divisions. Seedling rice withering.	Locusts crossed extreme north of the district on the 29th June without doing any damage. Small-pox decreasing.
	36 Purneah	" 5th	2.32	More seasonable	More rain wanted.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 5th	2.7	Rain has fallen pretty generally, but short in quantity for the time of the year.	General and bhadoi crops very backward, and prospect of these crops far from good. Young Indian-corn damaged in places.	Locusts have done a good deal of damage in places to young Indian-corn.

* Telegram of the 8th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Rudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.						
		1873.				
ORISSA DIVISION	38 Cuttack	July 8th*	2.07	Weather cool	Prospects excellent.	
	39 Pooree	June 28th	0.15	Excessively hot and cloudy with south wind.	Dalooa crop fully harvested in pergunnah Bahang. Sarad seed being sown in certain pergunnahs, and the seed which has come up last week is suffering from want of rain. Seed grains sown in pergunnahs Kotrahang and Lombai have come up and seem promising. Beali being sown. Sugarcane being earthed up and cotton being gathered in some places. Khurda sub-division--young paddy requires rain; sowing still going on, but mostly finished.	Cholera prevalent in the town of Pooree.
	40 Bularore	July 5th	2.98	Cloudy, with constant showers of rain.	Crops above ground; weather highly favorable; sowings all completed.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
41	Hazareebaugh	" 5th	1.73	Unseasonable and hot; only one short heavy downpour of rain on the 2nd instant.	The late rains have done much good, but the seed in the ground still requires much rain.	Cholera on the Grand Trunk Road. Scattered cases of small-pox reported from all thanahs.
42	Lohardugga	" 5th	1.10	Much cooler, air very damp, but there has been very little rain.	In Chota Nagpore Proper the crops which have been sown are being dried up for want of rain, while in Palamow all ploughing has been stopped, and the prospects are very gloomy.	
43	Singbhoom	June 28th	0.11	No rain, exceedingly hot and dry. Rain most urgently wanted.	Paddy sowings completed, but serious fears are entertained for the growing plants. If the rains hold off much longer, most of the sowings will perish.	
44	Maunbhoom	July 5th	0.46	Showery	The rain which has fallen during the week has done much good, but in some places has been very slight. The Indian-corn crop has been lost, and only a short crop of gunduli, kangani, kheriberi, and moong can be looked for. More rain wanted.	Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goulparah	June 28th	0.88	The first part of the week was cloudy and rainy, and the latter part sunny and very hot.	Reaping of early assu dhan continues; weather is favorable to all crops on the ground.	A shock of earthquake at about 7 p. m. of the 27th June followed by another shock at about 8 p. m. Public health good.
46	Kamroop	July 7th†	3	Weather sultry, with occasional showers of rain.	Ass crop is being reaped; prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable; shaloe dhan is being sown in nurseries.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	June 28th	1.51	Sultry, heavy fogs, little or no breeze.	Ploughing going on, more sun required for drying tea and for the growth of the sugarcane shoots.	Fever prevalent, but not many deaths. Rivers very full. Small-pox and cholera also reported.
48	Nowgong	" 28th	1.77	Weather seasonable; smart showers at intervals.	The ass and hao dhan crops doing well; weather very favorable for tea operations just now.	
49	Sebsaugor	" 28th	1.7	Generally fair, with a few showers.	Rain still much wanted for rice cultivation, which is thrown back in consequence. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease still prevails.

* Telegram of the 8th July received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 7th July received on the 8th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.— (Contd)		1873.				
50	Luckimpore	June 28th	0.45	Very little rain during the week. Days alternately cloudy and sunny. North Luckimpore—season quite unsettled, sometimes drizzling rain.	Prospects of crops good	Cholera abated on the south, but still continues in some parts of North Luckimpore.
51	Naga Hills	„ 21st	5.18	Seasonable	The rain of the week has greatly improved the prospects of the crops.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	„ 28th	1.14	Fair, with occasional rains.	The prospects of the crops look well; new potatoes just coming to market.	Cholera disappeared since last week.
53	Garo Hills	„ 28th	0.28	Very little rain, but good deal of wind during the week.	Crops are doing remarkably well.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 8th July 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st June 1873.	Rain from 22nd to 28th June 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	2.90	0.61	15.12	28th June.		
		Cuttwa	2.10	Nil	12.15	ditto.		
		Culina	0.82	Nil	8.00	ditto.		
		Hood-Bood	1.04	0.20	11.90	ditto.		
		Raneergunge	2.78	0.02	8.29	ditto.		
	Hancoorah	Jehanabad	0.53	0.81	8.03	ditto.		
		Hancoorah	1.35	0.38	12.30	ditto.		
		Sdoree	1.27	Not rec.	6.49	21st June.		
	Boerbhoom	Midnapore	1.96	3.02	18.58	28th June.		
		Tumlook	0.94	1.02	9.68	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	0.70	1.00	11.64	ditto.		
	PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Contal { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2.29	1.75	9.64	ditto.	
{ Exe. Engr.'s Office			2.92	1.73	12.05	ditto.		
Hooghly			0.31	1.61	12.34	ditto.		
Serampore			0.77	1.02	11.02	ditto.		
Howrah			0.71	0.37	10.73	ditto.		
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.		Saugor Island	1.20	0.50	0.53	ditto.		
		Calcutta	0.99	0.39	11.10	ditto.		
		Alipore. { Dispensary	1.13	0.34	10.87	ditto.		
		{ Jail	0.95	0.30	9.96	ditto.		
		Buxseerhaut	4.61	Nil	11.32	ditto.		
		Baraset	1.90	0.73	7.21	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour...	0.21	0.40	10.31	ditto.		
	Harripore	1.53	0.08	12.86	ditto.			
	Satkherrah	4.12	2.00	16.45	ditto.			
	Barrackpore	0.29	0.49	10.71	ditto.			
RAJSHAHYE.	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	1.09	0.04	9.27	ditto.		
		Kishnaghur	0.23	0.61	11.28	ditto.		
		Bongong	2.59	0.32	11.78	ditto.		
		Moherpore	1.86	0.18	11.14	ditto.		
		Choudanagah	0.05	0.30	12.23	ditto.		
	Jessore	Kooshtea	0.43	0.03	11.75	ditto.		
		Rainghat	1.50	0.18	9.51	ditto.		
		Jessore	5.34	2.10	15.33	ditto.		
		Nural	4.17	1.06	19.87	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	8.30	0.40	21.82	ditto.		
	Moorsheadabad	Jenidih	2.61	Nil	12.44	ditto.		
		Bafrhaut	4.24	0.28	18.43	ditto.		
Magorah		2.07	1.64	16.57	ditto.			
Herhanipore		1.56	0.12	6.20	ditto.			
Ramporehaut		1.75	0.26	5.61	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Dinazepore	City Moorsheadabad	0.86	0.27	4.14	ditto.		
		Janepore	1.03	0.29	7.85	ditto.		
		Azimungo	0.90	0.75	6.24	ditto.		
		Laholla	1.33	Nil	6.59	ditto.		
		Dinazepore	0.37	Nil	20.65	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	Maldah	0.86	0.05	6.34	ditto.		
		Bentleah	1.83	0.10	9.36	ditto.		
		Natore	4.91	0.62	14.76	ditto.		
		Rungpore	7.32	0.64	22.59	ditto.		
		Bhowanungo	9.78	Nil	19.73	ditto.		
	Bograh	Titalva	3.28	Not rec.	32.10	21st June.		
		Bograh	1.39	1.00	12.67	28th June.		
Pubna		1.19	Nil	17.22	ditto.			
Serajunge		1.22	0.50	11.21	ditto.			
					Not received 8th to 14th June.			
DARJEELING.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	14.84	31st May.		
		{ Hospital	7.42	0.14	25.30	28th June.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2.65	1.24	39.43	ditto.		
		Pallaotta	7.24	2.41	57.27	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Budah	5.48	1.04	57.02	ditto.		
		Cooch Behar	7.27	5.37	61.25	ditto.		
	Bhutan Donors	Buxa	6.61	Not rec.	49.88	21st June.		
	DARJEELING.	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	3.25	1.83	25.00	29th June.	
			{ Hospital	5.11	1.39	18.65	ditto.	
			Moonshongungo	2.63	0.45	21.75	ditto.	
			Manikgungo	1.19	1.18	15.81	ditto.	
Furzedpore			1.73	0.70	20.27	ditto.		
Backergunge		Goalundo	2.38	0.24	14.32	ditto.		
		Burrisaul	3.03	0.58	16.92	ditto.		
		Porozpore	4.39	0.80	19.13	ditto.		
		Madariuare	2.65	1.09	23.21	ditto.		
		Patoonkinly	5.24	0.03	22.20	ditto.		
Mymensing		Dowlat Khan	4.28	0.87	20.62	ditto.		
		Mymensing	0.62	3.04	29.54	ditto.		
	Jamulpore	3.29	0.64	26.32	ditto.			
	Atreah	5.17	0.64	14.73	ditto.			
	Kishoregunga	9.00	1.11	27.37	ditto.			
Sylhet	Sylhet	0.54	10.00	68.20	ditto.			
	Cachar	3.01	3.00	45.71	ditto.			
	Hyalakandy	5.54	Not rec.	38.65	21st June.			
	Koyah	3.60	3.29	34.29	28th June.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	7.80	1.70	30.00	ditto.		
		{ Jail	7.48	1.10	32.15	ditto.		
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar	29.66	0.40	48.44	ditto.		
		Comillah	19.14	1.13	41.06	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	1.87	2.01	39.14	ditto.		
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	0.48	2.51	33.68	ditto.		
	Hill Tipperah	Rungamutee Hill	4.30	0.52	24.10	ditto.		
	Hill Tipperah	6.30	1.45	25.77	ditto.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st June 1878.	Rain from 22nd to 28th June 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.	
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.85	0.68	4.71	28th June.	Not received 8th to 21st June.
		Behar ...	1.44	Nil	3.67	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Not rec.	0.71	2.16	ditto.	
		Dinapore... { Jail ...	1.90	0.40	5.06	ditto.	
	Gya	Dinapore... { Cantonment ...	2.00	0.40	3.45	ditto.	
		Gya ...	0.59	Nil	2.93	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	0.71	ditto	2.50	ditto.	
		Aurangabad ...	0.32	ditto	2.58	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	1.22	ditto	4.05	ditto.	
		Arrah ...	0.50	0.11	4.05	ditto.	
		Sasaram ...	0.07	0.19	3.01	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	0.40	Nil.	2.53	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Bhuhooah ...	0.03	ditto	6.07	ditto.	
		Mouafferpore ...	1.85	Not rec.	8.99	21st June.	
		Durbhanga ...	2.33	ditto	0.35	ditto.	
		Hajipore ...	2.64	ditto	0.94	ditto.	
Sarun	Mudhubani ...	0.95	ditto	8.40	ditto.		
	Seetamarce ...	4.95	ditto	12.70	ditto.		
	Tajpore ...	2.40	Nil.	8.12	28th June.		
	Chuprah ...	2.24	ditto	6.41	ditto.		
Chumparun	Sewan ...	Not rec.	ditto	4.38	ditto.		
	Moteehari ...	3.85	ditto	13.40	ditto.		
	Bottiah ...	3.21	1.40	11.56	ditto.		
	Mouhchyr ...	0.82	0.02	5.01	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Mouhchyr	Bogoserai ...	0.80	Nil.	4.06	ditto.	
		Jamote ...	1.82	ditto	4.55	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore ...	1.35	ditto	0.58	ditto.	
		Soopool ...	2.19	ditto	7.37	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Mudheypoorah ...	1.45	ditto	8.50	ditto.	
		Bauka ...	2.85	ditto	8.38	ditto.	
		Samborsa ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	5.50	14th June.	
		Purneah ...	0.68	Nil.	11.53	28th June.	
	Purneah	Kishengungo ...	4.82	ditto	12.13	ditto.	
		Arrarah ...	0.20	ditto	10.00	ditto.	
		Deoghur ...	0.25	0.50	0.82	ditto.	
		Jamtara ...	Not rec.	Nil.	0.94	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmahal ...	1.12	ditto	3.68	ditto.	
		Pakour ...	0.40	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka ...	0.93	0.02	0.13	ditto.	
		Godda ...	1.40	Nil.	7.13	ditto.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	0.90	ditto	6.70	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Hospital ...	1.13	0.14	7.96	ditto.	
		Jajipore ...	1.20	Nil.	10.05	ditto.	
		Kendrapara ...	3.00	ditto	12.70	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jugalsingpore ...	1.02	0.55	9.28	ditto.	
		Palse Point ...	1.00	Nil.	7.75	ditto.	
		Pooree ...	1.47	0.15	8.70	ditto.	
		Khurdah ...	1.77	2.02	7.81	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore ...	0.62	Nil.	10.47	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	0.40	1.17	7.70	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	1.58	Nil.	0.04	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	2.40	ditto	3.67	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally ...	1.30	0.13	5.70	ditto.	
		Mohals ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.19	7th June.	
		Sambalpoore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.19	7th June.	
		CHOTA NAGPORE.	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.19	7th June.	
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazarcebaugh	Hazarcebaugh { Jail ...	1.20	0.17	3.33	28th June.	
		Hazarcebaugh { Dispensary ...	0.73	0.28	3.74	ditto.	
		Pachmulla ...	1.56	Nil.	5.34	ditto.	
		Ranchoo ...	0.08	0.37	4.05	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Palasow ...	0.82	Nil.	4.25	ditto.	
		Chyemassa ...	1.31	0.12	10.24	ditto.	
		Maunbhoom ...	0.85	0.27	7.01	ditto.	
		Gobindpore ...	0.05	Not rec.	5.45	21st June.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah ...	2.87	0.88	41.04	28th June.
			Dhoober ...	12.40	2.90	46.12	ditto.
			Gowhatty ...	2.84	0.19	28.68	ditto.
			Burpattah ...	Not rec.	0.92	20.19	ditto.
		Durrung	Tezpur ...	5.67	Not rec.	30.22	21st June.
			Munkledya ...	3.83	ditto	30.58	ditto.
			Nowgong ...	6.04	0.63	24.79	28th June.
			Seebaugur ...	4.84	Not rec.	37.87	21st June.
Seebaugur		Golaghat ...	8.44	ditto	31.00	ditto.	
		Joraghat ...	5.08	ditto	24.73	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	6.82	ditto	37.74	ditto.	
		Debrooghur ...	4.98	ditto	40.35	ditto.	
Luckimpore		North Luckimpore...	9.80	ditto	39.14	ditto.	
		Suddya ...	3.19	ditto	36.52	ditto.	
		Samooogoodting ...	Not rec.	ditto	16.28	14th June.	
		Shillong ...	4.50	1.70	25.12	29th June.	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Jaowai ...	10.85	1.04	41.99	ditto.		
	Cherrapunjee ...	24.59	5.23	135.15	ditto.		
	Tura ...	17.32	0.28	45.20	ditto.		
	Benares ...	0.20	Not rec.	0.83	21st June.		
Garohills	Akyao ...	11.70	5.50	59.10	28th June.		

CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 29th June to 5th July 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June											
	29th	10	29.571	29.580	91.4	86.5	80	S W	...	0.30	K	t, d
	16	16	29.471	29.480	89.5	82.0	71	S by E	...	...	S	
	30th	10	29.583	29.601	91.0	84.6	75	S by E	...	...	K	
	July	16	29.532	29.510	82.5	79.5	87	S by E	...	...	...
	1st	10	29.000	29.024	88.0	69.5	78	S E	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.408	29.510	90.4	83.0	69	S E	...	0.08	K	
	2nd	10	29.584	29.602	92.3	80.0	90	S by W	...	0.07	...	
	16	16	29.517	29.535	87.0	82.7	82	S	...	0.09	K, K, N.	
	3rd	10	29.007	29.025	81.0	78.0	88	S by E	...	...	...
	16	16	29.525	29.519	83.5	80.5	87	S W	...	0.51	...	
	4th	10	29.530	29.554	87.4	82.6	79	S E	...	...	KC	
SAVOR ISLAND.	16	16	29.445	29.463	87.0	83.0	83	S	...	0.10	CS	
	5th	10	29.522	29.540	82.3	80.8	93	S E	...	0.27	...	
	16	16	29.425	29.443	82.5	81.4	95	S W	...	0.21	K	
	June											
	29th	10	29.007	29.013	93	86	74	S	9.0	0.10	N	scuds v.
	16	16	29.490	29.502	91	85	77	S	13.0	...	N	
	30th	10	29.015	29.021	90	85	80	S S W	10.0	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	July	16	29.532	29.538	89	83	78	S S E	9.4	...	N	o, m, scuds.
	1st	10	29.611	29.617	88	82	76	W	3.1	0.10	N	o, n, v, d
	16	16	29.510	29.522	80	82	73	S E	9.3	0.20	N	b, v, scuds
	2nd	10	29.003	29.009	87	82	79	S S W	12.2	...	N	
	16	16	29.534	29.510	89	81	89	S S E	14.0	0.10	N	b, p
CHITTAGONG.	3rd	10	29.507	29.003	86	81	79	S	10.8	0.10	N	b, p.
	16	16	29.519	29.525	80	82	73	S S E	14.7	...	N	b, scuds.
	4th	10	29.528	29.534	89	82	73	S S E	13.0	0.10	N	b, p, scuds.
	16	16	29.435	29.441	87	81	76	S	10.0	...	N	
	5th	10	29.531	29.537	81	80	95	W	12.3	0.60	N	
	16	16	29.445	29.451	82	80	91	W	15.7	1.10	N	o, r
	June											
	29th	10	29.006	29.007	90	84	76	S E	3.4	...	K, KC	b, m
	16	16	29.510	29.008	86	82	83	S W	10.3	...	K, KS	
	30th	10	29.613	29.705	87	82	79	E S E	4.8	...	K, CS, CK	
	July	16	29.404	29.587	82	80	91	W	4.9	0.10	KS	
	1st	10	29.011	29.703	86	79	72	E S E	3.0	0.20	K	b, n
	16	16	29.500	29.508	85	80	70	S S E	12.7	...	K, KS	
	2nd	10	29.621	29.713	85	79	75	S E	6.7	...	K, KS	
	16	16	29.546	29.638	87	81	76	S	10.1	0.30	K, CK, C	b, v
	3rd	10	29.008	29.700	87	80	72	S E	6.6	...	K	
	16	16	29.530	29.631	85	80	70	S S E	13.0	...	K, KS	
	4th	10	29.570	29.067	88	81	72	S	6.4	...	K	
	16	16	29.502	29.504	84	79	79	S E	17.1	...	CK, K	
	5th	10	29.508	29.001	81	78	86	E S E	8.0	...	KS	u, q
	16	16	29.402	29.554	83	79	83	S S E	14.9	...	K, KS, C	
MADRAS.	June											
	29th	10	29.721	29.751	92	75	42	W by N	10	0.05	...	
	16	16	29.002	29.032	88	79	65	S E	11	...	...
	20th	10	29.710	29.740	92	76	45	W by S	11	...	...
	16	16	29.003	29.033	92	78	51	S E by S	14	...	...
	30th	10	29.720	29.750	93	70	43	W by S	17	...	...
	July	16	29.608	29.630	90	76	31	W by N	13	...	...	cloudy.
	1st	10	29.738	29.708	89	73	43	W	11	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.026	29.050	90	70	80	W by S	9	...	...	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.733	29.783	90	75	57	W by S	10	0.33	...	
	16	16	29.010	29.040	91	75	44	W by S	7	...	...
	3rd	10	29.734	29.764	90	75	57	S W by W	8	0.06	...	
	16	16	29.008	29.038	92	74	39	S W by W	14	...	...	cloudy.
	4th	10	29.710	29.740	91	74	41	S W by W	12	...	...
	16	16	29.577	29.007	91	76	47	S W by S	11	...	...
CUTTACK.	June											
	29th	10	29.540	29.621	93	81	57	W S W	8.0	...	K, CK, C	
	16	16	29.404	29.516	87	78	65	E	4.3	...	K, N	
	30th	10	29.500	29.590	95	83	58	W S W	2.9	...	KS, C	
	July	16	29.453	29.536	79	77	90	S S W	5.2	...	N	
	1st	10	29.504	29.646	85	78	71	N	4.0	0.50	KS, N, C	
	16	16	29.480	29.643	79	76	80	N N E	4.1	0.50	N	
	2nd	10	29.505	29.687	87	80	72	N N E	1.2	...	KS, N, C	
	16	16	29.380	29.471	89	80	06	S	5.2	...	K, C	
	3rd	10	29.455	29.637	88	80	00	E N E	2.7	...	K, N, C.	
	16	16	29.357	29.430	86	81	70	S S W	5.6	...	K, N	
	4th	10	29.455	29.537	86	80	75	W S W	2.6	0.10	K, N, C.	
	16	16	29.307	29.449	86	80	75	S W	5.5	...	K, KS, N, C.	
	5th	10	29.505	29.588	81	79	91	W S W	2.2	0.40	K, C.	
	16	16	29.408	29.491	80	78	91	W S W	5.0	...	CS, N, C.	
ARAB.	June											
	29th	10	29.659	29.080	87	83	83	E	1.5	...	...
	16	16	29.610	29.632	80	79	95	W S W	1.8	1.00	...	
	30th	10	29.695	29.717	78	78	100	S E	0.6	0.90	...	
	July	16	29.588	29.610	82	78	82	S	7.0	0.10	...	
	1st	10	29.685	29.700	85	80	79	S E	1.3	0.40	...	
	16	16	29.595	29.616	83	80	87	S	7.3	...	...
	2nd	10	29.707	29.728	83	81	91	S	2.3	0.20	...	
	16	16	29.630	29.651	85	80	79	S	5.3	...	...
	3rd	10	29.087	29.719	82	80	91	S E	1.7	0.40	...	
	16	16	29.028	29.050	82	70	87	S	4.0	0.10	...	
	4th	10	29.098	29.720	78	77	95	W S W	1.7	2.10	...	
	16	16	29.031	29.043	75	75	100	S S W	1.0	1.20	...	
	5th	10	29.085	29.707	78	77	95	S	0.8	1.10	...	
	16	16	29.698	29.020	78	77	95	S	3.5	1.10	...	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th July 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew point	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.					°	°			in	Miles.	In.		
July ...	1st	29.561	91.7	82.0	137.5	85.2	81.5	78.9	0.82	E S E & S by E	0.2	123.0	0.09	...	Overcast, cumuli, cirri & cirrostrati. Light rain between 5 & 6, at 12½ A.M. & 6½ P.M.
	2nd	556	87.5	81.0	132.5	83.7	80.0	78.4	.85	S E & S S E	0.7	163.9	0.13	...	Stratoni, cumuli & cirri. Thunder at 6½ A.M. Slight rain at 8, 9½, 10½ A.M. & 1 P.M.
	3rd	563	87.0	80.5	134.0	83.0	80.5	78.7	.87	S E & S by E	1.0	117.5	0.51	☾	Clear, & clouds of different kinds. Thunder between 12 A.M. & 1 P.M. Slight rain between 9 & 10, 12 A.M., & 1½ & 3 & 4 P.M.
	4th	500	87.4	80.0	130.0	83.1	80.6	78.8	.87	S E & S	0.5	91.0	0.16	...	Cirri and cirrostrati and cumuli. Thunder at 4½ P.M. Slight rain at 10½ A.M., 2½ 9½, 10½ & 11½ P.M.
	5th	493	85.8	79.2	...	81.5	80.1	79.1	.93	S & S E	1.2	126.2	0.42	...	Overcast, cumuli and cirri. Rain after intervals.
	6th	474	87.0	79.4	131.0	83.0	80.3	78.4	.86	S	...	115.8	0.04	...	Overcast, cumuli and cumuli. Light rain at 5 & 7 A.M. & 1 P.M.
	7th	484	91.4	80.5	144.5	83.8	81.1	79.2	.86	S S E & S	2.8	36.0	0.35	...	Cirri, overcast, & cumuli. Slight rain from 5½ to 7 A.M., & at 2½ & 4½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	91.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	1.70
	by anemometer gauge	1.54
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	3.24
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th July	...	12.80
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	28.04

GOPEENAUTH SEN.

In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th July 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	16,634	1,920 0 0	193 0 0	15,606 0	484 0 0	48 8 0	240 8 0
Or per mile of railway	594	68 8 0	6 17 0	557 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	8 11 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	164,963	26,692 0 0	2,669 4 0	404,062 0	14,922 0 0	1,402 1 0	4,161 8 0
Total for 26 weeks	181,597	26,612 0 0	2,861 4 0	480,268 0	15,406 0 0	1,540 12 0	4,401 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,085	2,384 8 3	238 9 0	13,600 13	396 1 9	39 12 3	278 1 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	508	85 2 7	6 10 4	486 1	14 2 4	1 8 3	9 18 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	181,710½	27,778 8 6	2,777 17 0	416,832 20	12,969 14 3	1,200 19 11	4,008 16 11

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 28th June 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,464	1,092 0 0	100 1 0	4,420 0	319 0 0	31 18 0	133 2 0
Or per mile of railway	54	37 0 0	3 14 0	162 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	4 18 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	41,004	20,076 0 0	2 967 12 0	163,591 0	12,913 0 0	1,291 6 0	4,258 14 0
Total for 26 weeks	42,468½	30,078 0 0	3,067 16 0	168,011 0	13,232 0 0	1,323 4 0	4,391 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

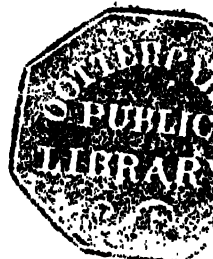
Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 28th June 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	12,720	1,583 0 0	158 10 0	15,052 0	503 0 0	50 6 0	208 16 0
Or per mile of railway	454	56 8 0	5 13 0	559 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	7 9 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	181,597	26,612 0 0	2,861 4 0	480,268 0	15,406 0 0	1,540 12 0	4,401 16 0
Total for 26 weeks	194,323	30,197 0 0	3,019 14 0	495,920 0	15,900 0 0	1,590 18 0	4,610 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,609	827 15 0	82 13 11	13,347 3	3 402 12 0	40 5 6	123 1 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	167	29 9 1	2 19 2	476 27	14 6 2	1 8 9	4 7 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	186,379½	28,606 7 6	2,860 12 11	430,179 23	13,312 10 3	1,331 5 5	4,101 14 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 28th June 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	40,851	19,510 11 0	1,788 9 7	78,215 0	25,001 13 6	2,201 16 8	1,080 6 3
Or per mile of railway	261	124 10 9	11 8 6	500 0	159 12 1	14 13 11	26 1 5
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	851,110½	6,22,790 11 2	57,089 6 6	3,131,290 30	10,54,052 10 0	69,100 8 0	120,189 14 6
Total for 26 weeks	891,961½	6,42,301 6 2	58,877 16 1	3,212,505 30	10,79,054 7 6	71,302 4 8	130,270 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,174	20,280 3 4	1,859 0 3	131,299 15	39,465 3 2	2,792 12 0	4,651 13 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	223	129 9 4	11 17 7	1,178 0	194 10 8	17 16 11	29 14 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	886,397	5,34,970 1 0	49,039 14 10	3,094,179 16	6,83,320 10 3	63,554 10 0	112,604 13 10



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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LABOUR TRANSPORT BILL — PROPOSAL AS TO FREE RECRUITING.

Extract from a demi-official letter from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the Advocate-General, dated 2nd June 1873.

In going over the Cooly Bill I have been much struck by a case which came before me in which some labourers recruited in the Nuddea district for the Chandeypore tea garden in Cachar were seized, and it was proposed to punish the sirdar who recruited them because he had done so outside the Act, not having taken them before a Magistrate, &c., &c. On inquiry it turned out that there are a number of such coolies so illegally recruited on this Chandeypore garden, that it is one of the best gardens in Cachar, and that the coolies are perfectly happy and content. Now, it strikes me, why should we interfere with this sort of free recruiting? The effect, of course, is that the planter cannot claim the benefit of the Act against the coolies; they are free men and can do as they like, just as we propose to make the time-expired coolies. I much incline to take off the penalty against free recruiting altogether, and to say, you may recruit in this way as much as you like, only if you do, the coolies will be free labourers, and not subject to the penal Act by which coolies recruited under the Act are bound down. I have talked this over with some of the members of the Council who are here and who seem disposed to agree with me. I shall be much obliged if you will talk of this with the members of the Committee in Calcutta and with some of the representatives of the tea interest. It would be a good thing if you could find who are the proprietors of the Chandeypore garden, and see what they say on the subject. If this plan were adopted, it would not be fair that a man recruited at a distance for a garden of which he knows nothing, should be bound down even under ordinary law of contract to serve on an unhealthy garden; and I think we should provide that no contract made in Bengal or elsewhere, or before the cooly has been six months in the tea district, shall be binding for more than (say) one year (which is, I understand, the common term that time-expired coolies engage for), and that in an action for breach of contract, if it be shown that the garden is very unhealthy or unsuited to the constitution of the foreign cooly, the court may absolve him.

It would come to this then, that planters might engage coolies under the Act or outside the Act, as they choose, subject in the latter case to the safeguards which I have suggested to prevent a man being deceived into a long contract to work on an unhealthy garden, of which he knows nothing, without the protection afforded by the Act.

I believe that the Bill as already drawn provides for the sanitation of vessels carrying more than twenty persons, whether they be coolies under contract or not.

Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.

I do not think it would be advisable to allow recruiting outside the Act.

2. The one principle on which legislation restricting the liberty of recruiting is justified is, that the ignorance and helplessness of the classes from which recruits are drawn are such that the interference of the Government is necessary between them and the employing interest to ensure their not being cajoled out of their homes by distorted representations of what they are going to. The law seeks to provide every safeguard which can ensure to the recruit a thorough knowledge of what he is about before he is taken to what is practically an irretrievable distance from his home; and afterwards to secure to him the fulfilment of the expectations which were held out: while in return it exacts from him by exceptional means the fulfilment of what he undertook.

3. To remove conditions which are aimed at these objects in regard to men who have already served in the tea districts, is in no way inconsistent with the imposition of them in regard to new recruits; for men who have once served through a contract know perfectly well what they are about when they agree to remain in or to return to the tea districts.

4. But I do not see how we can withdraw the protective conditions from any other recruits without inconsistency. I have no doubt that if the option were given of recruiting outside the Act, there would be very little recruiting under the Act. Very likely there would be many instances of happiness and success, as in the Chandeypore garden; but, as I have said, the only excuse for the existence of the Act is that after experience and full consideration, a conclusion has been deliberately arrived at that, without such interference, the number of unsatisfactory cases as regards the emigrants would probably be so great that the imposition of restrictive conditions on recruiting generally is justifiable as a means of guarding against them.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor suggests that if recruiting outside the Act were allowed, the planter would lose the benefit of the stringent provisions of the Act against such free recruits. True; but I believe that the employers would most willingly give up this advantage if they could obtain the removal of the restrictions as the price of it. Being obliged to interfere with the freedom of the employer's action, the legislature gives the employer what compensation it can in the shape of certain special assistance in dealing with the employed; but it is evident that the privilege so given is not considered by the employer to be by any means equivalent to what he loses by the operation of the Act.

6. At first I was struck with the feature in the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal that the free recruit should go up to the labor districts on a very short contract, and not be allowed to bind himself to a long one until he had an opportunity of looking round him. This is just what we want to secure; but further consideration suggests the question—suppose he does not like the prospect when he does look round after the expiry of his first short contract, how is he to get back to his home? On the other hand I doubt whether employers would undertake the expense of importing recruits if their services were secured by one-year contracts only, so that the permission to recruit outside the Act, hampered by a condition as to short contracts, would be no boon to them.

The 12th June 1873.

H. L. DAMPIER.

Note by the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General.

I do not think it advisable to allow recruiting outside the Act. I consider such a step at present premature. If recruiting be allowed outside the Act, my own impression is that such recruiting will be generally resorted to, and the provisions of the Act on the subject of recruiting will be left without operation. No substantial prejudice would arise to planters by having the right now given by the Act to compel the performance of work by labourers taken away, inasmuch as the labourers, being far removed from their own homes, will be really in their power. But the greatest possible injury may be inflicted on the labourer if he be not protected as he is under the Act. I have no objection to progressive reform, and for that purpose would relax or remove any provision on the subject of recruiting which may be deemed harsh or inequitable. But to remove all restraint in certain cases would be, as it appears to me in the present state of facts, undesirable. I take it that the laborer requires some special protection, and he would be without that protection if recruiting and the making of contracts outside the Act be permitted.

The 13th June 1873.

G. C. PAUL.

Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin.

I HAVE given my best consideration to the suggestions contained in the accompanying letter from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, but I apprehend that there would be much practical difficulty in working the system of contract labor under the provisions of the Act side by side with an alternative system of free labor outside the Act.

In my remarks upon the Bill on the 8th March, I said that I should have expected any changes in the law to be in the direction of relaxing previous rules rather than imposing fresh restrictions, and I should be very glad if it were possible to proceed further in the direction of liberating both employers and labourers from all regulations save those relating to transport and sanitation, &c.; but I scarcely venture to think that the time has yet come for such a step, and meanwhile I am confident that it would not be desirable to allow a choice of action—that such choice would generally result in preferring liberty to law.

The Chandeyppore garden belongs to a company of which Messrs. Boria aile, Schiller & Co. are the Secretaries.

I have not before me particulars of the case quoted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, but I fancy it is not an uncommon one or confined to any particular garden. Of my own knowledge I can speak of several instances in which men have been recruited by sirdars without being taken before a Magistrate, and without the sirdar having his license countersigned by the Magistrate of the recruiting district; but these cases have all arisen simply from the sirdar having received insufficient instructions, and not knowing what he was bound to do under the Act.

The 14th June 1873.

B. D. COLVIN.

Note by the Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter.

THE necessity for legislation on the subject of emigration of coolies to the tea districts had arisen, it would appear, from the fact of great abuses having been discovered both on the recruitment and transport of such coolies.

It was therefore in the interest both of the employer and the labourer that legislation was held to be necessary, providing amongst other things for the due control of contractors and recruiters, medical examination and housing of coolies before embarkation, licensing of boats and steamers employed to carry coolies, their treatment on the road and on the plantation, and their examination on arrival.

There is nothing to show that these requirements, which in 1863 were considered imperative in the interests of both the employer and the labourer, have ceased to have any force at present, and unless that is clearly made out, I do not see how free recruiting can be safely permitted.

If Chandeyppore garden has done well in spite of illegal recruitment, that fact of itself does not, I humbly submit, go so much to prove the inutility of certain restrictions imposed upon recruiting, as the superior fact of the manager thereof; and it would perhaps be just as reasonable on that account to remove all restrictions from recruiting as it would be to release a community from the fetters of the laws of the land because some of the members thereof, out of natural respect for law and order, might not require to be so fettered.

It is true that, so far as the transport of coolies is concerned, provisions are made in the present Bill for the sanitary regulation of vessels carrying more than twenty persons. But that would serve no good purpose, so far as defective recruitment is concerned; and the diseased, the blind, and the maimed may be engaged as before and transported in parties of twenty, with the same chance as heretofore of fifty per cent. only surviving to reach their destinations.

I would also respectfully beg to point out the inconsistency of the same statute containing the most stringent clauses thought to be absolutely necessary, to ensure voluntary contract and engagement of healthy labourers, even in the case of garden sirdars engaging 20 men, and declaring at the same time the utmost freedom for recruitment, with only this provision in common, that labourers engaged, whether under or outside the Act, must not be transported in other than regulation vessels if conducted in parties of more than twenty.

It is a matter for consideration also whether free recruiting, as an alternative measure, will not materially reduce the income derived from fees, &c., and thereby necessitate the enhancement of the present rate to meet the required charge upon the fund.

I need not, after what I have said above, dwell upon the propriety or otherwise of the limitation as to time proposed to be assigned to contracts with labourers engaged outside the law.

The 18th June 1873.

DIGUMBER MITTER.

Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.

I HAVE taken the opinions of the members of the Tea Committee of the Landholders' Association, and find that they agree with my own, as given below, on the subject of Sir G. Campbell's letter proposing to allow a system of free emigration to the tea districts.

In my opinion free emigration may now be quite safely allowed, and I am sure that it would be for the benefit of both emigrants and planters. The former are by this time well aware of the best time of year and of the best means for going to the tea districts, and the paramount interest of the latter is to avoid both the loss of emigrants on the journey and their arrival in impaired health.

It does not appear to me possible to draft an Act in which both systems, free and restricted, can be provided for side by side, and I imagine that if Sir G. Campbell's plan is carried out, it will be necessary only to pass an Act providing for the sanitary protection of emigrants on their journey.

All evidence that I have seen tends to shew that the river voyage by boats is the safest for the health of emigrants, and I have no doubt that this would be generally resorted to if all parties were left free to follow their own wishes.

The 19th June 1873.

T. M. ROBINSON.

Note by Mr. J. Ware Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

I AM convinced that the time has come for an experiment of the nature indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor. Any doubts that I may have had of the practicability of working with perfectly free labour have been removed by what I have seen in this district. The planters here are working under what I should have considered hopeless disadvantages. Their system of engaging with sirdars for gangs who are practically responsible to the sirdars, and who go and come at their bidding, would seem *prima facie* to entail an insecurity almost fatal to the successful working of a tea garden, and has actually, under certain conditions which have recently arisen, caused some difficulty. Then, the coolies themselves have many propensities—a passion for gambling and the like—which tend to make them much more likely to leave the employer in the lurch than the tamer races I have been used to deal with in Cachar. Above all, the coolies have only to cross the frontier into their own country to get completely out of the reach of their employers. Notwithstanding all this, the relations between the employers and employed are, to my mind, far better here than they are even in Cachar, in spite of the great improvements that have taken place during the last few years in the latter district. I do not ignore present difficulties here above hinted at, which, it appears to me, are due to accidental and, I hope, temporary causes. But on the whole, I say confidently that the average condition of the cooly here is better than it is in all, except a few, gardens in Cachar, and that the cooly gardens which come up to or surpass the Darjeeling standard are those in which unceasing efforts have been made to get as near as possible to a system of free labour.

I believe it will be found that the numbers of free labourers have been increasing vastly of late years, and I cannot help thinking that there must be a very large importation outside the law. The census shewed 40,000 residents on tea gardens, of whom at least 36,000 must have been coolies. Out of these, something like half were, as is clear from the last labour returns, under no sort of agreement whatever. Some of these are doubtless time-expired men; but we find that besides the number without agreements, there were some 11,000 (I quote from memory) engaged in the province during the year. These were all time-expired men of course, and I conjecture that there was a tendency to take contracts from time-expired men on account of their getting a bonus, which the employer was naturally anxious to get something for in return. On the other hand, the legally imported cooly would be under no agreement and would get no bonus. I strongly suspect therefore that a large proportion of the 18,000 or upwards who do not appear in the returns have been illegally imported. Again, taking the coolies at 36,000, on a three years' term, the annual importation, supposing that the gardens have to rely on that source alone, would be 12,000, exclusive of those imported to supply losses by deaths, desertion, and the like, at least 1,000 more. I find from the resolution that about 3,000 were imported under the law. Of the remaining 10,000 no doubt some, perhaps most, were supplied from the time-expired stock, but many must have been got up outside the law. But this is not all. There were some new gardens opened, and extensions were made in many already existing: for these additional coolies were required; so that the importation must have been sufficient not merely to keep up the existing supply of coolies, but also to meet additional demands. I am convinced that the legal importation did not do this, and that consequently there must have been a large importation outside the law. Now, what seems to me the all-important thing is to examine the directions in which the two currents of importation flowed. I have not seen last year's returns. I am most anxious to do so; but I feel convinced that a careful examination of the returns for many years would show that the legal importations have been chiefly to jungly, unhealthy, badly managed or ill-paid gardens, where the coolies are only kept by the terror of the law. It will be found that the good managers of good gardens have either evaded the law, or, if they have been too timid or too scrupulous to act illegally, they have paid more than they otherwise need have done to obtain their coolies. In other words, the good gardens have been paying for the bad ones. With regard to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal, I think I would give the labourer even more liberty of choice on his arrival. Among the opinions which accompany the extract from his letter there is one from Mr. Dampier, in part of which he points out that the

coolie would be practically unable to return to his own country, and, if he disliked what he saw of the tea district, would be unable to leave it. This might be practically a difficulty in Assam, but in Cachar it would not be so. We may fairly assume that the coolie would come up with a fair general idea of what he was going to do. He would have heard what kind of place Cachar was like, and what kind of work he would have to do. If he had been deceived as to the particular garden to which he had come, he might go to a better one in Cachar or Sylhet, or he might settle in the villages where he would find a hearty welcome. I would therefore allow free recruiting side by side with recruiting under the law, but would recognize no contract made previous to the labourer's arrival on the garden. Any such contract should be made before a Magistrate-Inspector of Labourers or European police officer. It should have no penal provisions, and if the labourer did not wish to make it, he might be allowed to refuse to do so on paying the importer the actual cost of bringing him up, such penalty in no case to exceed ten rupees. I believe the result would be that all the coolies on the best gardens would be got up in this way, while the bad gardens would still import under the law, and it is almost certain that its indirect effect would be to make the owners of the bad gardens strive hard to make their gardens less unpleasant to coolies. In Cachar the free system would in a very short time kill the contract system without any danger to the industry. In Assam it would undoubtedly take longer, but with roads, the spread of village cultivation, and other improvements, I do not doubt that free labour would in time become possible.

The 21st June 1873.

J. WARE EDGAR.

Note by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE objections of several of my colleagues to allowing free emigration to the tea districts seems to be that planters would prefer liberty to law and that the free system would nullify the Act. I must say this conclusion seems to me to point the other way, for (the voyage excepted) it is my impression that in the tea districts a free system is better for the coolies also than the present system, and if both parties prefer it, I do not see why it should not be allowed. Mr. Edgar has told me that he believes several of the gardens in Cachar, returned blank in the labour returns, are really worked by free labourers not under contract, and that there a large proportion of the immigrant labourers are in fact not under contract nor subject to the provisions of the Act. As Mr. Edgar has recently had experience of a free labour system in this Darjeeling district, as well as of a contract system in Cachar, I have asked him to write his opinion of the relative advantages of the two systems; and his note is with these papers. It will be seen that he is much in favor of a free system. At the last moment I have also received Mr. Robinson's opinion, who speaks not only for himself, but also for the tea committee of the Landholders' Association. He is quite in favor of a free system. By these opinions I am emboldened to continue the discussion, and incline still to think that in Cachar at least a free system might be tried. Once a coolie is in the tea districts, he—and still more she—can always make good wages under a free system; so that I do not apprehend any injury to the coolie.

As regards the voyage, it may well be that to Cachar the boat voyage is, as Mr. Robinson says, the best. It would not be desirable to crowd more than twenty in a boat; and if there are not more than twenty passengers, the boat voyage is already free. Then, as regards the very necessary sanitation of crowded steamers, we already provide sanitation, whether the passengers are contract labourers or not. To allow a free labor system then, would so far not be inconsistent with the Act as now drawn. If we allow the free system, I also do not see why we should not at the same time continue a special contract system for those districts or planters who wish for it. That system simply amounts to this. We say—"on condition that the contracts are made and attested with certain safeguards, we will give you a special contract law secured by special penalties and a summary remedy in case of breach." When the planters are willing to give that up, let them do so, and where they find it necessary, I would not take it away. That is what I am now inclined to say. But the subject is one which should be fully discussed. If my colleagues do not object, I should wish the Secretary to print these papers at once and circulate them demi-officially for opinions of those interested before I return to Calcutta.

The 23rd June 1873.

G. CAMPBELL.

REPORT AND RETURNS OF LABORERS IN TEA GARDENS IN ASSAM FOR THE YEAR 1872.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1873.

READ again—

The Assam Commissioner's letter No. 2574T, dated 18th December, forwarding the Tea Garden Returns for the first half of 1872.

The Assam Commissioner's letter No. 381B, dated 29th April, forwarding the Returns for the second half of 1872.

READ also—

The Assam Commissioner's letter No. 145TG, dated 19th June 1873, forwarding Inspection Reports and the General Immigration Report for the year 1872.

And the Assam Commissioner's No. 150TG, dated 21st June 1873, explaining the cause of the high death-rate on the Tengri Tea Estate.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to acknowledge that the Assam returns and reports for 1872 have been submitted with much more punctuality than in previous years. The Commissioner has also examined and reported on the returns. The general report might however have been sent in earlier, inasmuch as all the returns left the Commissioner's office before the end of April, and by that time all the district reports were in his hands. As it is, the general report did not reach Government until the 27th of June last.

2. The principal figures for the year 1872 may be thus abstracted :—

NAME OF DISTRICT OR CIRCLE.		NUMBER OF LABORERS, 1872.							Percentage of deaths on average strength.		Number of laborers on the gardens on 31st December.	Number of gardens at work with contract labor on 31st December 1872.
		On the gardens on 1st January.	Imported during the year.	Engaged offe-engaged locally during the year.	Completed or cancelled their agreement.	Deserted.	Imprisoned.	Died.				
DURRUNG	Kamroop ...	101	13	232	154	1	...	6	1872.	1871.	275	4
	Bishnath ...	000	103	881	800	18	1	37	2'40	not given	1,130	10
	Chardooar ...	1,073	257	227	412	11	8	41	3'54	5'0	1,114	3
	Mungledye ...	537	11	184	200	2	8	20	3'84	0'0	503	10
	Nowgong ...	653	180	210	342	13	1	20	4'10	5'7	672	9
	Seesaugor ...	17,404	5,280	7,788	8,000	520	00	818	4'23	4'03	13,108	80
	Luckimpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	68
Total ...		20,850	5,943	9,522	10,805	574	87	951	4'12	4'26	24,002	105

It seems that there has been a very considerable extension of tea industry

* Gardens brought on the returns during the year 1872.

No. 3	Ramsha	} Kamroop district.
" 4	Cheela	
" 10	Bishnath, in the Durrung district.	
" 7	Goriamari	} in Chardooar ditto.
" 10	Munairi	
" 70	Mabella	} Seesaugor district.
" 65	Powry Bheel	
" 85	Sufry Parbhut	
" 86	Dooris	} Luckimpore district.
" 33	Hingrajan	
" 50	Rajabatta	
" 51	Blackburn	
" 52	Greenwood	
" 64	Hoogrejan	
" 65	Laipooler	
" 67	Debrooghur	
" 69	Mothola	

† Gardens shown as having no Contract Coolies during the year 1872.

Ghagra	} Bishnath Circle, Durrung district.
Singhijan	
Seelonee Bareo,	Luckimpore district.

themselves locally was equal to about nine-tenths of the whole number whose contracts expired during the year; the proportion was somewhat smaller in 1871; and it certainly speaks well for the general treatment of the coolies that

during the year under review. Seventeen new gardens appear for the first time on the returns,* while only three gardens were closed.† To meet the increased demand for labor 5,943 fresh coolies were imported during the year 1872, as against 3,646 in the preceding year; and the number of contract laborers in Assam at the end of the year was 24,002, against 20,850 at the beginning of the year. The number of local or time-expired laborers who engaged

so many re-engage voluntarily when their original contracts are over. It is however not clear in what shape these engagements are made and allowed.

3. The death-rate on the average strength of laborers in Assam was 4.12 per cent., or .14 per cent. below the average of the preceding year. The death-rates among contract laborers in the several tea-producing provinces compare as follows :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Assam	5 per cent.	4.26 per cent.	4.12 per cent.
Cachar	2.22 „	2.11 „	2.8 „
Sylhet	4.23 „	1.07 „	1.38 „

This shows that Assam is still in this respect far behind the other provinces, and that there is very great room for improvement. The death-rate was highest in the gardens of Durrung and North Luckimpore, and in the small jungly gardens near the frontier. In the gardens of Kamroop and Durrung, and in many Secbsaugor gardens, the death-rate was satisfactorily low. But among the newly-imported coolies there was a great deal of mortality. Cholera, too, prevailed during the year—more so, say some of the planters, than has been known for many years. The death statistics of the year, and the remarks in some of the inspection reports, show that the planters and the Government inspectors must not relax their exertions for the improvement of the health of laborers, more especially in the newly-opened jungly gardens.

4. The Government inspectors have performed their duty very much more efficiently and regularly than in 1871. As many as one hundred and eighty-nine inspections were made during the year; forty-six gardens were inspected more than once; and sixty-six gardens remained uninspected, viz. :—

In Kamroop	...	...	...	2 gardens.
„ Nowgong	...	...	...	1 garden.
„ Secbsaugor	...	...	...	43 gardens.
„ Luckimpore	...	...	...	20 „
Total	...	...	...	66 „

The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied generally with the quality of the inspections as shown in the reports, subject to the remarks in the succeeding paragraphs; but he much wishes that Dr. Partridge, Inspector of Laborers in the two districts of Upper Assam, may be able to carry out his intention to visit every single garden at least once in the year. During 1872 some gardens where the mortality was very high remained uninspected.

5. Taking the several districts in order we first come to—

KAMROOP.—In this district there are few gardens, and but few coolies, nearly all of whom are time-expired men who have re-engaged. The yearly death-rate, 2.46 per cent., is moderate. The inspection reports show that the laborers are contented, and that they are for the most part entirely free to come and go just as they like. Only three infants died during the year. Nearly two-thirds of the laborers are Bengalees, using the word in the planter's sense, to express all the inhabitants of provinces attached to Bengal; more than one-quarter are men from the Upper Provinces. Deaths were so few that no deductions can be made regarding the relative healthiness of immigrants from the different districts of supply. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand why two out of the four gardens in Kamroop should have remained uninspected during 1872.

6. **DURRUNG DISTRICT.**—Every garden in each of the three circles of this district was inspected during the year.

Bishnath Circle.—The death-rate in this circle was 3.54 as compared with a rate of 5.6 per cent. in the year 1871. The number and percentage of deaths was high in—

Gillahating, where	7.54 per cent.	died out of an average strength of	57 laborers.
Pabhoi,	4.95 „	„ „ „ „	121 „

The inspection reports for these two gardens show that they were well cared for that the coolies were contented. On Pabhoi there was no hospital, but a hospital building was about to be begun and a Native Doctor was shortly expected. The inspection reports of all the rest of the Bishnath gardens are satisfactory; 16 infants died out of an average of 94 in the circle. But in the

Pabhoi garden only was the infant mortality excessive, six infants having died out of a total of nine.

Chardooor Circle.—In this circle the death-rate for 1872 was 3·53 per cent. as against 6·6 in the previous year. The death-rate was high in—

Adhabaree, where 5·24 per cent. died out of an average strength of 247 laborers.					
Kasomaree, „ 5·08 „ „ „ „ 177 „					
Briardale, „ 5·63 „ „ „ „ 35 „					

The inspection reports show that at Adhabaree the lines are not well ventilated or well kept; that two wells for drinking water are much wanted, and might easily be constructed; and that, since a committee sat on the garden, there has been improvement and there have been no deaths. In Kasomaree the lines and arrangements are said to be all good, and a hospital is being built. The infant mortality was moderate, only nine having died out of an average strength of 133; out of these nine deaths three occurred on Adhabaree. The inspection reports show that the laborers were well cared for and contented on every garden except Adhabaree, where any cooly who is absent for a single working day in the month is refused his wages for all the Sundays. The Deputy Commissioner, who is also Inspector of Laborers, states that in every other garden of the district the laborers get seven days' pay for six days' work. It should be fully explained to the manager and to the laborers of Adhabaree, that while an employer is by law authorized to withhold wages from a laborer who causelessly refuses to work, yet, under section 69 of the Act, the laborer who works six days is guaranteed one day's rest in the week, quite irrespective of the monthly wages which he may be entitled to receive. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that a copy of the next inspection report of Adhabaree may be submitted to Government without waiting for the usual annual or half-yearly reports, in continuation of the special correspondence which has passed regarding this garden.

7. *Mungledye Circle.*—Here the death-rate for 1872 was 3·84 compared with 2·8 in the previous year. The mortality was high in—

Mogulbassa, where 7·14 per cent. died out of an average strength of 28 laborers.					
Attarikat, „ 16·39 „ „ „ 30 „					
Rupotal, „ 12·5 „ „ „ 32 „					

These are all small gardens with very few coolies on each. The inspection reports (by Captain Boyd) show that the lines are well kept and the coolies well cared for. No special explanation is given of the causes of the mortality; if such mortality recurs in the present year, the matter must be very closely looked into. But after considering the inspection reports, the Lieutenant-Governor deems it unnecessary to remark further on these three branch gardens. He observes that Captain Boyd, at his inspection of January 1873, inquired very fully into the causes of the Attarikat mortality, and he is satisfied with that officer's conclusion that the deaths of the three women were due to natural and non-preventible causes.

8. On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied with the attention given by the local officers in all three circles of the Durrung district during the year 1872, and he is very glad to find that the previous excessive mortality is so much diminished. This was the district in respect of which the Lieutenant-Governor had the greatest doubts, and it is a relief to know that there is great improvement. He has read with interest the extracts from Captain Boyd's report, given at paragraph 74 of the Commissioner's letter. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in much of what Captain Boyd says, and is glad to learn that with the single exception of the Adhabaree coolies, all the Durrung tea laborers are on the whole well off and contented.

9. *Nowgong.*—In this district the death-rate for 1872 was 4·16 per cent., against 5·7 per cent. in the year 1871. The mortality was high on—

Borkondoli, where 16·76 per cent. died out of an average strength of 42 laborers.					
Nijorikat, „ 10·21 „ „ „ 68 „					

Both these gardens were inspected twice during the year, and were found to be in all respects well found and well managed. The deaths (seven on each garden) occurred partly, but not wholly, among newly-arrived coolies, who reached Assam in bad health. All the sick were treated either on the gardens,

both of which possessed a competent Native Doctor, or at the head-quarters dispensary, to which some of the patients were moved. Out of an average strength of 97 infants over the district, seven infants died during 1872.

The Deputy Commissioner, Major Sherer, reports that there was no unusual sickness during the year; that no committees on gardens had to be held; that the condition of the lines and hospitals on all gardens was found satisfactory; that "the coolies are paid very regularly and fairly. * * Some of the imported coolies earn monthly nearly half as much as their ordinary pay; * * and in no single instance had the provisions of the Act to be enforced against a single planter."

10. UPPER ASSAM.—The two districts of Sebsaugor and Luckimpore, which contain three-fourths of all the gardens, and employ four-fifths of all the imported labor in Assam, have heretofore been treated as one circle. By the Government orders on last year's (1871) report, it was directed that the figures for each of the two districts should be separately shown, but that order was acted upon in the latter half of the year only, so that for 1872 the labor statistics of the two districts will have to be reviewed together. It was in these two districts, and more especially in Luckimpore, that the great extension of the tea industry during 1872 mainly took place. To meet this extension Sebsaugor and Luckimpore took seven-eighths of the imported coolies who came to Assam. In some parts of these districts cholera prevailed, and in some gardens there was terrible mortality, especially among newly-imported coolies. The Commissioner has in his report examined the facts very fully; in some instances explanation of the mortality is attempted.

11. The death-rate in Upper Assam was 4.22 per cent. in 1872, or against 4.05 per cent. in 1871. The Commissioner gives lists of the gardens arranged according to the different rates of mortality. He writes that—

"The mortality in 53 gardens was below 3 per cent., in 30 gardens above 3 but below 5 per cent., in 14 gardens above 5 but not exceeding 7 per cent., and in 29 gardens the death-rate exceeded 7 per cent., out of which in eight instances, viz., Deroibaree, Borsilla, Lahing, Hulwating, and Mybella gardens in Sebsaugor, and Greenwood, Dejoa, Joyhing in Luckimpore, the death-rate ranged from nearly 10 to about 19 per cent.; and in the Debropar garden of the Noacachary Company in Sebsaugor, and in the Mothola, Rungagora, Laipoolee, Hookanjooree, and Hoogreejan estates in the Luckimpore district, the death-rate was above 20 per cent.; the mortality in Debropar and Laipoolee exceeding 27 per cent.; and the last two* appear to have lost in a twelvemonth 11 and 39 laborers out of an average number of 30 and 59 respectively."

For explanation of high death-rate, vide letters to Government, No. 25741, dated 21st December 1872, and No. 37713, dated 24th April 1873.

* Hookanjooree.
Hoogreejan.

* * * * *

"Out of a total number of 818 deaths, 538 persons died during July to December, and only 280 from January to June."

Dr. Partridge, the Inspector, writes that the greater mortality in Upper Assam during the year 1872 "was undoubtedly caused by an outbreak of cholera which occurred throughout both districts."

12. Taking in order the several gardens where the mortality was very high, the Lieutenant-Governor finds the facts to have been as follows:—

SEBSAUGOR DISTRICT.—*Debropar Garden*.—Average number of laborers, 43; number of laborers imported during the year, 34; number of deaths, 12; death-rate, 28 per cent. The garden was not inspected during the year. The manager, Mr. Hogarth, writes:

"The mortality of this garden is certainly very alarming, but * * * cholera and dysentery has taken every one. * * * If the men had been healthy they might have been saved; but the whole garden was suffering from venereal introduced by a new batch of coolies, and they fell easy victims to a wild cholera attack. At Noacachary (the parent garden) we had several cases, but only one fatal. * * * Debropar has a Native Doctor who did all he was able to do, but he said the coolies had no stamina. I intend to change the site of the coolie lines, but should like your (the Inspector's) advice."

Mybella Garden.—Opened during the year; number of laborers imported during the year, 36; deaths, 4; average mortality shown as 17.65, being

calculated on an average strength of 23 laborers. Inspection reports show that the lines are good; the coolies are well cared for.

Iulwating.—Also a small new garden; with 2 deaths out of an average strength of 12 laborers, giving a death-rate of 16 per cent. Inspection report says that the garden was in all respects properly found and managed.

Lahing.—Small new garden; 5 deaths out of 46 laborers; garden not inspected; manager reports one of the deaths was from cholera and two from dysentery. The large parent garden, Noacachary, to which this garden and Debrapar both belong, was not inspected during the year, but its death-rate was 3·08 per cent., so we may presume that it was fairly healthy and well managed.

Tiphook.—33 deaths on an average of 415 laborers; death-rate 7·95 per cent. against 4·7 in the year 1871; 212 new laborers imported during the year. The inspection report shows the garden to have been properly found in every respect and the coolies well cared for.

Borbom (Amjooree Company).—12 deaths on an average strength of 168 laborers; death-rate of 7·12. Inspection report in all respects satisfactory.

Numaligurh.—19 deaths on an average strength of 268 laborers; death-rate 7·08 against 9·6 in the year 1872. Not inspected during the year.

Lukwah.—21 deaths on an average strength of 316 laborers; death-rate 6·64 per cent.; 163 coolies were imported during the first half-year; the Inspector on the 29th November found these new comers to be still unhealthy, and notes that the deaths had occurred mostly among them.

Amjooree.—23 deaths on an average strength of 386; death-rate 5·98 as against 5·1 in the preceding year; 191 new coolies imported during the year. Inspection report satisfactory in all respects.

Atkhel and Dooly Bagan.—Two large gardens belonging to the Assam Tea Company; had a death-rate of 5·91 and 6·31 respectively. Atkhel imported 110 coolies, while Dooly Bagan imported only 13 during the year. The inspection reports of both are satisfactory.

There are other small gardens in the Seebaugor districts where the death-rate exceeded 5 per cent., namely, *Meleng*, *Ladoigurh*, *Sooraipanee*, *Mohmara*, *Goriahabie*, *Halteechjongee*, *Debbaajoolee*, *Boisahabee*, *Halmarah*, *Soykotta*, *Deroibaree*, *Borsilla*, where the death-rate exceeded 5 per cent. No inspection reports have been received of those gardens marked with italics. For the rest the inspection reports are satisfactory. It is noteworthy that several of these small gardens, among others Borsilla, with a death-rate of 9·95 per cent., imported no fresh coolies during the year 1872. The Inspector must, at his next visit, inquire into the cause of the apparent unhealthiness of these gardens, and a copy of his inspection report must be forwarded specially, with the Commissioner's opinion, for the information of Government.

13. LUCKIMPORE DISTRICT.—The death-rate was highest on the three gardens of the Tengri Estate, namely:—

	Average strength.	Number of deaths in the year.	Death-rate.
Hoogrejan	... 59	39	66 per cent.
Hookanjoree	... 30	11	37 "
Laipoolee	... 36	10	27 "

The manager (Mr. W. Minto), the Inspector, and the Commissioner have reported separately upon this terrible mortality. The letters certainly show that the planter has concerned himself much about the deaths among his coolies, and that he has done for them what he could. They were not inspected during 1872, but Dr. Partridge has inspected them since the beginning of the year, and found everything satisfactory; he anticipates that all three gardens will be healthy this year. Mr. Minto ascribes the mortality to the following causes:—The gardens had been in jungle for four years, and were newly re-opened in November 1871; it would require strong, healthy coolies of a good stamp to stand the work and malaria inseparable from opening a new garden; but the new coolies who were imported in November to March 1871-72 were poor, sickly, and of a very bad stamp. Mr. Minto selected his coolies himself in Calcutta, but he believes they were changed before they were put on

board the steamers; and this belief is shared apparently by the Inspector, Dr. Partridge, and by other planters.

Bungagora (Upper Assam Company).—Forty deaths on an average strength of 179 laborers, giving a death-rate of 22·34 per cent. Thirty-nine laborers imported during the year. Last inspection was in January 1872, and showed that there was no hospital; that the medical attendant was stupid and unfit; that blankets had not been supplied to the coolies as required by agreement; that the average wages received by each cooly in November 1871 was only Rs. 3½ for the whole month; and that the coolies were not in good case.

Joyhing (belonging to Messrs. Wise and Smith).—Twenty deaths on an average strength of 106, giving a death-rate of 18·60 per cent. Ninety-nine coolies imported during the year. The inspection report of April 1872 shows that there is no hospital or medical attendant on the garden; for the rest, the garden was properly found, and the coolies were well cared for.

Greenwood.—New garden opened during the latter part of the year. One hundred and fifteen new coolies imported, of whom ten died before they were six months on the garden. The inspection report shows that new cooly lines were to be built on a better site, that there was no resident medical practitioner, and no hospital had been built.

Dejoa.—A newly re-opened garden. Twelve deaths on a strength of 94, giving a death-rate of 12·73 per cent. Thirty-six new coolies imported during the year. The inspection report of April 1872 shows that there was no medical attendant on the garden, but that the Inspector had called upon the manager to provide one. For the rest, the lines were being put into order, and the coolies were well found.

Tullup.—Forty deaths on an average strength of 490 laborers, giving a death-rate of 8·16 per cent. Inspection reports of January and July 1872 show that the garden was in all respects well found. No explanation of this high mortality on an old-established garden is given, save that dysentery, diarrhoea, and dropsy were, as is the case on other gardens, the principal diseases. In 1871 the mortality on this garden was 5·5 per cent., and was attributed to dysentery and diarrhoea among two weakly batches of coolies. Tullup imported 403 new coolies during the year 1872, and re-engaged 89 out of 120 who completed their original contracts.

Lahwal (Muttuck Tea Company).—Eleven deaths on an average strength of 174 laborers, giving a death-rate of 6·30 per cent. The garden was inspected twice during the year, and was in all respects well found; the cooly lines are said to be particularly good and clean.

The mortality on the following small gardens was above 5 per cent.:—Doolahât, Gaijan, Tingrai, Dibrogurh, Rhomaria, Nudwa, Hulmarce, Tiphook, Bhipuria; and regarding each of them the Inspector will have to note specially in his next inspection report, as well as regarding the larger gardens noticed above.

14. The mortality among infants under seven years of age was as follows:—

		Average strength of infants during 1872.	Deaths during 1872.	Infant death-rate per cent. in 1872.
Kamroop	...	24	3	12·5
Durrung	Bishnath	94	16	17·02
	Chardooar	133	9	6·76
	Mungledye	107	6	5·60
Nowgong	...	97	7	7·21
Sebsaugor	...	3,357	337	10·03
Luckimpore	...			

These rates are on the whole lower than in the preceding year. The infant mortality was nowhere so bad as the adult mortality on the Tengrai Estate gardens. The infant mortality was much heavier in the Sebsaugor than on the Luckimpore gardens. It is explained that "the infants are born prematurely, and that the mothers are careless." It is not stated that there is any reason for fearing that the mothers are worked so hard as to be unable to do justice to their babies.

15. The Commissioner writes that—

“The percentage of deaths in 1872 according to nationality was :—

	ALL ASSAM.		KAMROOP.		BISHNATH.		CHARDDOAR.		MUNGLEDYE.		NOWGONG.		UPPER ASSAM.	
	Average num- ber.	Percentage of deaths.	Average num- ber.	Percentage of deaths.	Average num- ber.	Percentage of deaths.	Average num- ber.	Percentage of deaths.	Average num- ber.	Percentage of deaths.	Average num- ber.	Percentage of deaths.	Average num- ber.	Percentage of deaths.
Bengal ...	2,830.25	5.81	111.5	3.58	508.75	3.54	484.50	5.77	301.75	1.00	307.	3.25	3,057.75	5.97
Chota Nagpore...	7,359.	3.54	54.	Nil	100.25	3.06	206.75	1.45	136.	3.07	229.	5.23	6,624.	3.51
North-Western Provinces ...	3,265.50	3.61	59.75	1.67	135.	5.80	513.	2.23	22.25	4.40	85.5	4.67	2,025.	3.56
Nepal ...	31.50	Nil	1	Nil	1.25	Nil	4.25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.	Nil
Madras ...	101.	.52	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13.25	7.54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	177.75	1.12

“Rates of mortality as between women and men in the different circles :—

	Men.	Women.
Kamroop ...	2.89	1.10
Bishnath ...	3.26	3.82
Charddoar ...	3.35	4.39
Mungledye ...	4.83	3.29
Nowgong ...	3.34	5.11
Upper Assam ...	4.79	3.96”

It seems then that in 1872, as in the preceding year, the Chota Nagpore coolies fared best of all; but that in 1872 the coolies from the Upper Provinces were the next best, while among Bengalee coolies the death-rate was nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was among Chota Nagpore or Upper Provinces men. In 1871 the Bengalee coolies were throughout healthier than the North-Western Provinces coolies. In recent reports, and also in some of the present papers, coolies from the Upper Provinces are spoken of as being unfit for work in new jungly gardens. However this may be, the statistics of 1872, if correct—and there is on their face no ground for doubting their accuracy—show that in the two great tea districts of Upper Assam the coolies from the North-Western Provinces were very much more healthy than the Bengalee coolies; and it was only in the 37 gardens of the Durrung and Nowgong districts that the death-rate among North-Western Provinces coolies was higher than among Bengalees. No solution of the discrepancy between the results of 1871 and 1872 is offered; but the explanation may be that the newly-imported coolies of 1872 (among whom the mortality of the year chiefly occurred) were 2,373 Bengalees against 659 men from the North-Western Provinces. The planters of Upper Assam, it seems, usually indent for Bengalees or Chota Nagpore coolies rather than for men from the Upper Provinces.

16. The Commissioner and the majority of the inspecting officers report that “the laborers are, as a rule, remarkably contented and well off.” The remarks on the inspection reports of each garden certainly bear out this view. But at the same time the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but feel that there are some grave drawbacks when the mortality is still so very high upon so many gardens in Sebsaugor and Luckimpore. He has carefully considered all the reports and returns; he has recently observed closely the peculiarities of the free labor system on the tea estates of Darjeeling; he has inquired into the condition of some of the Cachar tea gardens, where all the laborers are working on daily or monthly wages without any contract; and he is very much inclined to think that it is best to introduce a system of free labor as much as possible. At present new and untried coolies are imported, and they are very often taken to newly-opened or re-opened gardens, where the work is specially hard and the climate peculiarly trying. If newly-imported laborers were kept off new

gardens of this kind, managers would then have to open out unhealthy places with strong, acclimatized, free laborers, who might indeed ask higher wages, but who would certainly do more work and be very much liable to sickness and death. Newly-imported laborers could be introduced to the Assam climate on old well-established gardens, where they would gradually take their fair share of hard garden work.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor has not remarked upon the statistics of "desertions" among coolies. He is glad to learn that many planters in Assam are already beginning to give up the pursuit of runaway coolies, and to trust to good treatment and regular wages to keep laborers on these estates. The inspection reports show that periodical markets, where food can be got cheap and good, are regular institutions on many large gardens, to the great advantage and comfort of the coolies.

18. The statements made by Mr. Minto of the Tengrai estates, which statements are more or less supported by many passages in the inspection reports, are very serious. Careful inquiry will be made in Calcutta as to the way in which coolies are passed by the medical officers in Calcutta and Goalundo, and whether there is real risk or probability of weakly men being substituted for coolies who have passed the medical examination. The Lieutenant-Governor inclines to the view that coolies brought by garden sirdars are more likely to be stout, cheerful workmen than men who are collected by contractors' agents; such agents work among people, and regarding whose future fate they have absolutely no interest whatever.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged to the Commissioner for the complete way in which he has examined the labor statistics of Assam for 1872, and for the remarks made by Captain Boyd and Major Sherer, as extracted in the Commissioner's report. The Commissioner will be requested to procure and submit by the 1st November next special reports on all the gardens of which the unhealthiness has been specially noticed by Government in this resolution. In the case of Tengrai estates and other gardens where the death-rate exceeds 8 per cent., the Commissioner should report whether steps ought to be taken for closing them to newly-imported labor. Copy of the annual report and of the two half-yearly reports will be laid before the Select Committee of the Council for their consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution, and of the communications therein referred to, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, for information.

That a copy, with copy of the Commissioner's annual and his two half-yearly reports, be forwarded to the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, for submission to the Select Committee.

That twelve copies of this resolution, and of the Commissioner's annual report, be forwarded to the Commissioner of Assam for information, and for communication to the several officers concerned. The special reports called for in the last paragraph should consist of the next inspection report, which should be carefully made, and should bring the facts regarding each garden fully up to date. These special reports should be accompanied with any recommendations or expressions of opinion the Commissioner or the Inspectors may wish to offer.

And that copy of the resolution, and of the Commissioner's two half-yearly and annual reports, and also of the Commissioner's letter on the Tengrai estate, be forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, who is requested to institute careful inquiry into the grounds for the belief that weakly men can be, and are, substituted for passed coolies at Calcutta and Goalundo.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offy. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

BURDWAN FEVER REPORT FOR MAY 1873.

No. 318, dated Burdwan, the 28th June 1873.

Memo. by—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

COPY of this letter, with the Magistrate's report and its enclosures in original, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, for information, with the request that four printed copies of the papers may be sent to this office.

No. 290, dated Burdwan, the 28th June 1873.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Magistrate of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 129, dated the 24th instant, with its enclosures, regarding the state of the fever in the Burdwan district for the month of May. I beg that in future you will endeavour to submit your report for each month within ten days from the close of the month under report.

2. The general impression to be derived from the present report is satisfactory. There has been no serious increase in the fever anywhere, and there has been a decrease in many places. Your report for April having been sent to Government in original, I am unable to compare the figures for May in detail; but I observe that the daily average attendance at the dispensaries was 4,913 in the week ending 21st April, whereas it had fallen to 4,622 in the week ending 14th May, but it had risen again to 4,832 in the week ending 21st May. And it appears that out of 132,901 persons under treatment during the period to which your statement (No. 3) for May refers, there were only 217 deaths, against 266 deaths among 130,800 persons under treatment during the period reported on for April. These changes, and other favorable or unfavorable indications, are referred by the Civil Surgeon and the medical inspecting officers to the variations of the weather and the temperature.

3. You should have submitted the sketch map prepared by Dr. Dutt in illustration of his report regarding the destruction of drainage in certain villages in the Burdwan circle of inspection. I shall be obliged if you will take an early opportunity of inspecting the villages to which Dr. Dutt refers, and of ascertaining how far the theory which he maintains is supported by the facts when carefully investigated with reference to their coincidence in point of time with the outbreak of the fever.

4. I notice that Dr. Roy, in his report on the Jehanabad circle, has endeavoured, apparently with success, to refute certain statements made in a pamphlet on the epidemic fever in Bengal, regarding the local causes of the prevalence or absence of the epidemic fever in certain parts of the Jehanabad circle.

5. In the Munglecote circle it appears that three small dispensaries, at Ausgram, Oorgram, and Arore, have been closed during the month. It is stated that "in this circle the people for some reason or other do not appear to appreciate our dispensaries or treatment."

Possibly this is due to the large proportion of the number of the Mahomedan population in this part of the district, and I beg that in your next report you will endeavour to give some further explanation on this subject.

6. It is presumed that the disease to which Dr. Gupta says that the name of *morock* is generally given, and which decimated Munglecote and other villages, is the epidemic fever of the last four years.

7. The names of the medical officers employed at each dispensary should in future be given in statement No. 1. I hope that after some further experience the Civil Surgeon may find the village compounders more useful.

8. The working of the food depôts appears satisfactory. The explanation of the Deputy Collector is sufficient.

9. I return with thanks the sanitary rules drafted by Dr. French, but, as you observe, they have been anticipated by the rules issued by Government in June 1869.

No. 129P, dated Burdwan, the 24th June 1873.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fever report for May.

General remarks.

2. In his report for the first half of the month the Civil Surgeon writes as follows:—

"The general health of the population during the fortnight was very satisfactory. Sickness decreased everywhere, and, except in one or two places, cholera disappeared.

Dr. Roy states that it was the most healthy fortnight he has seen in Burdwan. It appears that a diminution of sickness and a fall in temperature occurred simultaneously. An improved condition of the health of the villagers exists everywhere. New cases of fever have been reduced to a minimum, and dysentery and diarrhoea form an insignificant number of the total attendance in the dispensary.

"Baboo Dinobundoo Dutt states: 'In consequence of the late rains the fever has generally abated in his circle, and, with the exception of one or two places, measles and small-pox have disappeared. The fall of temperature alluded to in my last report has acted favourably on the health of the people.' Further on he says: 'It appears to me that the increase or decrease in the number of fever cases in a great measure depends on the variations of meteorological conditions. The indifferent and scanty rainfalls in March and April tended, I think, to increase the fever soon after showers; but I believe the fall being more copious in the present month, and attended with the blowing of strong wind, the temperature considerably fell.'

"The sickness was certainly greater during the hot dry days; but then why did it begin to increase after the cooling rain in March, and decrease after the rain of April and May? It may be perhaps conjectured that the rain in March produced a degree of cold which was incompatible with health in badly clad individuals, whereas the rain in April and May, after extremely hot weather, produced such a degree of cold as would act favorably on the system.

"In former reports Dr. Roy ascribed the increase of fever to the ploughing of the lands, but now we find that while the ploughing went on the fever decreased; so apparently it had no effect in producing disease."

In his report for the second half of the month, the Civil Surgeon has the following remarks:—

"Since the 15th of May there was a slight increase in the number of fresh fever cases and new admissions. The increase has been, however, so slight that it is hardly worth noticing. The only inspecting medical officer who dwells much on the subject is Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dinobundoo Dutt of the Bood-Bood circle, who ascribes it to the excessive heat. He says: 'There has been evidently a slight increase of fever in many places as compared with what existed in the previous fortnight. A few cases of new fever occurred in several localities, owing, I suppose, to a rise in temperature in the fortnight under review. The weather, which had completely cooled down from the rains and storms which occurred about the beginning of the month, had led to a marked abatement of the fever; the improvement, however, was a short-lived one, and no sooner the temperature rose again, than an increase was observed.' Further on he again writes: 'It is probable, therefore, that when the soil is moistened by rainfall, the exhalations rising from it under the influence of heat, should tend to the development of fever. Dr. Dutt of the Burdwan circle states that the amount of sickness during the fortnight underwent neither increase nor decrease. Dr. Roy of the Jehanabad circle states the same, and also that new cases of fresh fever are getting rare. Dr. Gupta of the Munglecote circle states that the fever is abating.

"The returns coming in from the dispensaries show that there was in some places a slight increase in both the attendance and in the number of fresh admissions in the third week in May. As yet we have had no fresh outbreak of fever in any place, and no fresh or healthy village has been attacked.

"Cholera has everywhere decreased, but a few cases of measles are reported from some places.

"Although we have had a storm and some rain on the 5th instant, the rains have not as yet set in."

The number of dispensaries open, and their cost, are shown in tables 1 and 6.

REMARKS ON PARTICULAR CIRCLES.

3. *Burdwan*.—"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in the circle for the week ending 7th May was 1,558·3. For the week ending 7th May there was one dispensary (Tickerhaut) the daily average attendance at which exceeded 200; eight dispensaries had over 100 per day; and four had less than 100, but more than 50 per diem.

"Dr. Dutt, inspecting medical officer of this circle, in his report reviews the observations made by him in previous reports on the origin or cause of the Burdwan fever. He is of opinion that it is owing to obstruction of drainage and a water-logged subsoil. He submits a sketch map showing part of his circle, and traces the history of the drainage in it from former years. He shows a gradual change has been going on, and that khals which formerly existed, and which he considers were navigable streams, have now dried up, or exist as ponds only, in many places. He states that at Keshora, Boyta, Pulsheet, and Rypore,

the main drains are obstructed. In all these villages the outbreak of fever has been very severe; in many it was nearly simultaneous. Pootundah, Corundah, and Kharga, are examples of tolerably good drainage. Fever has been later in appearance, and much less in severity in these than in the other villages already mentioned.

"In Baldanga and Kutrapotah Dr. Dutt remarks that many medicines were omitted from the invoice in the latter end of April. This was owing to our supplies in the medical store having run out.

"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending the 7th of May was 1,553.3; for the week ending the 14th it was 1,611.0; and for the week ending 21st of May it was 1,707.6. The attendance at Koormon went up from 65.7 to 104, and at Jabooi, from 144.1 to 167.2. Eight dispensaries show an increase, and five a decrease, in the daily average sick attendance for the week ending the 21st May as compared with the previous week.

"Tikerhaut had 264.2 attending daily; nine had over 100 per day, and three less than 100.

Bood-Bood.—"The daily average number of sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending the 7th May was 695.5. For the week ending the 7th May no dispensary had 200 attending per day, three had over 100, and five had less than 100.

"In Baghar Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dinobundoo Dutt states that the health of the people has considerably improved; that here fever abated since the rain in the first week in May; and that in the village of Taht fever decreased with the decrease in temperature. In Mahachanda he states that there was a good deal of continued fever in April, and that an abatement has been observed since the rainfall. In Jooblay or in the adjacent villages he states that there has been no abatement.

"In the first fortnight in May there were five cases of cholera in village Incoona, near Adrah, of whom three died. There was one case (fatal) in the village of Mourah, also near the same dispensary. Cholera has disappeared from all other places.

"Baboo Dinobundoo Dutt, at the close of his report, states that with every rise of temperature after a rainfall, an aggravation of sickness is invariably noticed.

"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending 7th May was 695.5; for the week ending the 14th May it was 603.9; and for the week ending 21st May it was 584.8. Four dispensaries show a very slight increase, and four a greater decrease. Only one dispensary (Khano) had over 100 per diem attending, all the others had less than 100. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dinobundoo Dutt states that although there was an increase in the number of fever cases and fresh admissions, there was a diminution in the daily average attendance owing to the great heat. This was the case at Baghar, Mahachanda, Jooblay, and Adrah. In the villages of Pilgram, Joykristopore, and Boramora, near Kanor, a few new cases of fever were met with. This tract is very unhealthy, and will, I am afraid, suffer more severely as the season advances.

"In Adrah there is no very little sickness. The attendants at the dispensary come from adjacent villages. In village Kulparah, near Jooblay, it is said that fever has increased since 14th May.

"In the villages round Adrah, such as Belan, Incoona, and Mourah, there were eleven fatal cases and nine recoveries in the second and third weeks in May. At Goytonpore there was one successful case in the third week.

"This disease is now apparently dying out.

Jehanabad.—"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in the circle for the week ending the 7th May was 1,917.8. During the week ending 7th May two dispensaries (ARloky and Jamalpore) had over 250 patients daily attending, seven had over 100, and three had less than 100.

"In his report Dr. Roy refutes some of the erroneous statements given in a pamphlet on the "Epidemic Fever in Bengal," and which previously appeared in the *Hindoo Patriot*. Thus the pamphlet states that the Gurbari Khal, which drains Jehanabad and other villages, was bunded up and obstructed by the zemindar in 1866 and 1867, and that this lock-up was in the following year the cause of endemic fever in all the villages which this khal drained. Dr. Roy, after investigation on the spot, found that no obstruction existed for five years previous to this outbreak of the epidemic, and at the time it did make its appearance the obstruction was no longer in existence, and the khal was quite patent and has remained so up to the present day. Again the writer of the pamphlet attributes the fever to the bunding of the Rana Nudi in 1866-67. Dr Roy shows that the bunding was nothing new, but had been carried on for ages.

"Further on we find in the pamphlet the erroneous statement that Chandon village did not suffer from the fever owing to the fact of its situation on a particularly elevated plot of land, removing it thereby from the influence of those obstructions which have effectually shut out the drainage of the surrounding comparatively low-lying villages.

"Dr. Roy states—which is quite true—that for two or three years before the time the above paragraph was going through the press, the village of Chandon was being decimated by fever, and suffered the saddest desolation amongst the villages in the sub-division of Jehanabad. A dispensary was established in the village. Dr. Roy states that its elevated position and better drainage were no safeguards from the ravages of the epidemic.

"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending 7th May was 1,917·8; for the week ending 14th it was 1,836·3; and for the week ending the 21st May it was 1,989·60. The dispensaries in this circle continue to have a large number of applicants for relief. Akloky dispensary has 320·1 per day, Jamalpore 281·7, and Bally 208·7. Three dispensaries have over 150, three have between 100 and 150, and 2 have under 100. All the dispensaries show an increase in the week ending 21st May as compared with the previous week.

"Dr. Roy gives an inspection report of the tract of country on the western side of the Damoodah from Hijulna to Bogo and Gotan. This tract of country is subject yearly to great inundation in consequence of the breaches in the embankment at Hijulna and Bogo. This tract is drained by the Bachonda khal, which runs parallel to the Damoodah. From the banks of this khal the country rises to a considerable degree, so that the villages close to it are on elevated ground. The villages of Sunкта, Dhamnari, and Soobrudla, on the western side of this khal, have suffered very little from the endemic fever, and are now healthy. They are on elevated ground, and have good water and good drainage.

Munglecote.—"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending 7th May was 695·5, one dispensary (Reshera) has over 200 patients attending daily; Pogran has over 100; three have over 50; and three have less than 50. In this circle the people for some reason or other do not appear to appreciate our dispensaries or treatment.

"There was no cholera during the fortnight in the Munglecote circle. On the closing of the three small dispensaries of Ausgram, Oorgram, and Arore in this circle, there will be only five dispensaries under the inspecting medical officer.

"In the Jehanabad circle the medical officer has 12, in the Burdwan circle 13, and in the Bood-Bood circle 8. It is clear therefore that we must make some changes in order to equalize the work.

"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending the 7th May was 639·8; for the week ending the 14th it was 570·9; and for the week ending the 21st May it was 550. This part of the district appears to be the most healthy at present. Only one dispensary (Reshera, formerly Chanoke) has over 150 daily attending. The seven others have each less than 100.

"Dr. Gupta is examining a tract of country north of the Adjye river and north and west of Pultia, where the endemic fever has not as yet appeared. Dr. Gupta writes that 'the people in general, including the children, enjoy good health; and I found scarcely any case with enlarged spleen and malarious cachexia. The people of the villages were unanimous in telling me that these villages were never subjected to what is generally called *morock*, which decimated such villages as Munglecote, Mahalta, Dignagore, and Shor, in the south and south-west.'

"The dispensaries were all in good order. In Oorgram and Ausgram the native doctors were sick for a few days, and were then unable to visit.

"Fever is declining, and no cholera is reported."

MEDICAL OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

4. The medical officers employed appear to have discharged their duties well on the whole during the month, but Dr. French still complains of the conduct of many of the village compounders. The new system of payment through the inspecting officers instead of through the police was introduced during the month, and the inspecting officers now complain of the increase of work thereby entailed on them, and of some of the bills drawn by them being returned as incorrect. I have examined these bills, and find they certainly did require correction. To prevent mistakes in future I am going to supply printed forms, and I have already sent the Civil Surgeon some bills filled up in this office as patterns for guidance.

METEOROLOGY.

5. The Civil Surgeon remarks on the rainfall and temperature of the month as follows :—

“ In comparison with the weather which we had in the middle of April, the first fortnight was comparatively cool and pleasant. Rain fell on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th. The maximum temperature in the fortnight was 101° , and the daily range did not exceed 23° . On the 4th the range was as low as 13° . The minimum temperature in the fortnight was 68° on the morning of the 6th, and the total rainfall during the four days amounted to 2·71 inches. The prevailing wind was south or south-west.

“ From the 15th to 23rd the temperature steadily increased. On the 21st and 22nd the maximum temperature in the shade was 108° , and on the 23rd it was 109° . The weather was very hot and dry. From the 24th to the 31st it was cooler, but still hot; the temperature varying from 93° to 100° . On the 26th there was a storm, and 0·73 inch of rainfall. After the storm the daily thermometric range decreased. On 19th the range was as much as 30° , and from 15th to 26th it varied between 20° and 27° . After the rain it fell on 27th to 16° , and on 29th it was 14° . The prevailing wind was south.”

DISTRICT ROAD FUND;

No. 258.

The 14th July 1873.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the second quarter of the current cess year, is published for general information :—

No. 3549.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department (Local Accounts), under date the 12th July 1873.

Read again Proceedings of this Department, No. 2090 dated the 15th April 1873, having reference to the submission by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal of the Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Funds for the quarter ending December 1872.

Read also Memorandum No. 5935 of 23rd June 1873, from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, submitting an abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the several District (Road) Committees for the quarter ending 31st March 1873, and soliciting their publication in the Gazette as usual.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the second quarter of the current cess year, as submitted by the Controller, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the Officers of Government concerned.

ORDERS.—That a copy of these proceedings, with a copy of the Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

That a copy of the above, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, Financial Branch, for information. Also that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners, to all Superintending Engineers, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works, Bengal, for information and guidance.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Com

RECE									
NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Balance on 1st January 1873.	REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.					Road Cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECEIPTS	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan*	26,540 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 0 7	1,155 13 11	1,571 0 10
Bancoorah	10,260 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 3 11	614 4 0	13 0 0
Beerbhoom	22,307 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,015 14 0	241 8 0
Midnapore	28,401 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,216 9 11	1,349 8 0	484 15 0
5 Hooghly*	37,296 5 8	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	162 9 4	2,806 14 0	1,110 14 9
24 Pergunnahs*	16,290 13 8	.....	.....	.....	128 0 0	128 0 0	.....	2,414 15 6	4,439 8 9
Nudda*	1,700 12 0	.....	.....	.....	346 13 4	346 13 4	.....	785 15 0	4,317 7 0
Jessore*	21,748 7 0	.....	.....	.....	77 0 0	77 0 0	.....	833 2 0	1,642 8 3
Moorsheadabad*	9,208 4 6	.....	.....	.....	160 12 0	160 12 0	.....	606 0 0	6,449 12 0
10 Dinagopore	16,050 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205 0 0	121 0 0
Maldah	5,420 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,990 0 0	6,528 15 6
Rajshahye*	8,552 3 4	.....	.....	.....	2,253 10 7	2,253 10 7	33 13 0	1,001 2 0	6,401 11 0
Rungpore	10,937 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 0 0	1,524 19 0
Bograh	10,203 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 0 0	2,031 4 0
15 Pubna	8,690 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 8 0
Darjeeling	37,185 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 3 0
Jalpigoree	10,811 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 4
Dacca*	5,160 10 3	.....	.....	.....	301 0 0	301 0 0	343 12 1	.....	3,981 14 9
Farradpore*	1,581 15 1	532 4 10	.....	.....	90 12 6	823 1 4	.....	.....	301 0 0
20 Backorgunge	2,011 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,850 2 5	.....	1,303 9 6
Mymensing	9,617 15 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,227 6 6
Sylhet	10,213 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735 0 0
Cachar	38,212 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,330 0 0
Chittagong	21,798 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344 14 6
23 Noulhally	1,453 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312 0 0	2,593 15 0
Tipperah*	6,020 5 6	224 15 2	.....	.....	805 0 0	610 15 2	.....	.....	935 11 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10,022 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	25,337 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524 6 10	2,146 15 0	10,480 8 7
Gaya	10,712 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,304 3 0	647 8 0
30 Shahabad	8,906 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,826 1 3	.....	9,453 14 5
Tirhoot	60,934 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,787 14 7
Sarun	22,115 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 3 2	476 0 3	21,563 0 2
Champuram	18,847 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 12 4	5,012 0 8
Monghyr*	10,755 4 10	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,292 11 0	3,160 13 4	0,060 12 0
35 Bhagulpor*	45,405 13 11	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	5,218 15 4
Purneah	6,837 4 3	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0	60 9 1	.....	396 4 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	20,034 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack*	12,843 3 1	.....	.....	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....	1,348 11 0
Pooree*	10,745 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Balasore*	8,224 8 0	2,873 13 9	.....	.....	.....	2,873 13 9	.....	.....	9 0 0
Hazareebaugh*	8,840 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loharduggah	27,921 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332 6 0
Singbhoom	8,800 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunbhoom	13,590 12 0	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	18 0 0	.....
45 Goulpatah	6,011 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 3	.....	2,013 0 1
Kamroop	14,756 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,603 14 3
Durrang	7,839 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900 8 6
Nowgong	7,051 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413 8 0
Seedsangor	2,470 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,978 0 0
50 Luckimpore	8,237 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	817 8 0
Naga Hills	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	3,025 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Guro Hills	19,409 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,28,139 14 5	3,631 1 9	.....	.....	4,273 0 5	7,904 2 2	16,570 12 4	28,647 4 4	1,68,156 5 3

* Districts in which the Road

ROAD FUND.

Committees of the 2nd Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73, ending 31st March 1873.

IPTS.

FROM TOLLS.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of pro- duce and Stores.	Fines and refunds.	Miscella- neous.	Total receipts.	Total, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance.
Canal or River Tolls.	Total.								
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	2,726 14 9	30,000 0 0	8 1 6	.....	31 0 0	82,957 0 10	59,408 5 1	18,272 14 0	41,133 7 1
.....	827 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	703 7 11	18,972 9 5	259 10 1	18,712 15 4
.....	3,257 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,257 6 0	25,565 2 10	4,280 15 0	21,284 3 10
.....	1,834 7 0	25,000 0 0	4 12 6	207 9 11	66 8 0	28,359 15 4	56,781 9 9	9,682 0 11	47,079 8 10
.....	3,917 12 9	30,000 0 0	10 14 0	.....	69 13 6	34,171 1 7	71,468 7 3	8,168 2 3	63,298 5 0
.....	8,954 8 3	60,000 0 0	11 12 0	213 0 0	.....	57,207 4 3	73,507 1 11	16,087 8 7	57,419 14 4
.....	5,103 6 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	35,450 3 4	37,310 15 10	18,481 1 10	18,729 14 0
.....	2,475 10 3	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	82,552 10 3	54,301 1 3	4,570 8 10	49,730 8 5
.....	7,055 12 0	.....	.....	0 2 6	200 11 3	7,426 5 9	18,634 10 3	10,788 12 9	6,845 13 6
.....	320 0 0	.....	.....	.....	34 8 0	360 9 0	10,311 2 1	3,064 4 3	12,340 13 10
.....	8,518 15 6	.....	.....	13 12 3	19 12 0	8,559 7 9	13,978 15 6	3,344 0 9	10,734 14 9
.....	8,305 13 0	.....	.....	92 10 0	8 13 6	10,094 12 7	19,246 15 11	4,272 5 6	14,974 10 5
.....	1,087 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,087 12 0	21,621 14 3	5,713 7 11	15,911 8 4
.....	2,267 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,267 4 0	12,470 6 0	490 10 0	11,983 11 6
.....	137 8 0	.....	.....	.....	108 15 6	336 7 6	8,917 1 6	2,145 7 0	6,771 10 6
.....	250 3 0	.....	.....	6,417 7 9	4,145 7 8	12,822 2 5	49,957 14 0	9,183 11 2	40,774 3 4
.....	3 0 4	.....	.....	24 6 4	.....	27 6 8	16,838 10 0	10,792 9 9	6,046 0 3
.....	3,034 14 9	19,356 10 8	.....	6 9 3	2 12 0	23,945 10 4	20,112 4 7	28,202 4 7	610 0 0
.....	301 0 0	15,000 0 0	37 8 0	.....	75 1 9	16,236 11 1	17,818 10 2	3,647 10 6	14,170 15 8
.....	1,303 9 6	.....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0	8,653 11 11	11,584 11 11	7,270 2 6	4,294 9 5
.....	1,227 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,227 6 6	10,845 5 11	7,412 7 0	3,432 14 11
.....	735 0 0	.....	.....	.....	105 0 0	840 0 0	11,053 14 0	1,344 8 0	9,709 6 0
.....	3,339 0 0	.....	32 4 0	5 0 0	282 10 10	3,658 14 10	41,871 7 8	15,725 6 7	26,146 1 1
665 7 6	1,010 6 0	0 4 2	.....	182 15 6	.....	1,193 9 8	22,961 12 8	4,794 1 0	18,167 11 8
.....	2,905 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,905 15 0	4,359 0 11	2,330 14 0	2,028 9 11
.....	935 11 0	2,200 5 2	.....	92 6 4	0 5 0	3,848 10 8	9,878 0 2	8,370 8 3	1,507 7 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,022 15 7	9,911 7 9	9,111 7 10
.....	12,636 7 7	.....	.....	3,780 8 0	308 1 9	17,197 8 2	42,535 5 8	10,235 10 2	32,299 11 8
.....	3,011 11 0	7,230 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,241 11 0	20,954 10 1	6,129 8 1	14,825 2 0
.....	8,453 14 5	202 10 2	.....	25 0 0	324 4 5	18,831 14 3	27,798 1 8	10,300 12 0	17,498 5 8
.....	37,787 14 7	.....	.....	.....	137 8 0	37,925 6 7	98,859 11 11	20,301 12 0	78,557 15 11
.....	22,039 0 5	.....	.....	.....	187 7 6	22,295 4 1	44,410 11 4	12,903 15 8	31,506 11 8
.....	5,123 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,123 3 0	23,070 0 6	4,830 4 3	19,140 12 3
.....	0 22 6	.....	16 12 0	.....	.....	10,550 0 4	27,305 5 2	13,341 5 3	13,963 15 11
.....	5,218 15 4	.....	.....	.....	351 10 2	5,060 9 6	51,132 7 5	7,969 2 4	43,163 5 1
.....	395 4 0	.....	.....	9,035 10 8	.....	9,581 7 9	10,418 12 0	3,806 6 4	12,612 5 8
.....	.....	.....	0 14 9	1 0 0	400 12 0	402 10 9	30,337 2 7	6,959 15 6	23,477 3 1
.....	1,348 11 0	.....	.....	4,613 10 6	4 7 0	6,081 12 6	18,874 15 7	4,917 10 3	13,957 5 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,745 0 0	1,851 15 1	8,893 1 5
.....	9 0 0	.....	44 10 6	16 12 0	.....	2,944 4 3	11,108 13 0	5,372 6 6	6,796 0 6
.....	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	18,810 13 7	1,825 8 11	17,015 4 6
.....	332 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	332 6 0	24,253 6 8	3,165 14 1	24,787 8 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,880 1 9	1,720 0 1	7,140 1 8
.....	18 0 0	.....	.....	1,007 0 6	.....	1,120 0 6	14,710 12 6	1,357 6 10	13,353 5 8
.....	2,013 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,014 2 4	8,925 4 2	3,874 0 0	5,051 4 2
.....	3,663 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,663 14 3	18,420 13 3	11,471 8 9	6,949 4 6
.....	2,900 8 6	10,000 0 0	.....	600 0 0	2,521 5 6	16,021 14 0	23,861 10 8	8,027 3 0	15,234 7 8
.....	443 8 0	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	487 8 0	7,538 14 1	3,916 5 3	3,622 8 10
.....	2,978 0 0	1,010 1 10	.....	100 0 0	35 8 0	4,123 9 10	7,003 14 0	6,797 11 0	298 3 0
.....	817 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	817 8 0	9,055 1 6	4,585 3 7	4,469 13 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	1,208 1 2	701 14 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,025 4 2	1,013 10 9	2,011 9 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,569 3 0	2,833 13 9	17,085 5 3
665 7 6	1,90,469 1	1,2,59,909 15 7	106 9 3	28,445 9 6	13,054 7 4	5,16,816 9 3	13,44,756 7 8	3,81,088 6 10	9,63,668 0 10

Cess Act is in force.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts of the several District Committees of.

										EXPEN
NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COMMITTEES' CONTROL.			Refunds.	ORIGINAL WORKS.					Roads and Bridges.
	Establish- ment.	Contingen- cies.	Total.		Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan*	1,379 9 0	1,743 15 3	3,123 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,118 15 9
Bancoorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 15 9
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	449 4 6	.....	.....	449 4 6	3,689 10 6
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,291 5 9	.....	.....	4,291 5 9	4,669 6 9
5 Hooghly*	1,451 7 9	101 7 0	1,555 14 9	.....	614 8 0	.....	.....	614 8 0	5,409 7 3
24-Pergunnahs*	1,206 9 11	206 3 8	1,422 13 7	.....	198 8 0	.....	.....	198 8 0	13,978 6 3
Nuddes*	1,439 0 9	62 1 3	1,501 8 0	.....	73 14 3	.....	.....	73 14 3	16,589 11 7
Jessore*	1,549 7 8	261 13 7	1,814 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,074 6 6
Moorshedabad*	1,617 3 7	335 7 6	1,952 11 1	.....	2,996 0 9	.....	.....	2,996 0 9	5,626 12 3
10 Dinagepore	63 10 3	.....	63 10 3	.....	66 4 0	.....	.....	66 4 0	3,683 6 0
Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,172 9 9
Rajshahye*	1,373 2 0	131 0 6	1,504 2 6	177 8 0	321 15 6	0 5 0	.....	322 4 0	2,110 6 6
Rangpore	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,675 10 6
Rograh	69 0 0	.....	69 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417 10 6
15 Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945 7 0
Darjeeling	526 0 0	142 5 3	668 5 3	138 0 0	856 0 0	.....	.....	856 0 0	7,521 5 11
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	7,186 3 0	903 1 3	.....	.....	903 1 3	1,890 7 9
Dacca*	1,001 8 10	429 10 0	2,031 2 10	.....	25,644 12 3	.....	.....	25,644 12 3	206 5 0
Furzedpore*	1,152 0 3	122 15 8	1,275 8 11	.....	1,614 9 6	.....	.....	1,614 9 6	422 11 1
20 Backergunge	60 0 0	1 0 0	61 0 0	.....	2,400 0 0	.....	.....	2,400 0 0	4,500 2 6
Mymensing	1,098 11 0	1 8 0	1,100 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,228 4 0
Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	781 8 0
Cachar	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,752 0 11	.....	.....	9,752 0 11	4,007 13 1
Chittagong	126 0 0	84 0 0	210 0 0	.....	2,719 0 0	215 0 0	.....	2,934 0 0	1,050 1 0
25 Soukhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	974 0 0	.....	.....	974 0 0	1,296 14 0
Tipperah*	1,629 1 11	148 14 3	1,778 0 2	475 0 0	3,188 2 0	1,042 7 6	.....	4,230 9 6	1,521 8 9
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,679 10 9	.....	.....	8,679 10 9	414 2 0
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,858 14 2
Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,795 4 1	.....	.....	3,795 4 1	2,250 4 0
30 Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,937 0 6	.....	.....	1,937 0 6	7,841 11 6
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,035 12 6	.....	.....	6,035 12 6	10,373 8 8
Sarun	180 0 0	40 5 0	226 5 6	200 0 0	5,338 0 9	.....	.....	5,338 0 9	7,082 12 5
Chumpanun	57 0 0	5 0 0	62 0 0	.....	120 1 0	.....	.....	120 1 0	4,293 15 6
Monghyr*	914 0 0	126 14 0	1,070 14 0	.....	7,740 11 0	.....	.....	7,740 11 0	4,283 5 9
35 Bhagulpore*	1,056 13 2	173 0 0	1,229 13 2	.....	1,253 10 0	.....	.....	1,253 10 0	5,195 11 2
Purneah	1,240 1 5	83 14 3	1,323 15 8	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,478 10 8
Southal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,281 0 11	.....	.....	3,281 0 11	3,222 14 6
Cuttack*	874 14 3	775 5 6	1,650 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,267 6 6
Poorce*	.....	.....	.....	.....	402 14 3	.....	.....	402 14 3	1,389 0 10
40 Balasore*	1,044 1 6	44 14 0	1,088 15 6	.....	378 7 0	.....	.....	378 7 0	3,200 0 0
Hazareebaugh*	644 8 8	111 13 2	756 5 10	506 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	473 0 0
Loharduggah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,406 14 1
Singhbhoon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438 2 0
Maunbhoon	1,094 12 10	87 10 0	1,182 6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 Goalparah	.....	.....	.....	12 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,068 2 3
Kainroop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,471 8 9
Durrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,027 3 0
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	3,620 5 3
Soobaugor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,050 11 0
50 Luckimpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	314 0 6	.....	.....	314 0 6	3,750 7 3
Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,208 1 2	.....	.....	1,208 1 2	.....
Khairi & Jynteah Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	957 10 9
53 Garo Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936 13 9	.....	.....	1,936 13 9	13 4 6
Total	23,509 11 0	5,214 2 4	28,753 14 1	8,798 14 1	90,935 4 10	1,257 12 6	.....	1,01,193 1 4	2,22,888 11 4

* Districts in which the Road

Dated the 16th June 1873.

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

the 2nd Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73, ending 31st March 1873.

DITURE.

River and Canal Works.	REPAIRS.		Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and Plant.	Total Outlay.	REMARKS.
	Ferries.	Total.		Public Works Establish-ment.	Other Establish-ments.	Total.			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	65 0 0	14,181 15 9	14,181 15 9	.....	967 0 0	967 0 0	.....	18,272 14 0	
.....	184 15 9	184 15 9	.....	74 10 4	74 10 4	.....	259 10 1	
.....	3,899 10 6	4,148 18 0	.....	132 0 0	132 0 0	.....	4,280 15 0	
.....	55 12 9	4,715 3 6	8,008 9 3	.....	675 7 8	675 7 8	.....	9,082 0 11	
.....	181 1 0	5,590 8 0	6,205 0 9	.....	407 2 9	407 2 9	.....	8,168 2 3	
.....	13,978 6 3	14,176 14 3	.....	487 7 9	487 7 9	.....	10,067 3 7	
.....	10,589 11 7	10,663 9 10	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	211 0 0	18,481 1 10	
.....	2,074 6 0	2,074 6 0	.....	193 5 4	193 5 4	488 7 9	4,570 8 10	
.....	5,026 12 3	5,622 13 0	.....	121 11 8	121 11 8	91 9 0	10,788 12 9	
.....	3,083 6 0	3,749 10 0	.....	.....	.....	151 0 0	3,984 4 3	
.....	3,172 9 9	3,172 9 9	.....	71 7 0	71 7 0	.....	3,244 0 0	
.....	2,110 6 0	2,432 11 0	.....	118 0 0	118 0 0	40 0 0	4,272 5 6	
.....	5,575 10 5	5,575 10 5	.....	.....	.....	107 13 6	5,713 7 11	
.....	417 10 0	417 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 10 0	
.....	1,845 7 0	1,815 7 0	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	2,145 7 0	
.....	7,521 5 11	8,377 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,183 11 2	
.....	208 13 9	2,157 5 6	3,090 6 9	.....	546 0 0	546 0 0	.....	10,792 9 0	
.....	209 5 0	25,854 1 9	.....	317 0 0	317 0 0	.....	28,202 4 7	
.....	422 11 1	2,037 4 7	.....	246 0 0	246 0 0	88 13 0	3,017 10 6	
.....	4,509 2 6	6,909 2 6	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	7,270 2 6	
.....	9 0 0	6,237 4 0	6,237 4 0	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	7,412 7 0	
.....	881 8 9	1,181 8 0	.....	183 0 0	183 0 0	.....	1,344 8 0	
.....	4,007 13 1	13,760 4 0	.....	1,275 0 0	1,275 0 0	690 2 7	15,725 6 7	
.....	1,050 1 0	4,584 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,701 1 0	
.....	1,206 14 0	2,270 14 0	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	2,330 14 0	
.....	1,521 8 9	5,752 2 3	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	245 5 10	8,370 8 3	
.....	414 2 0	9,093 12 9	.....	297 0 0	297 0 0	520 11 0	9,011 7 9	
.....	9,858 14 2	9,858 14 2	.....	370 12 0	370 12 0	.....	10,235 10 2	
.....	2,250 4 0	6,015 8 1	.....	84 0 0	84 0 0	.....	6,120 8 1	
.....	12 0 0	7,863 11 6	9,700 12 0	.....	570 0 0	570 0 0	.....	10,369 12 0	
.....	500 0 0	10,873 8 8	10,900 5 2	.....	435 0 0	435 0 0	2,037 6 10	20,301 12 0	
.....	7,082 12 5	12,420 13 2	.....	.....	.....	56 13 0	12,903 15 8	
.....	4,263 15 0	4,384 0 6	.....	383 3 9	383 3 9	.....	4,829 4 3	
.....	4,283 5 9	12,024 0 0	.....	200 8 0	200 8 0	45 14 6	13,341 5 3	
.....	5,195 11 2	6,449 5 2	.....	290 0 0	290 0 0	.....	7,909 2 4	
.....	2,478 10 8	2,478 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,808 6 4	
.....	3,222 14 6	6,503 15 5	.....	442 2 1	442 2 1	12 14 0	6,950 15 6	
.....	3,267 6 6	3,267 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,017 10 3	
.....	1,389 0 10	1,791 15 1	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	1,851 15 1	
.....	3,200 0 0	3,573 7 0	.....	705 0 0	705 0 0	.....	5,372 6 6	
.....	473 0 0	473 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,825 8 11	
.....	3,405 14 1	3,405 14 1	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	3,464 14 1	
.....	1,438 2 6	1,438 2 6	.....	281 13 7	281 13 7	.....	1,720 0 1	
.....	175 0 0	175 0 0	.....	1,375 6 10	
.....	3,008 2 3	3,688 2 3	.....	180 5 0	180 5 0	13 4 9	3,874 0 0	
.....	11,471 8 9	11,471 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,471 8 9	
.....	8,027 3 0	8,027 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,027 3 0	
.....	3,620 11 0	3,770 5 3	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	20 0 0	3,016 5 3	
.....	6,050 11 0	6,650 11 0	.....	147 0 0	147 0 0	.....	6,797 11 0	
.....	3,756 7 3	4,070 7 9	.....	502 11 10	502 11 10	12 0 0	4,585 3 7	
.....	1,208 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,208 1 2	
.....	957 10 9	957 10 9	.....	56 0 0	56 0 0	.....	1,013 10 9	
.....	13 4 6	1,950 2 3	.....	230 5 3	230 5 3	653 6 3	2,833 13 9	
100 0 0	1,089 12 0	2,23,578 7 4	3,25,771 8 8	.....	12,361 8 0	12,361 8 0	6,412 10 0	3,81,088 6 10	

Cess Act is in force.

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th July 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan ...	July 15th*	4.1	Weather hot ...	Aus and amun crops reviving	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah ...	" 12th	1.16	Partial showers prevailed during the week.	All doing well up to date, but some heavy rain is now required to allow of the seedlings being generally planted out.	A few cases of cholera at head-quarters.
	3 Boerbhoom ...	" 12th	2.56	More or less rain has fallen every day. Heavy fall on the night of the 11th. The rainfall to the east of the district seems to have been lighter than elsewhere.	Ample rain has fallen, and ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress. Up to 10th the easterly parts wanted more rain, but if last night's fall was general, this want has probably been met.	
	4 Midnapore ...	" 12th	2.1	Hot and cloudy, with occasional thunderstorms and heavy showers of rain.	There has not been yet nearly enough rain. With the exception of indigo, the prospects of the crops are not as good as in ordinary years.	A few cases of epidemic cholera.
	5 Hooghly ...	" 12th	1.88	Clear and cloudy, occasional heavy showers.	Aus slightly injured by the drought, but the remainder growing well.	
	Howrah ...	" 12th	2.75	Rain more or less daily, except at Amta, Bagman, and Shampore, where it rained on 3 days only.	The rain has done much good to the dhan crops. The sugarcane, though revived by the rain, is not expected to turn out so well as usual. The jute plants are somewhat stunted in growth.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs ...	" 15th	1.51	Warm, with occasional showers.	Jute, sugarcane, and aus crops promise well, but more rain is required for the cultivation of amun.	General health good. A few cases of small-pox reported at Satkhira and one case of cholera at Barrackpore.
	7 Nuddon ...	" 12th	3.77	Accounts from all parts show that rain has fallen. 2.81 fell at Krishnaghur on the 11th.	The condition and prospects of all crops have much improved. If the weather remains favorable, fair crops may be looked for.	Public health good.
	8 Jessore ...	" 12th	2.37	Generally cloudy with frequent showers; wind usually from south-east.	The rain that has fallen has done good, but more is wanted.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad ...	" 12th	0.59	There has been more rain, but not sufficient. The weather is close and damp.	The crops are backward, but progressing. The fields are being weeded. More rain is wanted for the transplanting of late rice seedlings.	
	10 Dinagepore ...	" 12th	2.65	Hot, damp, and showery...	Rain is still much wanted throughout the district. There were partial showers of heavy rain here and there, but nothing like a general downpour.	
	11 Maldah ...	" 12th	1.57	Cloudy; slight rain almost daily, but weather warm and sultry.	The rain that has fallen has benefited the bhadoi and amun dhan, but more is needed. From some parts of the district damage to the crops by the late flight of locusts is reported, but not serious.	Total rainfall from 1st January to 12th July 1873 ... 22.46 Ditto, 1872 ... 8.53
	12 Rajshahye ...	" 12th	1.22	Constantly gathering clouds as for rain, but only occasional local showers have fallen; nights still and close; slight breezes by day.	The slight rain that has fallen has not been sufficient for the rice crops, the prospects of which continue unfavorable; mulberry has benefited from the rain, and so has indigo.	

* Telegram of the 15th July received on the same day.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	13 Rungpore	July 12th	1.57	Cloudy, with slight showers of rain.	Crops on high land very backward on account of deficiency of rain. Those on low land better.	
	14 Bograh	" 12th	2.79	Cooler than before and more rain has fallen.	The cutting of the aus paddy has commenced, and the amun paddy is being sown. The additional rain that has fallen in the week has done good, but more is still wanted; jute-cutting has commenced.	
	15 Pubna	" 12th	1.93	Cloudy and close notwithstanding two moderate showers of rain on the 7th and 10th instant.	Crops have been benefited by the showers, but more rain is wanted.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 12th	9.25	Rain has been abundant in the hills during the week, and in the plains enough has fallen to preserve the crops, but more is said to be required there to make up the proper quantity.	The crops are progressing favorably throughout the district.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 12th	7.15	Rainfall good; weather cool and all that could be desired for the time of the year.	Dhdoi dhan is being cut and is an average full crop. Jute promises to be a very fine crop, except in the few places where early sowings failed. Hymunti dhan is being sown, and the weather is remarkably favorable.	Health of the district generally good.
	Cooch Behar	" 12th	9.78	Showery and cloudy. Heavy rain on the 11th instant.	Favorable. Ploughing for the amun crop is going on.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 15th*	0.98	Weather showery, but no steady rain.	Prospects of crops good. More rain wanted, particularly in the west of the district.	
	19 Farreedpore	" 12th	1.46	Hot, with occasional drizzling showers of rain.	Crops appear to have been slightly benefited by the little rain which has fallen during the week; more is needed to restore them.	The rivers keep falling slowly.
	20 Backergunge	" 12th	2.08	Cloudy and showery. There has not been much heavy rain.	The aus crop is expected to be only about half of what it was last year, and the amun is also suffering from want of rain.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	21 Mymensing	" 12th	2.41	Showers almost daily, but no heavy continued rain.	More rain would be beneficial to the crops.	
	22 Sylhet	" 5th	1.38	Very sultry. Little or no rain.	Good. More rain wanted. Rivers have fallen a little.	
	23 Cachar	" 5th	2.18	Cloudy, with rain. Warm and oppressive.	Not enough rain yet.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	" 5th	0.87	Fine, with showers at intervals.	The rain during the week has been very insufficient for field work, which is at present progressing slowly.	No cholera reported.
	25 Noakhally	" 5th	2.34	Daily rains. Weather cooler.	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 12th	1.10	Gloomy and close weather, with occasional drizzling rain.	Quite satisfactory.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 5th	3.23	Cool in the morning and evening, but warm at noon.	Rain is again much wanted in all parts of the district. The rice crop is suffering greatly from the heat of the sun.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 5th	1.50	Cloudy and very hot	Ploughing and sowing still going on. Prospects good.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVN.	28 Patna	" 15th*	2.60	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear. The rain of last week seems to have been general.	The rains have done immense good to agriculture.	Health of the district on the whole good.
	29 Gya	" 12th	0.82	Light rain	Dhdoi is being planted out. Paddy sowings have commenced.	

* Telegram of the 15th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)						
		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	30 Shahabad	.. " 12th	6.55	Cloudy with heavy rain since the 9th instant. The rain has been general in the district.	Ploughing going on; nursery rice planted; prospects in every way improving.	Cholera still bad in the town.
	31 Tirhoot	.. " 12th	0.19	Hot and cloudy	There has been more rain in the north of the district than elsewhere. From Hajepore report is that rain very much wanted up to 10th; the mahai crop being backward. More recent reports show that rain has fallen well in the south.	Cholera still continues prevalent in the east and south.
	32 Saran	.. " 12th	1.83	Hot and cloudy. Rains set in during the week. Prevailing wind, east.	Rain general throughout the district. Has done much good both in enabling the ryots to prepare the lands as yet unsown for bhadoi and khureef sowings, and in reviving the crops that had commenced to wither. The manufacture of indigo (first cuttings) will shortly be commenced. Continuous rain much wanted.	Cholera continues, and small-pox on the decrease.
	33 Chumparan	.. " 12th	4.15	Cloudy, with rain. Both east and west winds.	The rain which fell on the 12th has been of great benefit to the bhadoi crops, which appear promising.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	.. " 12th	0.65	Very cloudy, but heavy rain still holds off; light showers fall occasionally.	The prospects of the crops are improving. The second sowing of the bhadoi crop has come up, and if rain continues, it will do well. No damage to crops in the district by locusts has been heard of.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	36 Purneah	.. " 12th	2.75	Cloudy and showery; more rain wanted.	Bhadoi crop has suffered much from want of rain; if rain falls now, the aughany crop will be good.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	.. " 12th	.....	General rainfall much less than is needed.	All crops promise to be late, though prospects are improved.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	.. " 15th*	2.64	Rain at Kendrapara, Jajpore, and Juggutsingpore.	Prospects excellent.	
	39 Pooree	.. " 5th	0.24	Cloudy, with occasional slight rains.	Sarad seed being sown in pergunnahs Itahang, Pachimdusi, &c., and the seed which had come up last week in pergunnahs Kurlo, Kodhar, and Damar-khand, is suffering from want of rain. The seed grain sown last week in pergunnahs Kothdesh, Kotrahang, &c., has come up, and appears promising. In certain villages of pergunnahs Malood, Bagrakot, Kila Parikood, Gad Sathpura, no preparation for sowing has yet been made for want of rain. The state of beali crop in pergunnahs Kotrahang and Lembai is good. Cotton being gathered. Rain anxiously waited for in several pergunnahs.	
	40 Balasore	.. " 12th	1.47	Rainfall somewhat scanty for the time of the year, but not so much so as to injure the crops.	Beali crop well above ground and beginning to look a little yellow for want of rain. Sarad crop sprouting well and in no danger.	Cholera again rather prevalent.

* Telegram of the 16th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>	1873.				
41	Hazareebaugh	July 12th	0.98	More seasonable than last report, though rain seems to have been but partial.	Where rain has fallen, agriculture is progressing favorably. Towards the north, however, more rain is required to enable the lands being cultivated.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
42	Lohardugga	" 12th	1.82	Rainy and seasonable.	The rains seem really to have set in at last, and the prospects in Chota Nagpore are now fair. Rain has fallen generally, and in Palamow the sowings are going on actively, but seed is scarce and the loss of cattle life has been very large, but the prospects there are altogether much brighter.	
43	Singbhoom	" 5th	0.60	Rain has fallen since date of last report, and not a day too soon; more rain, however, is still wanted.	It is reported that a good portion of the dhan meant for planting out has perished. The rain that has fallen will save the rest, and there is still time for a second sowing.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 12th	3.20	Showery and cool	The prospects of the crops has much improved since last week, but the rain has come too late to save the early crops of Indian-corn, &c.	Cholera still prevalent, especially in the Sadler station, where 47 deaths reported during the week.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 5th	0.81	The weather throughout the week was unusually hot, though there were a few slight showers of rain.	Prospects of aus crop, jute, and sugarcane, good. Rain is wanted for transplanting winter rice plants.	Cholera and fever have but partially re-appeared on account of excessive heat.
46	Kamroop	" 14th	2.92	Hot, with occasional heavy rains.	Aus crop being reaped; prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane good. Shali dhan being sown in nurseries.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 5th	3.14	Sultry, cloudy; temperature high; hot nights and mornings. Little breeze, of variable directions.	Weather favorable for ploughing operations. Early rice crop being planted out. Tea operations favorable.	Public health generally good. Some cattle disease exists, but it is not very heavy.
48	Nowgong	" 5th	7.12	Very close and oppressive during the past week, with heavy rain at intervals.	The aus dhan crop is being cut. Cultivation of shalce crop commenced. Tea operations progressing favorably.	Some cases of cholera continue to be reported in the Jagera thanmah. A great deal of low fever flying about among the native community.
49	Sebsaugor	" 5th	5.11	Fair, with occasional heavy showers of rain at night. Heat excessive.	The seed grain has been sown, and in Jorehaut planting out of rice has commenced. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease decreasing.
50	Luckimpore	" 5th	7.60	The week was gloomy and wet. Rain fell on five days, generally in the early morning or during night. At North Luckimpore, cloudy and drizzling rain on 25th and 29th and 30th. The rest dry and hot.	Prospect of crops good; weather more favorable for tea than it has been; and the young rice has commenced to be planted out.	Cholera on south bank has abated, but still continues in parts in the north bank.
51	Naga Hills	June 28th	0.03	Rather hot in the hills, owing to the want of rains, and close and muggy in the plains.	Most unfavorable reports have been received of the prospects of rice crop in the hills owing to the want of rain during the past week. The crops in the plains have not suffered so much as those in the hills. The present prospect of the several crops are not cheering.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	July 5th	2.98	The weather has been fine, with showers during the day and at night.	The crops are progressing well. The new potatoes have been harvested, and they are of a good quality.	Sickness has disappeared.
53	Garo Hills	" 5th	2.90	The weather has been seasonable. There has not been much rain, but frequent showers.	The state of the crops is good. Other prospects very fair.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 15th July 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 28th June 1873.	Rain from 29th June to 5th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.61	3.34	18.48	5th July.			
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	12.31	ditto.			
		Culina	ditto	1.44	10.06	ditto.			
		Hood-Bood	0.20	1.41	13.40	ditto.			
		Raneesrange	0.02	1.43	9.72	ditto.			
	Raneoorah	Jehanabad	0.84	0.65	8.73	ditto.			
		Raneoorah	0.38	1.43	13.32	ditto.			
		Beerbhoom	Nil	4.06	10.55	ditto.			
		Midnapore	3.02	2.57	21.15	ditto.			
		Tumlook	1.02	2.97	12.65	ditto.			
	Midnapore	Gurbettia	1.00	3.93	15.37	ditto.			
		Contal	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1.75	1.37	11.31	ditto.		
			{ Rao. Engr.'s Office	1.73	1.75	13.80	ditto.		
		Hooghly	Hooghly	1.61	2.17	14.51	ditto.		
		Howrah	Serampore	1.02	1.07	12.09	ditto.		
Howrah	0.37		1.60	12.42	ditto.				
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.50	2.00	11.03	ditto.			
		Calcutta	0.38	1.21	12.31	ditto.			
		Alipore...	0.34	2.63	13.50	ditto.			
		{ Jail	0.30	2.56	12.42	ditto.			
		Russeerhaut	Nil	2.85	14.17	ditto.			
		Barasat	0.72	2.39	9.60	ditto.			
		Diamond Harbour...	0.40	4.74	15.05	ditto.			
		Barrapore	0.08	0.84	13.70	ditto.			
		Sattkherah	2.08	0.71	17.56	ditto.			
		Barrackpore	0.40	2.00	12.77	ditto.			
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	0.64	2.22	11.40	ditto.			
		Kishungpur	0.61	0.52	11.50	ditto.			
		Bengour	0.52	1.06	12.84	ditto.			
		Mohorpur	0.18	1.10	12.37	ditto.			
		Chowadanga	0.30	0.95	13.18	ditto.			
		Kooshtia	0.03	0.65	12.10	ditto.			
		Raunghat	0.18	1.33	10.84	ditto.			
		Jessore	2.10	0.13	15.16	ditto.			
		Nural	1.06	1.44	21.31	ditto.			
		Jessore	Khoolneah	0.40	2.00	24.81	ditto.		
	Jendah		Nil	Nil	12.48	ditto.			
	Bazirhaut		0.24	2.34	20.70	ditto.			
	Magoorah		1.64	1.32	17.89	ditto.			
	Berhampore		0.12	1.31	7.51	ditto.			
	Rampur-haut		0.20	0.87	5.98	ditto.			
	City Moorsheadabad		0.27	0.80	4.94	ditto.			
	Junipore		0.26	1.95	9.50	ditto.			
	Azimnunge		0.75	0.60	6.81	ditto.			
	Lalgolia		Nil	6.54	13.13	ditto	From 1st February.		
	RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore	ditto	1.68	22.33	ditto.			
		Malda	0.05	0.67	7.01	ditto.			
Rajshahye		Beaulah	0.10	1.17	10.53	ditto.			
Naktore		0.62	Nil	14.70	ditto.				
Rungpore		0.64	0.14	23.73	ditto.				
Bhowanungunge		Nil	0.62	20.38	ditto.				
Titalya		Not rec.	0.67	34.83	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th June			
Bogra		1.00	0.65	18.32	ditto.				
Pubna		Nil	0.18	17.40	ditto.				
Serajungunge		0.50	0.32	13.28	ditto.				
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	22.06	15th June.			
		{ Hospital	0.16	1.96	27.28	5th July.			
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	1.21	3.04	43.07	ditto.			
		Fallacotta	2.41	12.05	65.32	ditto.			
		Bodah	1.04	4.90	35.92	ditto.			
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	5.37	2.03	66.88	ditto.			
		Buxa	15.30	17.22	32.40	ditto.			
	CHITTAGONG.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.							
		Dacca	Dacca	{ Telegraph Office	1.83	3.25	28.25	ditto.	
			{ Hospital	1.39	2.23	20.84	ditto.		
Moonshegunge				0.40	4.42	26.17	ditto.		
Furreedpore		Manickgunge	0.18	0.82	16.53	ditto.			
		Furreedpore	0.20	0.14	20.41	ditto.			
		Gouldondo	0.24	Nil	11.92	ditto.			
Backergunge		Burrisaul	0.58	3.07	19.69	ditto.			
		Perozpore	0.80	2.14	21.27	ditto.			
		Madaripore	1.09	1.81	25.02	ditto.			
		Patookhally	0.03	1.13	33.35	ditto.			
		Dowlat Khan	0.87	0.94	21.16	ditto.			
Mymensing		Mymensing	3.04	3.24	32.78	ditto.			
		Jamulpore	0.94	Nil	20.32	ditto.			
		Atteah	0.84	0.40	15.18	ditto.			
Sylhet		Kishoregunge	1.11	1.37	28.74	ditto.			
	Sylhet	10.40	2.10	69.30	ditto.				
Cachar	Cachar	3.63	2.89	48.70	ditto.				
	Hylakandy	Not rec.	Not rec.	34.85	21st June.				
	Koyah	3.29	ditto	34.20	28th June.				
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office	1.70	0.60	51.20	5th July.			
		{ Jail	1.10	0.90	33.23	ditto.			
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar	0.19	3.77	52.21	ditto.			
		Noakhally	1.13	2.58	47.61	ditto.			
	Tipperah	Oomillah	2.01	2.71	32.85	ditto.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmanbariah	2.51	0.50	31.18	ditto.			
		Rungamatoe Hill	0.52	3.23	27.33	ditto.			
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1.45	1.50	20.27	ditto.				

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 28th June 1873.	Rain from 29th June to 5th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.68	0.07	4.78	5th July.	Not received 5th to 21st June.	
		Behar	Nil.	Nil.	3.87	ditto.		
		Barh	0.71	0.93	3.09	ditto.		
		Dinapore... { Jail ...	0.40	1.30	6.36	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore... { Cantonment ...	0.40	1.10	4.55	ditto.		
		Gya	Nil.	0.85	3.28	ditto.		
		Nowadah	ditto	0.80	3.16	ditto.		
		Aurungabad	ditto	0.16	2.74	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	ditto	0.15	4.20	ditto.		
		Arrah	0.11	0.85	4.90	ditto.		
		Sasaram	0.19	0.08	3.09	ditto.		
		Buxar	Nil.	Nil.	2.53	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Bhulboah	ditto	1.36	7.43	ditto.	28th June.	
		Mozufferpore	ditto	Not rec.	8.09	ditto.		
		Burhahangah	ditto	ditto	6.35	ditto.		
		Hajipore	0.18	ditto	7.12	ditto.		
Sarun	Mudhubani	Nil.	ditto	8.49	ditto.			
	Sectamarree	ditto	ditto	12.70	ditto.			
	Tajpore	ditto	1.36	9.48	5th July.			
	Chuprah	ditto	0.02	0.43	ditto.			
Chumparun	Sewan	ditto	0.34	4.76	ditto.	Not received 15th to 21st June.		
	Moteehari	ditto	1.02	13.42	ditto.			
	Bettiah	1.46	4.75	10.31	ditto.			
	Monghyr	0.02	0.87	6.48	ditto.			
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Begoozeral	Nil.	0.25	4.31	ditto.		
		Jamoolie	ditto	3.40	7.95	ditto.		
		Bhanganulpore	ditto	0.93	7.81	ditto.		
		Sonpool	ditto	0.54	7.95	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Mudheypoora	ditto	3.15	11.74	ditto.		
		Banka	ditto	0.29	8.37	ditto.		
		Sanboras	Not rec.	Not rec.	5.50	14th June.		
		Purneah	Nil.	2.32	13.85	5th July.		
	Purneah	Kishengunge	ditto	5.58	17.70	ditto.		
		Arrarah	ditto	4.55	15.55	ditto.		
		Deoghur	0.90	2.27	9.00	ditto.		
		Jamtara	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.94	31st May.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal	Nil.	2.35	6.03	5th July.		
		Pakour	ditto	0.81	3.44	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	0.02	2.70	11.83	ditto.		
		Godda	Nil.	1.10	8.23	ditto.		
ORISSA.								
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	1.50	8.20	ditto.		
		Cuttack { Hospital ...	0.14	2.07	10.03	ditto.		
		Jajipore	Nil.	3.30	13.35	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	ditto	3.30	16.00	ditto.		
	Pooree	Jugutsingapore	0.55	0.98	9.00	ditto.		
		Falee Point	Nil.	3.50	11.25	ditto.		
		Pooree	0.15	0.36	9.06	ditto.		
		Khurdah	2.00	2.32	10.13	ditto.		
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil.	3.30	14.03	ditto.		
		Bhuddruck	0.17	1.42	9.21	ditto.		
		Jellasore	Nil.	5.33	11.37	ditto		
		Sorah	ditto	3.15	6.72	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	0.13	1.70	7.60	ditto	From 1st April. ditto. ditto.	
		Mehals	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.72	21st June.		
		Sambalpo						
		CHOTA NAGPORE.						
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Hazarcebaugh	Hazarcebaugh { Jail ...	0.17	2.27	5.00	5th July.		
		Hazarcebaugh { Dispensary ...	0.28	1.73	5.51	ditto.		
		Pachumba	Nil.	2.65	8.03	ditto.		
		Ranchee	0.37	0.91	5.86	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Palamow	Nil.	0.43	4.64	ditto.		
		Chyebassa	0.12	1.03	11.27	ditto.		
		Purulia	0.27	0.47	7.48	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	5.45	21st June.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	0.88	0.81	42.75	5th July	
			Dhoochree	2.00	3.00	40.12	ditto.	
			Gowhaty	1.10	2.05	30.08	ditto.	
			Burpottah	0.02	0.18	20.37	ditto	
		Durrunk	Tezporo	0.99	Not rec.	31.21	28th June.	Not received 15th to 21st June.
			Munglodye	1.43	ditto	31.81	ditto.	
			Nowgong	0.03	7.33	32.12	5th July.	
			Seebaugor	1.70	Not rec.	30.37	24th June.	
Seebaugor		Golaqhat	0.73	ditto	32.30	ditto.		
		Jorehaut	0.40	ditto	23.19	ditto.		
		Nazeerah	1.75	ditto	30.56	ditto.		
		Luckimpore	Debrooghur	0.46	ditto	40.80		ditto.	Not received 27th April to 10th May.
North Luckimpore			2.01	ditto	41.18	ditto		
Suddya			1.83	ditto	38.35	ditto		
Samooogoodting			Not rec.	ditto	16.23	14th June.		
Naga Hills		Shillong	1.70	ditto	26.12	28th June.		
	Jaowai	1.04	ditto	41.98	ditto.			
	Cherrapunjee	5.26	ditto	185.92	ditto.			
	Tura	0.28	2.90	46.10	5th July.			
Garó Hills	Benarac	0.12	0.73	1.07	ditto.			
	Akyab	5.50	8.00	67.70	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,
The 12th July 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th July 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July											
	6th	10	29.507	29.525	85.5	81.0	81	N	...	...	K, K	
		16	29.414	29.433	87.0	82.3	80	S	...	0.04	K	
	7th	10	29.508	29.526	85.3	81.0	82	S	...	0.03	K	
		16	29.430	29.448	86.5	81.3	87	S S E	...	0.06	K, CN.	
	8th	10	29.504	29.522	85.6	82.8	87	S E	...	0.37	K, C	scuds
		16	29.407	29.425	87.5	81.0	85	S	...	0.20	K	
	9th	10	29.503	29.521	80.5	82.8	84	S	...	0.12	K	
		16	29.420	29.437	82.0	81.0	91	N W	...	...	.....	o, d
	10th	10	29.503	29.521	87.4	81.0	74	N W	...	...	K	scuds.
		16	29.401	29.419	91.0	84.0	73	S S W	...	...	.....	o
	11th	10	29.492	29.510	83.4	81.5	91	N N W	...	0.60	.....	o
		16	29.409	29.427	85.5	81.5	83	S W	...	0.28	.....	o
	12th	10	29.479	29.497	85.4	82.1	86	....	...	0.05	.....	o
		16	29.385	29.403	82.2	81.2	95	S by W	...	1.10	.....	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	July											
	6th	10	29.527	29.533	82	80	91	W S W	15.1	0.20	N	d, o
		16	29.431	29.437	85	81	83	S W	14.3	0.20	N	o
	7th	10	29.526	29.532	87	82	79	W S W	17.6	0.20	N	b, u, scuds.
		16	29.430	29.436	81	80	83	S W	12.8	...	N	d, o, scuds.
	8th	10	29.530	29.535	89	83	76	S W	10.0	...	N	o, u
		16	29.400	29.406	88	82	76	S W	7.7	...	N	b
	9th	10	29.537	29.543	85	82	87	W S W	18.1	0.10	N	o, u
		16	29.402	29.408	84	82	76	S W	20.0	...	N	b, u, scuds.
	10th	10	29.531	29.537	86	81	79	W S W	15.9	...	N	b, u
		16	29.430	29.435	80	83	76	W S W	15.7	...	N	b, u
	11th	10	29.510	29.522	81	82	91	W S W	5.1	0.50	N	o, u
		16	29.428	29.434	90	84	76	S W	14.1	...	N	b, u
	12th	10	29.483	29.489	83	81	91	W S W	5.3	0.50	N	d, o, u
		16	29.403	29.409	81	80	95	N	12.9	0.20	N	d, o, u
CHITTAGONG.	July											
	6th	10	29.513	29.535	80	78	91	E S E	0.2	1.30	N	r, g
		16	29.419	29.542	81	79	91	S E	12.3	0.10	K, KS	p, g
	7th	10	29.526	29.578	83	78	78	S E	9.9	0.60	KS	u, g
		16	29.521	29.616	85	79	75	S E	14.8	...	CK, KS	b
	8th	10	29.613	29.706	81	79	79	S S E	7.0	...	K, KS	b, u
		16	29.527	29.620	82	79	87	S E	15.1	0.10	KS	p, u
	9th	10	29.550	29.652	82	78	89	E S E	8.8	0.10	K, KS	p
		16	29.464	29.550	85	80	79	S S E	13.1	...	K, CK	u
	10th	10	29.504	29.590	84	79	79	S S E	7.1	0.50	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.406	29.501	85	80	79	S W	10.5	...	K, C	b, v
	11th	10	29.481	29.576	86	81	79	S S E	5.3	...	K, CK	b
		16	29.386	29.477	88	83	80	S W	8.9	...	K, KS	b
	12th	10	29.430	29.532	80	78	91	E S E	0.8	...	N	d, u, g
		16	29.302	29.455	82	80	91	S S W	12.0	0.10	KS	p, g
MADRAS.	July											
	5th	10	29.720	29.757	93	74	37	S W by W	14	...	.....	r
		16	29.608	29.638	85	78	71	S by W	12	...	.....	cloudy.
	6th	10	29.701	29.794	90	77	53	W	11	0.33	...	m
		16	29.628	29.658	95	84	61	S W	14	...	.....	c
	7th	10	29.781	29.811	87	71	51	S S W	14	...	.....	o
		16	29.607	29.697	92	75	49	W S W	8	...	.....	cloudy.
	8th	10	29.820	29.850	88	73	46	W	10	...	.....	o
		16	29.715	29.745	91	73	39	S W by S	10	...	.....	cloudy.
	9th	10	29.830	29.860	91	71	33	W by S	13	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.702	29.732	100	72	21	W	13	...	.....	c
	10th	10	29.810	29.840	91	73	39	W S W	13	...	.....	m
		16	29.670	29.710	95	73	31	W S W	8	...	.....	cloudy.
	11th	10	29.702	29.722	93	75	40	S W by W	17	...	.....	m
		16	29.684	29.714	97	74	30	S W by S	16	...	.....	c
CUTTACK.	July											
	6th	10	29.403	29.545	84	79	79	W S W	4.5	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29.375	29.537	80	78	94	W S W	0.7	...	KS, N, C	
	7th	10	29.460	29.543	80	77	86	W S W	3.1	1.50	KS, N, C	
		16	29.370	29.552	84	78	75	W S W	4.6	...	KS, N	d
	8th	10	29.500	29.583	85	79	75	W S W	3.1	...	K, KS, C	
		16	29.413	29.494	81	78	86	N N E	4.8	...	N	r
	9th	10	29.508	29.591	81	76	78	S W	4.2	0.80	KS, N, C	
		16	29.425	29.508	82	78	82	S W	7.1	...	N	d
	10th	10	29.488	29.575	84	78	75	W	5.7	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29.407	29.480	87	79	64	W S W	5.5	...	CK, KS	
	11th	10	29.503	29.585	84	78	75	W S W	2.9	...	K, S	
		16	29.402	29.483	91	80	68	W S W	5.5	...	C, K, KS	
	12th	10	29.427	29.509	86	79	72	W S W	4.3	...	KS, C	
		16	29.447	29.529	85	80	78	S W	4.1	...	KS, N	
TRAV.	July											
	6th	10	29.677	29.690	82	78	62	S	1.9	1.40	.....	p, u
		16	29.508	29.618	79	77	80	S	4.8	0.70	.....	p, u
	7th	10	29.707	29.728	84	80	83	S E	2.1	1.70	.....	b, u
		16	29.633	29.655	80	78	91	S W	4.3	...	.....	g
	8th	10	29.732	29.753	84	81	87	S	1.0	4.60	.....	p, b
		16	29.608	29.688	78	77	95	S W	2.1	0.10	.....	c
	9th	10	29.670	29.693	81	78	84	S S W	3.0	0.50	.....	g
		16	29.580	29.602	81	79	91	S S W	2.3	0.10	.....	p, g
	10th	10	29.618	29.630	84	80	84	S S W	1.1	0.50	.....	p, b
		16	29.519	29.511	89	80	91	S S W	2.8	0.10	.....	p
	11th	10	29.573	29.595	81	80	95	S W	0.2	1.00	.....	p, b
		16	29.476	29.497	84	80	83	S S W	2.5	0.10	.....	c
	12th	10	29.508	29.590	82	81	95	S W	1.8	0.60	.....	c
		16	29.479	29.501	82	81	95	S S W	1.8	0.10	.....	o

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th July 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of May 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height, above sea level.

STATIONS.	HEIGHT ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		MEAN OF				SOLAR.		GROSS NOCTURNAL.		MEAN OF		HIGHEST MAX.		MEAN OF		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF		In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Port Blair	100	29.754	...	29.737	29.712	...	117.6	12th	164.0</

CALCUTTA—MAY 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years	29.655	Mean temperature of 16 years	87.0	Mean humidity of 16 years	79	Mean rainfall of 16 years	57.8
Ditto ditto of 1873	29.687	Ditto ditto of 1873	87.0	Ditto ditto of 1873	79	Actual fall in 1873	37.8
Excess in 1873	...	Excess in 1873	...	Defect in 1873	1	Defect in 1873	200

CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea level, with anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.				
Port Blair	29.857	83.1	...	10	...	8	...	24	1	19	...	30 S, 83 W	...	5.20	
Madras	29.789	86.8	...	...	1	35	21	5	...	...	...	87 S, 24 E	273.1	...
Vizagapatam	29.756	88.3	...	...	1	16	32	15	56	4	...	62 S, 48 W	123.6	6.40
Akyab	29.756	84.4	2	1	7	8	12	18	48	19	...	54 S, 76 W	41.7	6.77	
False Point	29.730	84.9	...	2	1	4	12	80	14	6	5	59 S, 73 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.712	89.7	1	8	3	7	87	31	6	5	26	46 S, 18 W	112.8	7.19	
Sangor Island	29.716	85.8	6	3	5	7	49	43	6	3	...	64 S, 20 W	32.9	5.48	
Chittagong	29.774	83.3	8	9	12	13	24	38	9	4	3	39 S, 13 W	153.9	6.81	
Calcutta	29.705	87.0	...	7	7	9	41	3	17	8	...	54 S, 25 W	186.8	...	
Jessore	29.695	87.3	...	...	3	12	26	13	0	2	...	69 S, 7 W	114.1	7.19
Dacca	29.729	83.4	1	5	11	19	57	21	2	2	8	6 S, 7 E	139.9	6.51	
Bilohar	29.730	81.9	11	18	26	10	5	8	20	9	17	15 N, 48 E	74.1	4.71	
Hasareebaugh	29.641	93.0	7	6	6	11	7	11	12	38	...	30 N, 64 W	216.2	7.43	
Berhampore	29.690	90.0	9	5	7	24	30	23	11	5	10	38 S, 4 W	143.8	6.93	
Gya	Not recd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	29.803	91.6	...	7	21	4	...	1	26	18	13	20 N, 37 W	...	9.16	
Monghyr	29.609	89.9	6	12	34	10	2	14	28	14	4	5 N, 18 E	107.5	7.52	
Darjeeling	.....	...	1	4	19	19	11	24	37	7	2	32 S, 36 W	...	4.28
Gowalparah	29.729	81.1	4	2	32	12	20	7	34	7	...	20 S, 5 W	168.3	4.87	
Benares	29.632	92.0	9	3	16	0	4	4	38	11	30	20 N, 77 W	97.6	6.87	
Roorkee	29.682	87.2	...	12	1	16	...	13	2	24	56	7 N, 56 W	111.2	7.84	

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1873.

HENRY F. BLANKFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th July 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			B	Miles	In.		
July ...	8th	29.522	87.5	81.0	132.0	83.8	81.0	80.1	0.89	E S E & S E	...	158.1	0.42	...	Overcast, cumuli, cumulononi and straton. Rain at 8½, from 12½ A.M. to 2 P.M., at 4½, & 5½ P.M.
	9th	478	88.4	81.4	147.0	83.5	81.3	79.8	.89	S & S S E	...	66.9	...	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder between 1 & 2 P.M. Drizzled at midnight, 2½, & 4 P.M.
	10th	450	92.0	80.2	139.0	84.8	81.2	78.7	.83	S by E & S W	...	112.9	0.41	○	Cirri, cirrostrati, cumuli and overcast. Thunder between 5 & 6, and at 11½ P.M. Lightning at 11 P.M. Slight rain from 5 to 11½ P.M.
	11th	450	90.0	80.5	141.3	83.3	81.2	79.7	.89	S W & S S W	...	106.8	0.59	...	Chiefly overcast. Lightning at midnight, 8 A.M., & 11½ P.M. Slight rain after intervals.
	12th	420	87.0	80.0	134.5	83.4	80.5	79.2	.90	S S W & Variable.	0.8	88.8	1.10	...	Straton and overcast. Thunder between 1½ & 3 P.M.; Lightning from midnight to 2 A.M., & at 1½ P.M. Rain from 1½ to 3 P.M.
	13th	387	88.8	80.5	137.8	82.8	81.2	80.1	.92	S S W & S W	...	47.6	0.10	...	Straton & overcast. Slight rain from 1 to 2½, and at 5 P.M.
	14th	427	83.0	79.6	...	81.3	79.9	78.9	.93	S W & W S W	...	13.9	0.19	...	Chiefly overcast. Slight rain after intervals.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.6
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.83
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	2.74
	by anemometer gauge	2.60
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	2.44
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th July		15.54
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	80.49

GOPERNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th July 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 28th June 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	* Mds. Srs.	* Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	119,080	1,28,003 0 3	11,788 12 2	697,978 0	3,05,423 3 9	27,607 2 8	39,785 14 10
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	100 7 6	9 4 2	.....	238 9 10	21 17 6	31 1 5
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year...	2,847,821	30,08,759 8 7	363,802 19 2	19,118,960 20	83,96,373 6 3	861,334 2 8	1,225,137 1 10
Total for 24½ weeks	2,967,901	40,07,302 8 10	375,591 11 4	19,816,939 20	97,01,795 10 0	880,331 5 8	1,264,022 10 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,897	1,07,083 2 1	9,970 19 1	587,527 30	3,21,736 4 2	29,075 16 6	39,546 15 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	84 2 1	7 14 8	.....	252 14 8	23 3 8	30 17 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,896,568	41,41,423 0 0	379,030 18 8	17,622,228 30	98,62,453 7 0	8,83,721 18 1	1,265,355 16 0

* Mds. 27,000 and Rs. 5,593 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th June 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	* Mds. Srs.	* Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,674	6,533 10 0	598 18 4	73,804 30	17,335 14 0	1,580 2 7	2,183 0 11
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	29 3 0	2 13 7	.....	77 0 0	7 2 3	9 15 10
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year...	1,25,142	3,86,723 2 7	35,449 12 6	1,953,435 0	5,48,409 7 0	50,270 17 4	85,720 9 10
Total for 24½ weeks ...	1,29,816	3,93,256 13 4	36,048 10 10	2,017,259 30	5,65,745 0 3	51,859 10 11	87,908 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,622	10,800 3 3	990 16 10	52,777 0	16,305 10 0	1,502 18 8	2,493 15 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	48 5 10	4 8 8	.....	73 5 9	6 14 6	11 3 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,40,211	4,20,072 3 11	38,508 12 5	1,692,345 30	5,36,111 10 4	49,143 11 4	87,680 8 9

* Mds. 5,425 and Rs. 1,500 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 2 days ended 30th June 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the two days ...	818	200 0 0	20 18 0	1,521 0	99 0 0	9 19 0	30 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	42,404½	80,073 0 0	3,007 10 0	168,011 0	13,282 0 0	1,323 4 0	4,391 0 0
Total for 26 weeks and 2 days ...	42,789½	80,987 0 0	3,028 14 0	169,532 0	13,331 0 0	1,333 2 0	4,421 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 2 days of June 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the two days ...	34,230	36,743 11 6	3,368 3 6	1,04,690 0	66,229 8 3	6,071 0 9	9,430 4 3
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	28 11 4	2 12 8	.....	51 11 10	4 14 10	7 7 6
For previous 26½ weeks of half-year...	2,967,801	40,97,302 8 10	3,75,591 11 4	19,816,939 20	97,01,795 10 0	8,89,531 5 4	12,64,022 16 8
Total for 26½ weeks ...	3,002,031	41,34,106 4 4	3,78,059 14 10	19,951,826 20	97,08,025 2 6	8,95,462 6 1	12,74,362 0 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 1 day of previous year ...	14,271	15,383 4 11	1,410 2 9	85,932 20	46,244 0 7	4,389 7 11	5,646 10 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding 1 day of previous year ...	.....	12 0 4	1 2 0	.....	36 2 1	3 6 3	4 9 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,900,830	41,56,811 10 11	381,041 1 5	17,706,161 10	97,08,701 7 7	8,89,004 6 0	12,71,005 7 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last two days of June 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the days	1,335	1,866 12 9	171 2 6	18,996 30	4,665 7 9	427 13 4	598 15 10
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	8 5 8	0 15 4	.....	20 14 0	1 18 5	3 13 7
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	1,29,816	5,03,256 13 4	30,048 10 10	2,017,259 30	5,05,745 6 3	51,859 19 11	87,908 10 9
 Total for 25½ weeks	1,31,151	3,95,133 10 1	38,219 13 4	2,036,256 10	5,70,410 14 0	52,287 13 3	83,507 6 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 1 day of previous year... ..	660	1,514 3 9	141 11 0	7,530 30	2,342 4 3	214 14 2	356 5 3
Per mile of railway corresponding 1 day of previous year ... ..	.....	6 14 7	0 13 8	.....	10 7 8	0 19 3	1 11 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,40,871	4,21,616 6 8	38,648 3 5	1,900,985 20	5,38,453 14 7	49,358 5 6	88,006 8 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 2 days ended 30th June 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,378	247 0 0	24 14 0	7,210 0	• 130 0 0	13 12 0	38 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	194,323	30,197 0 0	3,019 14 0	4,95,920 0	15,909 0 0	1,500 18 0	4,010 12 0
 Total for 26 weeks and 2 days ...	1,05,701	30,444 0 0	3,044 8 0	503,130 0	16,045 0 0	1,604 10 0	4,618 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	249½	60 12 0	6 10 7	10,281 3	525 4 2	52 10 6	59 10 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	9	2 7 2	0 5 0	366 33	18 12 2	1 17 6	2 2 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,80,029	28,676 4 0	2,867 12 6	4,40,410 23	13,837 14 5	1,383 15 11	4,251 8 5

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

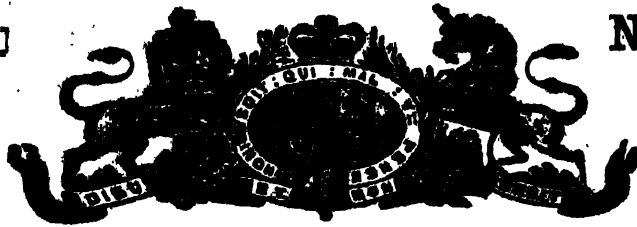
Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 5 days week ended 5th July 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the 5 days week ...	800½	621 0 0	62 2 0	2,312 0	222 0 0	22 4 0	84 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	82	23 0 0	2 6 0	85 0	8 0 0	0 16 0	3 2 0
For previous week of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
 Total for 1 week ...	800½	621 0 0	62 2 0	2,312 0	222 0 0	22 4 0	84 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 5 days ended 5th July 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,747	628 0 0	62 16 0	15,159 0	275 0 0	27 10 0	90 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	134	22 0 0	2 4 0	541 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	3 4 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
 Total for 1 week ...	3,747	628 0 0	62 16 0	15,159 0	275 0 0	27 10 0	90 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	362,872	667 15 0	66 15 11	13,827 35	339 34 3	33 19 9	100 15 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	137	23 13 8	2 7 9	493 34	12 2 3	1 4 3	3 4 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	362,872	667 15 0	66 15 11	13,827 35	339 14 3	33 19 9	100 15 8



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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DESPATCH OF SECRETARY OF STATE ON RECENT EDUCATIONAL MEASURES IN BENGAL.

No. 278, dated Fort William, the 4th July 1873.

Memo. by—COLONEL B. E. BACON, for Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal, in continuation of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 30, dated the 31st January 1873, for information, and for communication to the several memorialists.

No. 3, dated India Office, London, the 4th June 1873.

From—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 14th of February, No. 1 of 1873, transmitting a Resolution of the Government of India on some memorials addressed to it by various Associations, respecting certain educational measures recently adopted by the Government of Bengal, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The Resolution presents, in the first place, a comprehensive sketch of the views of the late Court of Directors and of Her Majesty's Government relative to education since 1854. It then proceeds to state various objections urged by the memorialists against the recent measures of the Government of Bengal, and concludes by showing that the measures against which objections have been advanced are not in antagonism to the policy of the Home Government, or to the broad interests of the population of India.

3. I must express my complete satisfaction with the tone of this Resolution.

4. In common with Your Excellency in Council, I view with pleasure the evidence furnished by these memorials of the deep interest taken by the most intelligent inhabitants of Bengal in all Government measures respecting education. A watchful, intelligent, even though occasionally erroneous, criticism by the people on national institutions so deeply affecting their welfare, cannot but be of the highest service to a just and progressive Government.

5. The very difficult problem for solution in India is the method of diffusing education amongst the masses without injuring the success which has hitherto attended collegiate instruction; and as the State funds available for education are necessarily limited, it is not to be wondered at that any apprehended transfer from one branch to another should give rise to considerable controversy and to much opposition.

6. On this part of the subject I thought it right in my despatch of the 26th of May 1870 to point out that erroneous views appeared to prevail in some quarters as to the ability of students in the Bengal Colleges to pay themselves the charges of superior education, and the justice of this observation seems to be now recognized.

7. It will be found, I believe, upon a general review of educational expenditure in Bengal, that the amount devoted to high education is not absolutely less than it was, but only less in proportion to the amount bestowed on primary education; in other words, that high education has not received less, although primary education may have received more. There may have been a re-arrangement of the expenditure on high education, but the total fund devoted to it has not diminished.

8. The only one of the Lieutenant-Governor's reforms which can be at all open to question is that relative to the study of Sanscrit, but I am very far from considering the measures of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject to be impolitic. I am disposed to regard them as just and proper, but I am at the same time glad to observe that they are to be regarded as experimental. They have already been slightly modified, and Your Excellency in Council has expressed your confidence that the Lieutenant-Governor will watch the results of the change, in order that the opportunities given for the study of Sanscrit shall be such as fully to meet the requirements of the University standard.

9. In conclusion, I must express my concurrence with Your Excellency in Council in considering that the Lieutenant-Governor has not departed from the broad line of educational policy which has been laid down by Her Majesty's Government during a long series of years, and in cordially approving the steps His Honor has taken to give a more practical tone to education in Bengal. The advance which has been made in the encouragement of the primary instruction of the people is also a subject for congratulation.

**PRICE CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL ON THE 15TH JULY 1873.**

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan ...	13 8	21 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	20 8	22 12	17 0	21 4	23 4
	2 Baneorah ...	13 9	15 8	14 12	22 8	22 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 12
	3 Beerbhoom ...	14 12	14 8	17 0	...	20 0	23 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0
	4 Midnapore ...	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	22 0
	5 Hooghly ...	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	20 0
	6 Howrah ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Central Districts.													
PRESIDENCY	7 24-Pargunnahs ...	12 5	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	18 10	18 12	20 0
	8 Nuddea ...	14 8	14 8	16 13	32 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	16 13	17 12	17 12	18 14
	9 Jessore ...	14 0	13 5	18 4	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	18 0	25 8	25 8	17 12
RAJSHAHY	10 Moorshedabad ...	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 8	19 0	18 8	18 0
	11 Dinagepore ...	14 0	14 8	13 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	12 Muddah ...	17 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	19 0	17 8	24 0	20 0	18 0	25 0
	13 Rajshahye ...	16 0	15 0	16 14	37 8	32 0	41 4	15 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	21 9	24 0
	14 Rangpore ...	15 0	15 0	16 5	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	14 0	25 14	25 14	21 6
	15 Bograh ...	15 12	16 12	19 0	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	21 0	26 4	26 0	30 0
COOCH BEHAR	16 Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 4	26 4	28 2
	17 Darjeeling ...	5 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Eastern Districts.													
DACCA	18 Dacca ...	13 8	13 8	16 0	33 0	21 0	26 10	23 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	20 0
	19 Furreedpore ...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	40 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 8	26 0
	20 Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	26 0	26 0	...
	21 Mymensing ...	9 12	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	25 0	31 0	29 0	33 0
	22 Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	10 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	24 8	34 0	34 0	40 0
	23 Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	9 8	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	24 10	29 1	28 10	32 0
CHITTAGONG	24 Chittagong ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	29 0
	25 Nonkhilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	27 0
	26 Tipperah ...	11 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	32 8
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	17 8	20 0	17 8
BEHAR.													
PATNA	28 Patna ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	31 4	16 0	16 0	...	17 8	17 0	21 0
	29 Gaya ...	14 0	13 8	17 0	22 8	22 0	31 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	22 4
	30 Shahabad ...	15 0	15 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	18 0
	31 Tirhoot ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 8	17 0	14 0	18 8	17 0	15 0
	32 Sarun ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	10 8	16 8	18 0
	33 Champaran ...	16 0	16 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	17 0
BHAGULPORE	34 Monghyr ...	17 3	17 8	19 0	31 6	31 6	31 6	12 6	12 6	18 8	16 8	16 8	18 8
	35 Bhagulpore ...	15 12	16 6	17 11	27 12	30 4	31 4	15 2	15 2	15 2	17 0	16 4	19 9
	36 Purneah ...	13 5	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	31 0
	37 Southal Pargunnahs ...	14 0	14 0	15 9	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	38 Cuttack ...	15 12	14 3	15 12	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	14 0	28 14	31 8	17 6
	39 Pooree ...	13 12	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 1	34 2	31 8	23 10
	40 Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	38 0	38 0	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
CHOTA NAGPORE	41 Hazarebaugh ...	13 8	13 0	16 12	20 0	22 0	23 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	18 4
	42 Lohardugga ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	24 0
	43 Singhbhum ...	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	37 0	24 0	32 0	40 0
	44 Maunbhoom ...	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	24 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.													
ASSAM	45 Gowaipara ...	25 0	26 8	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	20 0	20 0
	46 Kamroop.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	47 Darrung.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48 Nowzong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	49 Sebsaugor.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 Lakhimpore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51 Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53 Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd July 1873.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th July 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAGI OR MURWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
25 0	27 0	24 0	34 0	35 0	24 8	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 14	
...	21 0	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	
...	21 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
...	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 12	
...	22 14	28 11	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10 1/2	8 14	8 14	
...	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	
...	24 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 12	18 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 0	
...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	24 6	22 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	7 8	7 4	...	
...	15 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	
...	15 0	16 12	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	
...	28 4	26 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	
...	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	
...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	
...	20 0	19 0	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	
...	20 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	
...	8 0	8 0	...	
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	
...	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	
...	13 6	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	7 9	8 0	
...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	
...	6 10	6 4	6 4	
...	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	
...	26 0	27 0	24 8	26 8	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	19 8	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 10	7 8	
...	23 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	8 0	7 12	8 0	
...	21 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 4	7 8	
...	20 0	20 0	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	25 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 0	
...	26 1	28 3	28 4	...	...	...	28 3	29 4	31 0	7 5	7 3	7 8	
...	25 4	26 8	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 9	
...	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 6	
28 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	24 15	28 4	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 14	
...	23 10	24 15	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 10	
...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	
...	14 0	15 0	16 4	24 0	27 0	27 0	20 8	20 0	25 0	6 2	6 0	6 10	
...	14 8	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	
...	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	7 4	7 12	7 4	
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 12	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th July 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	July 22nd*	4.47	Weather cloudy, but sultry.	Amun crop being transplanted. Grain dearer.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 19th	6.85	Very heavy showers, a storm blew on the night of the 18th, beginning from the north-east and veering round to the south-west.	The rain has secured the rice crop for the present, and the general prospects are good.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 19th	10.37	Plentiful and seasonable rain in the centre and west of the district; up to the 16th the east had not shared it sufficiently.	Where there has been rain the agriculturists are busy and prospects good. But the want of sufficient rain in the east has retarded operations, and if it continues will prove fatal to the rice crop of those parts.	
	4 Midnapore	" 19th	6.56	Over six inches of rain has fallen at the sudder station on the 17th and 18th, and the returns from the sub-divisions indicate that it has been universal.	The heavy rain that has just fallen will effectually prevent any further injury to the crops for the present on account of drought, though some little loss has previously occurred.	The Gossyo is now in flood and nearly as high as last year when the head sluice at Panchkora gave way. It is still rising; this indicates very heavy rain in the north-west.
	5 Hooghly	" 19th	3.66	Cloudy, and rain more or less daily.	The prospects of the aus are better. The prospect of amun crop is satisfactory.	
	Howrah	" 19th	5.73	Rain more or less every day except at Bagnan and Shaupore, where it rained on four days only.	Rice, sugarcane, and jute have all improved. The latter in some places has commenced to flower prematurely; the crop will not be equal to that of last year.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 22nd	3.72	Close, with an almost daily fall of rain.	Crops doing well. Transplantation of amun has commenced.	General health good. No fresh cases of small-pox reported at Satkhara.
	7 Nudda	" 19th	2.38	Seasonable	The rain has done much good to all crops, but it is too late to repair all the damage done by drought. Indigo manufacturing has begun. The plant is backward, but an average outturn is said to be expected.	
	8 Jessore	" 19th	1.0	Cloudy, with fine driving rain on the 18th; wind generally south-east; on the 18th the wind began from north-east and veered to south-east. The barometer fell very low but has risen again.	The prospects have generally improved with the rains, but in the south some damage has been caused by their holding off so long.	
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 19th	3.37	A good deal of rain throughout the district. Weather hot, but fresh breeze occasionally.	The prospects of the aus crop and indigo have considerably improved. The amun sowings are also more promising. The manufacture of indigo has commenced.	A few cases of small-pox still.
	10 Dinagepore	" 19th	1.24	Stormy and occasional heavy showers, between which it is hot and close.	All crops want more rain, and unless there is a good fall of rain before the middle of August, there will be great difficulty in planting out the winter crop.	

* Telegram of the 22nd July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
● <i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah	July 19th	1.79	First three days rainy; the rest hot and dry; strong easterly wind on the last two days.	The bhadoi and amun paddy crops are very backward, but progressing favorably; the rainfall up to date is still unusually small. Indigo manufacturing commenced.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 19th	2.66	Close and still weather during the first five days; wet and stormy towards the end of the week.	The prospects of the amun and aus rice crops are improving, owing to the rain that has fallen this week. Indigo is now being cut; mulberry and sugarcane are doing well.	
	13 Rungpore	" 19th	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	14 Bograh	July 19th	1.94	Very little rain has fallen this week.	Only a small quantity of the aus crop has been cut this week. The amun crop is being sown in parts, but much more rain is required for it. The jute has suffered from want of rain.	
	15 Pubna	" 19th	2.30	Weather close and cloudy with a slight rain.	Crops are much benefited by the rain that has fallen during the week. More rain is wanted for amun dhan. Prospects of crops fair.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 19th	6.0	There were three or four very bright days during the week, with scarcely any rain; when it did rain the downpour was heavy.	The crops continue to progress favorably; but during the past week complaints have been received of want of rain in the Terai. No serious consequences are apprehended.	The locusts mentioned in a previous report are still hovering about. They have done much less injury than might have been expected, and do not seem to have attacked the tea.
	17 Julpigorce	" 19th	0.73	Cloudy, close, and less rain than usual at this time of year.	Bhadoi dhan being cut, is a good crop; jute promising very well; hymonty dhan sowing continues, and the weather has been favorable, though more rain would now be advantageous.	
	Cooch Behar	" 19th	1.29	Generally hot and sunny, but cloudy and showery on some days.	The present weather is favorable for jute and for harvesting the aus rice crop; the latter crop is a poor one, owing to want of rain in May. The amun has been planted out in the low grounds only as yet.	
DACCA DIVISION.	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
	18 Dacca	" 22nd*	2.24	Weather favorable. There has been more rain this week.	Prospects of crops good, except in the west of the district, where some damage has been done.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 19th	1.86	Generally cloudy with drizzling rain, though at times the fall of rain has been good; not much sunshine during the week.	Crops have revived somewhat by the rain, which has proved very beneficial. The injury to much of the aus, however, cannot be repaired.	The rivers are again rising, and are now higher than they were ever before this year.
	20 Backergunge	" 19th	3.27	Rainy	A considerable amount of rain has fallen during the week, which has improved the prospects of the crops. In most parts of the district, however, the aus crop will be under the average.	
	21 Mymensing	" 19th	0.17	Hot and cloudy, with occasional slight showers.	Unfavorable from want of rain. The aus dhan crop appears to be suffering, and as yet any of the roa or amun crop has been planted. Rain is much needed.	
	22 Sylhet	" 12th	3.88	Cool	Outturn of aus crop will be good. More rain wanted, both by tea planters and ryots. If the present weather continues the amun crop will not be very good.	
	23 Cachar	" 12th	4.50	The days hot and sultry, with good deal of rain in the night.	Not enough rain yet. River lower than it ought to be.	

* Telegram of the 22nd July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	July 12th	2.63	There has been but little rain for the time of the year, except on the 6th, when there was a fairly heavy fall. The weather being showery with fine intervals. Much more rain appears to have fallen in the south of the district.	There has not been nearly enough rain for the crops that are now or should be shortly in the ground. A good fall of rain is anxiously looked. Reports from Cox's Bazar are favorable.	Cholera reported from Raajan on the sudder sub-division, and dengue and ordinary fevers from Cox's Bazar.
	25 Noakhally	" 12th	7.65	Weather for the most part rainy, cloudy, and windy, very little sunshine.	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 19th	1.61	Gloomy, with drizzling rain, but heavy rain does not fall.	No harm done as yet, but heavy rain is much wanted. The aus rice is being reaped here and there. It is not a full crop owing to insufficient rain.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 12th	0.47	Cool in the morning and evening, but warm at noon.	Rain is much wanted in all parts of the district. The paddy has suffered from the prolonged drought; maize crop good and ripening.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 12th	0.25	Very hot, more rain wanted.	Fair.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 22nd*	1.84	Weather clear and cloudy, with occasional showers.	The rain that has fallen has greatly benefited the bhadoi, but more is needed for rice crops.	Sporadic cases of cholera still continue, and the disease has appeared in an epidemic form in Bikrum thanah jurisdiction.
	29 Gya	" 19th	3.11	Stormy, rainy, and seasonable.	Paddy has been sown and murwa planted out.	
	30 Shahabad	" 19th	3.68	Cloudy with heavy rain during the week.	Bhadoi sown, nursery rice planted, prospects better.	Cholera still in the town, though much less prevalent. Many cases in outlying villages.
	31 Tirhoot	" 19th	3.02	Hot and cloudy	In the north the prospects of bhadoi and aghany crops are good, and the transplanting of dhan is going on. The rain which has fallen during the week has done much good to indigo and other bhadoi crops. More rain wanted.	
	32 Sarun	" 19th	6.38	Cloudy with heavy rain; prevailing wind east. On the 18th at 1-15 A.M. a violent gale accompanied by thunder and lightning and heavy rain lasted about half an hour.	Rain general throughout the district. The bhadoi have been well nigh completed; the manufacture of indigo (first cutting) has commenced. Paddy seed is being put in nurseries, the condition and prospects of all the crops have improved, and if the weather remains favorable, fair crops may be looked for.	Cholera continues and small-pox on the decrease.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Champaran	" 19th	0.10	Very sultry, winds variable between easterly and westerly.	The prospects of the bhadoi crops continue promising. The first cuttings of indigo have commenced.	
	34 Monghyr	" 19th	1.84	High wind with occasional heavy rain.	Improving daily. Ploughing and sowing going on everywhere. It is difficult to get laborers, as all are engaged in the fields.	
	35 Bhagulpore	" 22nd*	1.40	Good rain to the south, but scanty in the north.	Crops generally favorably reported on, but more rain is very necessary. The aghany rice cannot be planted out.	Rivers rising rapidly. General health very good.
	36 Purneah	" 19th	1.0	Stormy lately	Bhadoi crop improving. Aghany wants rain.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 19th	4.48	General rain throughout the district.	Prospects very fair at present.	

* Telegram of the 22nd July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.		1878.				
38	Cuttack	July 22nd*	1.41	Rain at Jajpore, Kendrapara, and Juggatsingapore.	Heavy rain urgently needed.	
39	Pooree	" 19th	0.18	Cloudy, with south wind; rain in places. At Khoordha, rainfall 1.24.	Weeding is going on in sarad fields in Pergunnahs Kotrohong and Lembang. The seed grain sown last week in Pergunnahs Pachimduai and Serai has come up, and seems promising. The young sarad plants of Pergunnahs Rohongore suffering from want of rain. Weeding has commenced in beali fields in certain pergunnahs. Cotton is being gathered. Though the rainfall at Pooree has been slight, there has been some rain in the mofussil, so that prospects are not very bad. At Khoordha the paddy crops appear promising, but more rain is very soon wanted to commence weeding. Should the weather continue on for some days more as it is now, damage to the crop by blight is apprehended.	Cholera has broken out in some places in the sub-division, but not with too much fury.
40	Balasore	" 19th	3.50	Steady penetrating rain in moderate but sufficient quantity, except in the south, where it has been rather scanty.	Crops progressing favorably in the south; transplanting a little retarded for want of sufficient rain.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
41	Hazareebaugh	" 19th	7.03	Rainy and seasonable; prevailing wind north and east.	The rains seem to have set in, and the prospects of the crops have much improved throughout the district.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent. The latter was last week raging in Gonia, thirty-six miles east of sudder station.
42	Lohardugga	" 19th	7.66	Wet and seasonable	The rain has been plentiful and general throughout the district, and the reports of the crops from all parts are very favorable. In Palamow all fears are removed, and the prospects now are good.	
43	Singbhoom	" 12th	1.12	Cloudy more or less throughout the week, but rain holding off.	Reports generally unfavorable, and more rain very much wanted. The crops are very backward in consequence of small rainfall, and in some places a good deal of damage has been done.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 19th	3.26	Favorable. Rain has been general all over the district.	The prospects of the crops have considerably improved during the last week.	Small-pox and cholera appear to be on the decrease.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 12th	2.17	The weather was extremely hot and close during the first five days of the week; a few showers of rain since 11th have somewhat cooled the atmosphere.	Want of rain for the cultivation of the winter rice crops is felt everywhere; the state of other crops hopeful.	Public health, on the whole, good.
46	Kamroop	" 21st†	NIL	Weather hot, clear, and oppressive.	Want of rain is much felt. Tea, cotton, and sugarcane crops progressing favorably. Aus crop nearly all reaped. Salsee dhan is being planted.	Public health good.

* Telegram of the 22nd July received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 21st July received on the 22nd.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
47	Durrung	July 12th	0.32	Temperature comparatively low; little breeze. Heavy rain.	Ploughing going on; tea prospects favorable.	State of public health about average. Isolated cases of cattle disease continue. Some cases of cholera still reported from the Jorhat thanmah circle. A great deal of low fever and bowel complaints flying about, but not of a fatal type. A few cases of cattle murrain still reported. Cattle disease still prevalent.
48	Nowgong	" 12th	6.03	Regular seasonable monsoon since Tuesday last, with very heavy falls of rain at intervals.	Aus dhan crop being reaped, a good crop being anticipated. The cultivation of the salee crop being actively carried on.	
49	Seebsaugor	" 12th	3.16	Fair and hot days. Short showers principally at night.	The work for the salee dhan crop goes on slowly; the crop will, it is feared, be a late one.	
50	Luckimpore	" 12th	4.27	Rain fell every morning during the week but one. The horizon was generally covered with large clouds.	Prospects of the crops are good.	
51	Naga Hills	" 5th	0.55	Hot and close, with very little rain anywhere.	The prospects of the late crops in the hills have not improved during the week under report. The hill people are now busy cutting their "kuni" dhan, the outturn of which promises well. Nothing or little has been done to the roopit land in the plains as yet, but there is still time to sow the winter crop.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 12th	0.30	Cloudy, with light rains.	Good. Indian corn is being harvested in some parts of the district.	
53	Garo Hills	" 12th	3.94	Showery throughout the week. Not unseasonable, as far as it has been ascertained.	The state of the crops is good, and prospects of the crops good.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 22nd July 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th June to 5th July 1873.	Rain from 6th to 12th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BUREAU.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	5.36	4.13	22.61	12th July.		
		Outwa	Nil	2.59	14.90	ditto.		
		Culina	1.46	3.79	13.85	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood	1.41	6.46	19.88	ditto.		
		Rancessunge	1.43	1.71	11.43	ditto.		
	Ranecoorah	Jehanabad	0.65	4.08	12.81	ditto.		
		Ranecoorah	1.43	1.16	14.08	ditto.		
		Sooree	4.08	8.23	18.78	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Midnapore	2.59	2.44	23.59	ditto.		
		Tumlook	2.97	3.25	15.90	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	3.93	2.71	16.28	ditto.		
		Contal	Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exc. Engr.'s Office	1.57	1.03	12.34	ditto.	
	Hooghly	1.75		1.27	15.07	ditto.		
	Howrah	Hooghly	2.17	3.48	16.99	ditto.		
		Serampore	1.07	3.22	15.31	ditto.		
	Howrah	1.69	3.80	16.22	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	2.00?	1.00	13.83?	ditto.		
		Calcutta	1.31	2.84	15.25	ditto.		
		Alipore	2.63	1.51	15.01	ditto.		
		Alipore Jail	2.56	1.75	14.17	ditto.		
		Busseorhaut	2.45	3.13	17.30	ditto.		
		Barasat	2.39	1.61	11.21	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	4.74	0.23	21.27	ditto.		
		Barripora	0.84	4.00	17.70	ditto.		
		Satkhherah	0.71	1.61	19.17	ditto.		
		Harrackpore	2.06	3.16	15.03	ditto.		
	Nuddas	Dum-Dum	2.23	1.42	12.91	ditto.		
		Kishnaghur	0.53	3.30	15.70	ditto.		
		Bongong	1.06	2.17	15.01	ditto.		
		Moherpore	1.19	4.52	16.80	ditto.		
		Chooadangah	0.95	2.47	15.85	ditto.		
	Jessoras	Kooshtea	0.35	3.60	15.70	ditto.		
		Ranaghat	1.33	1.43	12.26	ditto.		
		Jessore	0.13	2.32	17.78	ditto.		
		Nurail	1.44	1.81	23.12	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	2.90	1.03	20.44	ditto.		
		Jenidah	Nil	3.86	16.34	ditto.		
		Raghirhaut	2.34	3.10	23.89	ditto.		
		Magoorah	1.32	5.33	23.32	ditto.		
		Berhampore	1.31	1.43	8.09	ditto.		
		Ramporahant	0.37	1.44	7.42	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	City Moorshedabad	0.80	2.11	7.05	ditto.		
		Junkipore	1.05	0.31	10.11	ditto.		
		Azimungunge	0.60	4.50	11.34	ditto.		
		Lalgulla	0.54	3.00	16.19	ditto.		
		Dinapore	1.68	2.65	21.08	ditto.		
	RAJSHYEE.	Dinapore	Maldah	0.07	1.37	8.58	ditto.	
Beaulah			1.17	1.22	11.75	ditto.		
Naktore			Nil	2.00	16.76	ditto.		
Rungpore			0.14	Not rec.	23.73	5th July.		
Bhowanungunge			0.62	ditto.	20.38	ditto.		
Bograh		Titalya	6.67	3.79	43.98	12th July.		
		Hograh	0.65	2.71	16.01	ditto.		
		Pubna	0.18	1.00	10.39	ditto.		
		Sorajungunge	0.32	1.02	14.90	ditto.		
		Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	22.06	15th June.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	22.06	15th June.		
		Hospital	1.96	9.70	36.98	12th July.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	3.61	7.18	50.25	ditto.		
		Falacotta	12.05	5.35	70.67	ditto.		
		Bodah	4.00	1.45	37.37	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	2.63	9.79	76.67	ditto.		
	Bhutan Doars	Buxa	17.22	Not rec.	22.40	5th July.		
	DACCAL.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca	3.25	1.43	29.68	12th July.	
			Moonshagunge	2.23	1.73	22.61	ditto.	
Furzedpore		Moonshagunge	4.42	3.13	29.30	ditto.		
		Manickgunge	0.82	2.85	19.48	ditto.		
		Furzedpore	0.14	1.45	21.86	ditto.		
Backergunge		Goalundo	Nil	2.37	16.00	ditto.		
		Burrial	3.07	2.14	22.13	ditto.		
		Perozepore	2.14	4.55	25.83	ditto.		
Mymensing		Madaripore	1.81	1.04	20.06	ditto.		
		Putonakhally	1.13	5.80	39.15	ditto.		
		Dowlat Khan	0.94	9.68	31.34	ditto.		
Sylhet		Mymensing	3.24	2.28	35.06	ditto.		
		Jamulpore	Nil	1.19	21.51	ditto.		
		Atteah	0.40	1.36	10.43	ditto.		
Oachar		Kishoregunge	1.37	2.21	30.95	ditto.		
	Sylhet	2.10	3.19	05.49	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Oachar	2.89	4.50	43.10	ditto.		
		Hylakandy	0.73	Not rec.	44.16	5th July.		
	Chittagong	Koyah	Not rec.	1.87	36.16	12th July	Not received 20th June to 5th July.	
		Chittagong	0.60	2.80	34.00	ditto.		
	Noakhally	Chittagong Jail	0.90	2.61	35.46	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar	3.77	17.77	60.04	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Noakhally	2.08	7.08	50.72	ditto.		
		Oomillah	2.71	1.20	34.05	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmanbariah	0.50	0.70	34.88	ditto.		
		Rungmanatee Hill	3.23	0.47	27.90	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1.50	0.25	26.62	ditto.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 25th June to 5th July 1873.	Rain from 5th to 15th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BRHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.07	5.48	7.36	12th July.		
		Behar	Nil.	1.40	4.97	ditto.		
		Barh	0.08	2.28	7.38	ditto.		
		Dinapore... { Jail ...	1.30	2.50	5.86	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore... { Cantonment	1.10	1.20	5.75	ditto.		
		Gya	0.55	0.97	4.45	ditto.		
		Nowadah	0.80	2.63	5.79	ditto.		
		Aurangabad	0.16	5.15	7.89	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	0.15	6.00	10.20	ditto.		
		Arrah	0.85	7.45	12.35	ditto.		
Sasaram		0.05	7.09	10.18	ditto.			
Buxar		Nil.	2.50	5.01	ditto.			
BRAHMPUTRA.	Tirhoot	Bluthooah	1.54	4.73	12.15	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore	Nil.	1.21	10.20	ditto.		
		Durbhanga	0.07	4.01	10.43	ditto.		
		Hajipore	Nil	1.72	8.84	ditto.		
	Sarun	Mudhubani	3.00	2.36	12.85	ditto.		
		Soctamaree	1.20	3.30	17.20	ditto.		
		Tajpore	1.34	3.80	13.28	ditto.		
		Chuprah	0.03	4.48	10.91	ditto.		
	Chumprun	Sewan	0.38	1.80	8.98	ditto.		
		Motechhari	1.02	4.00	19.02	ditto.		
Bottlah		4.75	3.21	19.52	ditto.			
Monghyr		0.87	0.62	7.10	ditto.			
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Begoesera	0.25	1.26	5.57	ditto.		
		Jamooie	3.44	1.40	9.35	ditto.		
		Bhaugulpore	0.03	0.93	8.48	ditto.		
		Soopool	0.58	0.57	8.52	ditto.		
	Purneah	Mudhoypoorah	3.15	1.00	13.34	ditto.		
		Banka	0.29	3.23	12.09	ditto.		
		Ranbhora	1.51	0.17	8.05	ditto.		
		Purneah	2.32	2.75	10.80	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kishengunge	5.55	2.11	19.81	ditto.		
		Arrarah	4.55	0.53	15.88	ditto.		
Deoghur		2.27	5.06	14.15	ditto.			
Jamtara		Not rec.	4.40	5.34	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Rajmahal	2.35	1.45	7.48	ditto.		
		Pakour	0.81	1.40	4.84	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	2.70	1.86	13.09	ditto.		
		Godda	1.10	1.00	9.23	ditto.		
	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	1.50	2.30	10.50	ditto.		
		Cuttack { Hospital ...	3.05	2.61	12.67	ditto.		
		Jajipore	3.30	0.20	13.55	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	3.00	2.70	19.30	ditto.		
	Balasore	Jucutsingpore	0.08	0.11	10.07	ditto.		
		False Point	3.50	1.00	12.25	ditto.		
Pooree		0.36	0.01	9.07	ditto.			
Khurdah		2.32	1.18	11.31	ditto.			
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Balasore	Balasore	3.56	0.40	14.52	ditto.		
		Bhuddruk	1.42	Nil	9.21	ditto.		
		Jollasore	5.33	0.45	11.92	ditto.	From 1st April.	
		Sorali	3.15	0.50	7.28	ditto.	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	1.70	0.73	8.13	ditto.	ditto.	
		Mohals	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.72	31st June.		
		SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Sambalpoore	Not rec.	Not rec.	472	12th July.	
			Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	2.27	2.07	8.57	ditto.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...		1.73	2.54	8.00	ditto.		
	Pachumbha		2.65	3.15	11.18	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Loharduggah	Ranchee	0.91	2.21	8.07	ditto.		
		Palamow	0.45	7.36	12.04	ditto.		
		Chyohama	1.05	1.10	12.43	ditto.		
		Purulia	0.47	3.45	10.93	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore	Not rec.	4.30	9.65	ditto.	Not rec. 22nd June to 5th July.	
		Gosaiarah	0.81	2.17	44.02	ditto.		
		Dhobroo	3.00	8.10	57.22	ditto.		
		Gowhaty	2.95	2.84	32.92	ditto.		
	Kamroop	Burpottah	0.18	3.75	33.12	ditto.	Not rec. 15th to 21st June.	
		Tezpor	3.04	Not rec.	34.25	5th July.		
Munkledye		4.18	ditto.	35.07	ditto.			
Nowgong		7.33	6.11	38.23	12th July.			
Seelmaugur	Seelmaugur	5.11	Not rec.	44.08	5th July.			
	Golchhat	2.00	ditto.	34.30	ditto.			
	Jorehaut	4.04	ditto.	29.23	ditto.			
	Nazeerah	4.47	ditto.	44.05	ditto.			
NAGA HILLS.	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	7.00	ditto.	48.40	ditto.		
		North Luckimpore	5.08	ditto.	46.23	ditto.	Not rec. 27th April to 10th May.	
		Suddya	2.45	ditto.	40.80	ditto.		
		Sanoogedding	0.45	ditto.	90.91	ditto.		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	2.68	ditto.	29.10	ditto.		
		Jacwai	3.61	ditto.	45.59	ditto.		
		Cherrapunjee	10.30	ditto.	146.22	ditto.		
		Tura	2.90	3.94	50.04	12th July.		
	Garro Hills	Benures	0.72	Not rec.	1.67	5th July.		
		Akyab	5.00	10.90	78.60	12th July.		

CALCUTTA,
The 19th July 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st July 1873.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Pereiling direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
July	15th	Inches. 29.491	89.0	79.5	141.0	82.6	80.8	79.5	0.91	S W	...	148.0	0.16	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 3½ & 8 P.M. Lightning at 8 P.M. Slight rain between 10 & 11 A.M., from 2 to 4, at 6, 7½, & 8½ P.M.
	16th	473	88.6	81.0	128.0	81.0	81.8	80.3	.89	S W & S S W	...	31.4	0.07	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 7 & 8 P.M. Lightning from 7 to 11 P.M. Slight rain at 10½ A.M., 2 & between 6 & 7 P.M.
	17th	429	91.0	81.0	142.0	84.6	82.1	80.4	.88	Variable.	1.0	97.6	0.48	(	Stratoni, cumuli & overcast. Thunder at 3½ & 9 P.M. Slight rain at 3, 11½, 12½ A.M., from 3½ to 5 & at 8½ P.M.
	18th	209	82.2	79.5	...	80.5	79.6	79.0	.95	N N E & Variable	...	184.0	1.80	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder at 2 P.M., rain nearly the whole day.
	19th	379	89.3	79.5	140.0	83.6	80.8	78.8	.86	S S W	1.0	230.0	0.31	...	Overcast, and cumuli. Lightning on W at 8 P.M., rain between midnight and 1 A.M.
	20th	461	90.2	82.0	140.0	86.5	82.2	79.9	.84	S S W	...	193.3	0.07	...	Stratoni, cumuli and clear. Thunder between 2 & 8 P.M. Slight rain at 3½ P.M.
	21st	612	91.0	81.8	138.0	84.3	82.1	80.6	.80	S S W & S by W	...	92.2	0.60	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder from 1 to 4 P.M. Rain at 1 & between 4 & 5 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	11.5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	91.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.88
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	{ by lower rain gauge	3.55
	{ by anemometer gauge	3.15
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	2.53
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st July		19.09
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	33.02

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd July 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of June 1873.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month ...	29·508
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 P.M. on the 6th ...	29·682
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 1st ...	29·325
Extreme range of the barometer during the month ...	0·357
Mean of the daily max. pressures ...	29·561
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	29·443
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month ...	0·118
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month ...	87·9
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 2nd ...	103·0
Min. temperature occurred at 6 and 7 P.M. on the 13th ...	78·0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month ...	25·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature ...	96·1
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	82·1
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month ...	14·0
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month ...	82·2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer ...	5·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month ...	78·8
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point ...	9·1
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month ...	0·964
Mean weight of vapour for the month ...	10·25
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation ...	3·39
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·75
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month ...	141·4
Rained 16 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours ...	1·64
Total amount of rain during the month ...	4·30
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month ...	3·44
Prevailing direction of the wind ...	S S W & S.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPENAUTH SEN.

In charge of the Observatory.

The 21st July 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of May 1873.

BRANINEE DIVISION.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of cargo.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of cargo.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.										
		Maunds.	Tons.						Maunds.	Tons.						Maunds.	Tons.							Maunds.	Tons.								
35 Paddy		Rs. 3,217	6,194	33 10 0	...	9,002	Rs. A. P.	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Rs.	727	...	3 8 0	141 Local traffic paid	Rs.	14,741	362	10,167	14,741	362	10,167	14,741	362	10,167										
3 Rice		789	629	8 4 0	...	105	2 10 0	1 Bushwood	170	170	...	0 12 0	259 Through ditto	Rs.	461,043	1,473	61,876	461,043	1,473	61,876	461,043	1,473	61,876										
6 Jagzery		7,273	1,455	6 12 0	...	11,052	10 14 0	1 Course line	33	174	...	0 12 0	Stores and materials for Irrigation Work.																				
1 Salt		1,803	361	3 8 0	...	1,307	84 8 0	1 Banon	15	117	...	1 0 0																					
6 Grain		904	601	7 8 0	...	24,950	36 12 0	1 Do. 400 in No.	6		...	0 10 8																					
1 Grain seed		611	151	2 4 0	...	6,225	17 4 0				...																						
2 Furniture		146	146	0 10 0	...	7,902	29 4 0				...																						
1 Bamboos		14	112	1 0 0	...	91	10 2 0				...																						
3 Gravel		10	652	3 0 0	...	65	4 14 0				...																						
2 Passengers		...	126	1 7 4	...	8,450	6 0 0				...																						
72 Empty		...	5,562	47 6 0	...	2,518	30 12 0				...																						
Rfts Bamboos 2,475		31		3 8 0	...	710	11 10 0				...																						
2 Timbers 27 in No.		54		3 14 0	...	171	0 12 0				...																						
					...	57	0 12 0				...																						
					...	180	1 12 0				...																						
					...	2,256	1 8 0				...																						
					...	1,344	1 9 0				...																						
					26 0 11				...																						
					82 0 0				...																						
					7 2 0				...																						
					14 10 0				...																						
					9 2 0				...																						
					7 14 0				...																						
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
					...																												

N.B.—The opening up of the Chaudhallee route tells against the Kendraparah Canal in the matter of passenger traffic. I fancy quite as many passengers now go by Chaudhallee as by False Point I can get no satisfactory reason for the falling off of traffic generally in the canal.

* The collection of the same month in last year Rs. 1,101-14-6.

† The collection of the same month in last year Rs. 1,101-14-6. The decrease in private trade is due to a general falling off in traffic of all description. The comparison with last year is not strictly correct, the necessary corrections are explained in accompanying letter.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the *Brahmince Division High Level Canal* for the month of May 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or mfts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty mileage boats.	Tollage.								
				Maunds.	Tons.							Maunds.	Tons.																
18	Straw	1,984	Rs. 623	2,877	103	1,271	19 14 0	2	Lock gate	550	Rs. 780	1,152	42½	1,435	Rs. 17 4 0	90	Private merchandise.	4,318	11,506	213	Rs. A. P. 70 13 9								
1	Ramboo mats	109	500	126	5	153	1 14 0	5	Firewood	1,500	150	3,403	121½	2,005	23 4 0	29	Govt. stores.	2,550	1,166	301	9,884 119 6 9								
1	Cocunut	10	30	24	1	29	0 4 6	1	Stones	400	6	450	16½	193	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	Oil cake, &c.	170	148	224	8	144	2 0 0	2	Lock machinery	...	...	1,008	36	1,324	14 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	Tool	25	60	45	1	19	0 3 2	2	Steamer	...	...	2,000	71½	2,429	39 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	Provision	7	14	24	1	29	0 4 6	15	Empty	...	...	...	...	2,135	25 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	Oil, &c.	10	130	80	1	36	0 7 0	1	Passengers	100	230	390	13½	473	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Jaggery	2,062	10,010	2,580	92	1,230	13 11 2	1	Iron rails	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
48	Empty	...	...	...	...	1,516	23 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	8 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90		4,318	11,506	5,930	212	4,427	70 13 9	29		2,550	1,166	8,433	301	9,884	119 6 9	119		6,968	12,672	513	14,321 190 4 6								

The collection of the same month in last year is Rs. 98-14-7.

The corresponding return for the same month in the last year shows an increase of 16 per cent. on the private trade and more than 50 per cent. on the gross total.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal for the month of May 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—3 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					Amount of corresponding month in previous year.	REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
1	Timber, No. 2	...	Ra. 140	75	...	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	20	Local	1,620	7,771 0 0	165	Rs. A. P. 29 2 0	2,365 8 0	The decrease is owing to the canal being closed for all excavation. The tolls realised have been from the portion of Range No. I, between the Koopara river and the extension canal to Govindhally. J. C. V.		
1	Straw, kabons 18	...	36	350	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Water	...	...	450	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tile bricks	...	100	625	...	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tobacco, mds.	...	3,200	750	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Paddy	...	100	175	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Salt	...	900	475	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Firewood	...	650	145	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jute	...	50	125	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Miscellaneous	...	120	3,000	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Empty	...	...	...	...	5 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20		1,620	7,771	4,625	165	29 2 0	20	.	1,620	7,771 0 0	165	29 2 0	2,365 8 0			

N.B.—Tonnage shown above is of the boats, not of the cargo.

The decrease is owing to the canal being closed for salt excavation. The tolls realized have been from the portion of Range No. 1, between the Hoopurain river and the extension canal to Gowthally.

J. C. V.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.—COSSYF DIVISION.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level for the Month of May 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.		
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCL.- SAGE OF TON- BOATS.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCL.- SAGE OF TON- BOATS.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.						Weight of cargo.	Maunds. Tons.												
86	Coal	31,205	9,722	60,475	...	Rs. A. P.	273 0 0	1	Iron	200	800	575 (260)	...	5 0 6	2,103	Local	1,31,919	8,23,098	11,310	96,231	Rs. A. P.	The collections for the same month of previous year were Rs. 2,068-15-3.
23	Cotton	3,630	71,680	9,525	...	...	56 7 6	1	Empty boats..	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	2	Irrigation...	200	800	20	245	...	Canal Range No. III was closed for repairs from 11th May 1873.
28	Firewood	60	108	1,475	...	...	7 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very large proportion of traffic in salt, and about twice the amount of the same month in previous year.
16	Grain	3,765	6,317	8,900	...	...	37 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Hides and horns.	1,102	22,366	2,760	...	...	10 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Jaggery and sugar	3,460	58,745	9,275	...	...	35 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Metal	3,140	48,400	8,475	...	...	34 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Miscellaneous	7,512	78,270	23,500	...	...	119 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Oil and oilseed	14,080	60,779	30,750	...	...	175 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Paddy and rice	2,018	3,461	5,240	...	...	22 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Piece-goods	794	69,095	6,775	...	...	27 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Threads	3,640	1,22,550	18,200	...	...	72 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Garden produce	9,229	8,809	27,875	...	...	111 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Pottery	387	246	4,250	...	...	17 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Salt	32,105	1,25,625	64,050	...	...	431 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Silk and indigo	451	96,990	3,625	...	...	20 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Straw	1,301	880	6,200	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Tobacco	6,580	40,350	15,275	...	...	77 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tiles	300	400	825	...	...	5 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Sand	6,360	501	13,250	...	...	49 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rafts of timber	...	50	1	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rafts of bamboo	...	44	500	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	Empty boats	...	...	(26,775)	...	...	124 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
817	Passengers	...	...	No. 7,213	...	...	90 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ditto	...	...	(58,900)	...	...	356 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,31,919	8,23,098	3,16,700	113 10 36 231	2,193 10 0	2			200	800	575	245	5 15 6	2,165		1,32,019	8,23,898	11,330	96,476	2,199 9 6	
2163																						

Tonnage shown above is of the boats and not of the cargo.

The 11th June 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
For Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last two days of June 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Total traffic for the week	7,065½	4,076 13 9	456 4 2	13,021 26	5,260 14 7	482 5 0	938 9 2
Or per mile of railway	49	31 12 10	2 18 4	89 0	33 9 10	3 1 7	6 19 11
For previous 28 weeks of half-year	801,960½	6,42,301 6 2	68,877 16 1	3,212,605 36	10,79,054 7 6	71,302 4 8	130,270 0 9
Total for half-year	8,09,050	6,47,278 3 11	59,334 0 3	3,220,427 22	10,84,315 6 1	71,874 9 8	131,208 9 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for last day of June 1873 ...	13,234½	3,529 10 9	323 11 0	51,448 9	22,088 15 8	2,024 16 6	2,348 7 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	85	22 8 10	2 1 4	329 0	141 2 4	12 18 9	15 0 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,67,231	5,38,308 11 9	49,363 5 10	5,739,627 25	7,15,415 9 11	65,679 15 6	114,943 1 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first five days of July 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the 5 days ...	3,701	7,384 15 7	676 19 2	47,471 20	11,374 1 6	1,042 12 6	1,719 11 8
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	33 0 8	3 0 7	.....	50 14 3	4 13 4	7 13 11
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 5 days ...	3,701	7,384 15 7	676 19 2	47,471 20	11,374 1 6	1,042 12 5	1,719 11 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 5 days of previous year ...	3,669	8,127 9 0	745 0 6	34,688 20	8,444 0 6	774 0 9	1,519 1 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding 5 days of previous year ...	.....	36 5 10	3 6 8	.....	37 12 6	3 9 3	6 15 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,600	8,127 9 0	745 0 6	34,688 20	8,444 0 6	774 0 9	1,519 1 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first five days of July 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the 5 days ...	85,700	91,850 4 9	8,420 8 9	461,539 20	2,11,665 1 0	10,402 12 7	27,823 1 4
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	71 12 3	6 11 7	.....	165 5 10	15 8 2	21 14 9
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 5 days ...	85,700	91,850 4 9	8,420 8 9	461,539 20	2,11,665 1 0	10,402 12 7	27,823 1 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 5 days of previous year ...	85,079	1,01,385 6 4	9,293 13 3	452,595 30	2,40,252 11 6	22,848 3 4	32,141 16 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding 5 days of previous year ...	.....	79 3 4	7 5 3	.....	194 11 8	17 17 0	25 2 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	85,079	1,01,385 6 4	9,293 13 3	452,595 30	2,40,252 11 6	22,848 3 4	32,141 16 7

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first five days of July 1873, on 165½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	23,564½	14,329 3 6	1,313 10 2	71,770 29	17,345 0 1	1,589 19 2	2,903 9 4
Or per mile of railway ...	161	91 9 0	8 7 10	439 0	110 13 8	10 3 2	18 11 10
Total for 1 week ...	23,564½	14,329 3 6	1,313 10 2	71,770 29	17,345 0 1	1,589 19 2	2,903 9 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for first 5 days of July 1873...	24,552½	13,913 5 11	1,375 7 19	1,07,512 35	23,268 10 1	2,316 5 10	3,591 13 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	167	84 14 5	8 3 0	687	161 7 5	14 16 0	23 19 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th July 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	29,732	19,084 9 6	1,739 8 5	85,838 9½	17,242 7 9	1,580 11 3	3,329 19 8
Or per mile of railway ...	190	131 15 1	11 3 7	545 0	110 2 10	10 2 0	21 3 8
For previous first 5 days of July ...	28,644	18,329 3 6	1,313 10 2	71,770 29	17,345 0 1	1,580 19 2	2,903 18 3
Total for 2 weeks ...	58,376	37,413 13 0	3,052 18 7	1,57,608 38½	34,587 7 10	3,170 10 5	6,233 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	28,480½	16,539 6 10	1,516 2 4	1,64,402 39	41,074 10 6	3,705 8 6	5,281 5 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	182	105 10 11	9 13 9	1,051 0	262 7 4	24 1 2	33 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	58,035	30,462 12 9	2,791 10 2	2,72,005 34	66,343 4 7	6,081 9 4	8,872 19 6

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

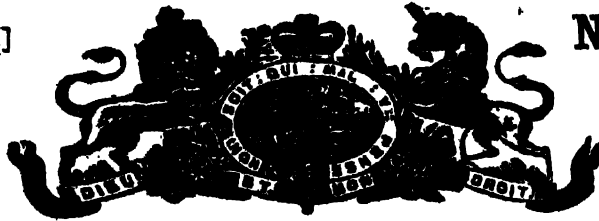
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th July 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,414	1,009 0 0	100 18 0	3,414 0	281 0 0	28 8 0	129 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	52	37 0 0	3 14 0	125 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	4 14 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	860½	621 0 0	63 2 0	2,512 0	223 0 0	22 4 0	84 8 0
Total for 2 weeks ...	2,274½	1,630 0 0	163 0 0	5,926 0	500 0 0	50 12 0	213 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th July 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,176	763 0 0	76 0 0	17,029 0	523 0 0	53 6 0	128 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	150	27 8 0	2 15 0	608 0	18 8 0	1 17 0	4 12 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	3,747	628 0 0	62 16 0	15,159 0	275 0 0	27 10 0	90 6 0
Total for 2 weeks ...	8,223	1,391 0 0	139 2 0	32,188 0	798 0 0	79 16 0	218 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,184	760 4 0	76 0 6	13,575 10	414 0 0	41 8 0	117 8 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	149	27 2 5	2 14 5	484 33	14 12 7	1 9 7	4 4 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	8,012½	1,428 3 0	142 16 5	27,403 5	753 14 3	75 7 9	216 4 2



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 26th July 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTÉENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved that the time prescribed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the Districts of

Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service, be extended for one month. He regretted to say that the Committee had not been able to complete their report. The Bill was in progress, the whole matter had been carefully revised, but it would require a little further time to complete the labors of the Committee. In addition to their labors on the Bill referred to them, there were other new matters which required consideration; and for the purpose of devoting their attention to those subjects, he asked for this further time.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, before this motion was passed he wished to say one word in order to ask the Members of the Select Committee and the Council to give their serious consideration to a question radically affecting the Bill, which had been raised in a correspondence between the learned Advocate-General and himself. His Honor was very far from asserting that the proposition submitted by himself in a very rude and rough form was the right thing to do. But at the same time he might venture to say that the more he heard and the more he had seen of the opinions of those most competent to form an opinion, the more he was inclined to think that there was something in the proposition which he had submitted for the consideration of the Committee. He was very much impressed with the belief that it was not expedient in any manner to check emigration to districts where labor was scarce. In some parts of India the population was overcrowded, which led to considerable evils, unhealthiness, and disease: on the other hand, in other parts of India, and notably in the Provinces of Assam and Cachar, there was a want of population, and it was the supply of population which would develop the growth of produce and the sanitary condition of the country, and produce wealth, health, and contentment in future generations. His own inclination was to say, God forbid that we should do anything to check emigration to these districts; on the contrary, we should promote emigration to the utmost extent of our power. Well, that being so, it seemed to His Honor that if there were a question whether we had over-legislated in restriction of emigration, or whether, perhaps, not having over-legislated, matters had so far improved that in future the area and scope of legislation might be diminished, that was an important matter, and one which ought not to be lightly passed over. It appeared to His Honor that we ought not to pass a new Bill without fully considering a question of that kind. Although his own personal experience was comparatively small, looking to the replies that had been received from some of the most experienced men, something was to be said for the proposition that had been made. Hon'ble Members who had studied the replies received from merchants and planters interested in the subject, would see that a great deal had been said in favor of the proposition.

Then our position was this: Hon'ble Members in the Council, and he as head of the Government, were bound impartially to look to the interests of all the parties concerned, to the interests of the natives of the country, to the interests of the planters and the enterprising Europeans developing the growth of the tea industry. But His Honor himself took this view, that the planters were persons who were very competent to take care of their own interests by their knowledge and their power of making themselves heard. The coolies, on the other hand, were not so competent; they were not so competent to make themselves heard in this Council. We had heard the views of the planters, but had not had an opportunity of hearing the views of the coolies. As head of the Government and President of this Council, His Honor was, he felt, particularly charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the cooly. Looking, then, to the interests of the cooly as well as to those of the planter, he thought it might be a question whether in the interests of both parties a proposition for a great relaxation of these restrictive laws might not be worthy of consideration. While we had done a great deal to protect the cooly in regard to recruiting, the voyage, and other matters; while we had imposed restrictions on the planters; whilst we had protected the cooly from harm in various ways, we had also imposed on the coolies serving under contract in the tea districts penal laws of extreme stringency—to such a point, that the cooly who was conveyed to the labor districts under those laws, became legally

and practically a slave: he was for three years legally and indisputably a slave. His Honor did not use the word in a bad sense. The cooly was compelled to labor to the end of his term as a man not free and his own master, and in that sense was a slave. It was true that he generally did serve under a good and reasonable master, but he was not free. He was bound down for three years, not only by the terms of his contract and by penal laws, but by physical subjection to his master, who, on the cooly's attempting to run away, could seize him and bring him back to work. In a country where the tea plantations were in the midst of jungles, that was an enormous power given to planters over labourers—a power which had sometimes been abused, though not in the great majority of cases. It was a power which, speaking technically, reduced the cooly to the position of a slave. Moreover, under the existing law, if the cooly contracted again in any shape, he again came under the penal laws and became a slave. His Honor must say for himself that he held that above all things the blessings of freedom were great blessings. He much disliked this system of bondage. He very much inclined to doubt whether the advantages the cooly gained were not more than counterbalanced by the penal laws by which he was subject to this bondage. It appeared, then, to him to be particularly in the interest of the cooly that a modification and diminution of those restrictive laws were suggested. If he was in any degree right that a mitigation of the law would be advantageous for the cooly, he was met by the planters, who were the best judges of their own interests, and who had experience to guide them. A large number of these planters did think that in their interests and in the interests of the coolies it was right to diminish the restrictions now imposed by law. We had not had time to receive replies from many Assam planters, but we had received many from Cachar. Looking to the replies received from Cachar, His Honor believed that the move in the direction of freedom was accepted by the planters as a move in the right direction. As far as Cachar was concerned, he was much inclined to think that we might do away with the restrictive provisions. Although the proposition submitted by him was his personal suggestion, it had now taken a phase which rendered it, he ventured to say, worthy of the attention of the Select Committee and the Council. He had expressed his views in a temperate manner; he had not pledged his mind to those views; he was prepared to alter them if on the whole there seemed reason for doing so; and he felt confident that his colleagues who had begun with the other opinion would also take a similar course. He hoped that this question would be thoroughly discussed before we came to a final conclusion on the Bill. He trusted it might be a conclusion which would be satisfactory to all parties.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOWRAH LIGHTING-RATE.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, when he had the honor of presenting to the Council the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for providing for the further lighting of the town of Howrah, the Council determined that it should be published, and that time should be given to those concerned to make any representations they might think proper; since that date but one petition had been received from the Howrah People's Association, and that body expressed itself to be generally satisfied with the report and with the way the Bill had been laid before the Council by the Select Committee. There was, however, a memorial which had previously reached His Honor the President, but which had not yet been discussed by the Council, and as that memorial went the length of objecting to the Bill altogether and praying for its withdrawal, it would be necessary for him to examine such parts of the memorial as concerned the business with which the Council had to do. There was a great deal in this memorial which did not affect the business of this Council, and with which therefore he should not take up the time of Hon'ble Members. The Executive Government would no doubt profit by the suggestions made and the care given by the memorialists to looking into the administration of the

Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service, be extended for one month. He regretted to say that the Committee had not been able to complete their report. The Bill was in progress, the whole matter had been carefully revised, but it would require a little further time to complete the labors of the Committee. In addition to their labors on the Bill referred to them, there were other new matters which required consideration; and for the purpose of devoting their attention to those subjects, he asked for this further time.

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municipal affairs of Howrah generally, and would pass such orders as might be necessary.

To clear the way, it would be well to state the legal position in which the Bill now existed. As the law stood, the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah, if they could get the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, might light every part of their town with gas; they might devote to the expenses of such lighting every pie of the general rate which could be levied; or they might light half the town with gas and leave the other half uncared for. But, whatever else they might do, they were obliged to make every rate-payer in the town contribute proportionably to the expense of lighting by gas, whether he benefited by such lighting or not. It would hardly be argued that that was a satisfactory state of law. The object of the Bill was to provide a remedy, and in considering its provisions it would be well to divide them into two parts—first, those affecting the portion of the town already lighted with gas; and secondly, those which related to future possible extensions under the powers proposed to be given. Mr. Dampier would begin by accepting the statement of the memorialists in paragraph 2 of the memorial, that the primary object of the Bill was “to find money for the existing contract between the Municipality and the Oriental Gas Company.” Paragraph 3 went into the merits of the contract, but that was one of the points which did not touch the business before the Council. The contract had been made; that was a fact with which the Bill had to deal. No modification of the terms of the Bill, not even its withdrawal, could cancel the contract; money must be found to meet it; it must be found for the next fifteen years; and the only question was, what was the most equitable mode of finding the money.

Again, Mr. Dampier accepted the statement of the memorialists in paragraphs 12 and 13—

“The gaslight, your memorialists submit respectfully, has been introduced chiefly in those parts of the town where there are Government or Railway buildings, or which are inhabited by European residents. * * * * * The gaslight is admittedly a luxury, and it cannot be just or equitable that the bulk of the rate-payers, who, as shown above, are poor, should be taxed for the convenience and advantage of a few rich persons.”

Now, the object of the Bill was to provide the remedy indicated in that very statement. In the 13th paragraph the memorialists went on to ask—

“If the principle of selecting a few tracts for gaslights be recognized in practice, it may well be argued why it should not be applied to other works of the Municipality.”

To this it would be sufficient to reply that the Council were now trying to remedy one ascertained existing defect, and not to lay down general principles for municipal taxation and legislation.

There was one other passage in the memorial which he could also accept for the purpose of this present discussion:—

“Notwithstanding the high rate of taxation prevalent in Howrah, the primary wants of the town are, it is notorious, not attended to.”

And then the memorialists went on to say that the roads were not metalled, they were not watered, and no conservancy carts found their way to certain parts of the town, and so on. Admitting that statement to be a correct representation of the state of things, he would reply that the immediate effect of the Bill would be to apply at any rate, a partial remedy. Whether the proceeds of the rate proposed would be Rs. 9,000 as estimated by the memorialists, or Rs. 14,000 as estimated by the Magistrate and the Municipal Commissioners, to that extent the general funds of the Municipality would be set free as soon as this Act took effect, and the money would be available towards the metalling of roads, the lighting with oil, and satisfying the primary wants of the town, which, the memorialists said, were not now satisfied.

In paragraph 14 there was the objection that the Municipal Commissioners might—

“give one light at one end of a street and include the whole of it within the area of taxation. The Bill does not prescribe the distance within which lamps are to be posted, and it will be therefore entirely at the discretion of the Commissioners to vary the intervals.”

The memorialists objected to a discretion being left to the Commissioners. The Select Committee had met that objection. As the Bill was introduced, it was open to the criticism that the Commissioners might light one end of one street and tax the whole town for lighting that particular spot. But the Bill, as now before the Council, imposed the most stringent restrictions which the Select Committee could devise in that direction. The Commissioners must first define the area they were going to light, they must then make a scheme for lighting that area, and then as the scheme was (according to the amendment he proposed to move) to be ventilated and published in the *Gazette*, those concerned would be able to propose alterations or object to the scheme altogether. Therefore, he said, the Select Committee had met the objection taken in paragraph 14 of the memorial.

In paragraph 6 the memorialists represented that—

“It cannot be reasonable or just that 97,000 native inhabitants should be subjected to an oppressive system of taxation far beyond their means, for the sake of 200 Europeans, many of whom are also not permanent residents of the town, constantly floating about from the nature of their service under the Railway Company.”

As to the portion of the Municipality already lighted with gas, the memorialists themselves said that gas-lighting had been applied to that part of the town where there were Government and railway buildings or which were inhabited by European residents, and the Magistrate had reported that the Railway Company paid no less than one-fifth of the whole taxation of house and land property in Howrah, so that for this portion at any rate the bulk of the rate-payers would not suffer much.

And this brought him to the second head under which he had proposed to consider the provisions of the Bill—the possible future extension of gas-lighting under its operation. It was not in any way the object of the Bill to throw a lighting tax or to impose gas-lighting on the 97,000 persons referred to by the memorialists. It is true that in the statement of objects and reasons presented when the Bill was introduced, it was said that the intention of the Municipal Commissioners was to extend the benefit of lighting to the whole town. But the Select Committee had given up that object altogether. If Municipal Commissioners expressed any such wish and came up to the Lieutenant-Governor with any such proposal, Mr. Dampier hoped and felt sure that His Honor would promptly negative it. Any such wholesale extension would obviously be unadvisable and unwise.

The only postulates on which the Bill was founded were, that a certain portion of the Municipality was already lighted with gas; that in the course of things it was not unreasonable to suppose that lighting by gas might properly be extended to some other portions of the Municipality; that such lighting would generally be confined to the richer portions of the town; and that the expense of this luxury of lighting by gas should fall on those who directly benefited by it, and not (as the law now required) on the whole body of rate-payers, irrespective of the distance at which they lived from the portions so lighted.

The memorialists had given many figures to prove their case; but Mr. Dampier thought it was unnecessary to go into them, because he quite admitted the position which those figures went to prove, that it would be absurd to extend lighting generally to the whole of Howrah. Mr. Dampier was anxious not to appear to put himself in a position of hostility towards the memorialists, many of whose statements he had been able to accept, and who were quite right in bringing their objections before the Council. But he must draw attention to the figures given at the end of paragraph 5. The memorialists there said that the population was 97,784, and the taxes on houses, lands, and buildings, amounted to Rs. 1,21,816. On these figures they gave the incidence of taxation per head as Rs. 1-9. But if Hon'ble Members would go through the calculation, they would find that, taking the figures as given by the memorialists, the incidence of taxation came to something under Rs. 1-4 per head, and not Rs. 1-9 as given by them. It might be assumed that this first and most important item, relating to Howrah itself, had received at least as much care and attention at the hands of the memorialists as any of the other figures in their statements, and as that was so

inaccurate, Mr. Dampier did not think that he would be justified in taking up the time of the Council by entering further upon the figures given in the memorial. He must protest, on behalf of the Council, against statements which would not bear the test of addition and division being laid before them as facts which should guide their decision. But the matter was not of much consequence, because he admitted the general proposition of the memorialists that it would be a hardship to impose a tax for gas-lighting on the whole body of rate-payers. Then, the memorialists made an objection referring to some sort of expectation having been held out that no such rates would be imposed, but that was an objection which Mr. Dampier would leave to His Honor the President to deal with.

And now, having explained the object and effect of the Bill as far as it lay in his power to do, he would only ask those hon'ble members who were inclined to view the Bill generally with disfavor, to consider that it might very well be entitled "A Bill to prevent the extra cost of lighting by gas being thrown on persons who did not benefit by such lighting;" and if the Council would look on the Bill in that light, he hoped they would be satisfied that it was reasonable and proper.

With these remarks he moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, before the Council proceeded to take into consideration the clauses of the Bill, he wished to offer a few remarks. It appeared to him that the inhabitants of Howrah took objection to the Bill on two grounds. They stated that an expensive system of drainage works had been introduced which had caused a considerable portion of the general funds to be applied to that purpose, and that the general management of the funds had not been so economical as it might have been, so that there had been more money expended than was necessary. And from that they argued, that if the Municipality were more carefully managed and the expensive system of drainage not persisted in, there would be no necessity for imposing an additional lighting-rate. The Magistrate of Howrah had answered some of the objections of the memorialists. But since coming to the Council this morning Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore had learned that these rate-payers had sent an application to the Council praying that they might be allowed time before the Bill was taken into consideration to enable them to reply to the objections and criticisms made by the Magistrate of Howrah in regard to their memorial. It appeared to Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, that as the Government had been pleased to call on the inhabitants of Howrah to submit an expression of their opinion, it was but fair to allow them an opportunity of offering any remarks they might wish to make on Mr. D'Oyly's letter. Entertaining that view, Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore would submit to the Council whether it would not be desirable to allow the memorialists time to send in their representation before proceeding to the consideration of the Bill.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, he would support the amendment if there was no valid objection to its being put, to as to enable the memorialists to make any reply to the Magistrate's letter that they might consider necessary—to give them, in fact, the satisfaction of being heard in reply to Mr. D'Oyly's letter, even if no good was likely to come of it.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he would say one or two words on the question before putting the motion. It seemed to him very clear on the face of the petitions before the Council that all parties were agreed that we must have a Bill on this subject. The Hon'ble Member who brought forward the Bill, and the Hon'ble Member now in charge of the Bill, and the Committee, considered that, in order to obtain a settlement of this question of gas-lighting expenditure, a Bill was necessary. Those who petitioned against the Bill, petitioned on the ground that it would not be fair to burden the whole of the inhabitants with the burden of gas-lighting, but only that portion of the inhabitants who would benefit by such lighting. That was precisely the main object of the Bill before the Council. All agreed that this tax of paying for

gas-lighting should not be extended to the whole Municipality, and that was exactly the primary object of the Bill. Therefore he might assume that we were all agreed that there must be some Bill. We were irretrievably committed to lighting a certain portion of Howrah with gas. It was so lighted; a contract had been made which the Municipality could not get out of; funds must be found; and the only question was whether the Municipality at large should find the money or only a limited portion of it. So far we were all agreed.

Then, as to the power to extend further the lighting by gas. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had told us there might be some mistake in the statement of objects and reasons. He declared for himself, and His Honor might say for himself that the object was not to light all Howrah with gas contrary to the wishes of the people, but to limit the area of such lighting and of the taxation consequent, that was to say, that the benefit of gas-lighting should be conferred only on those of the inhabitants of Howrah who of their own free will, and not from any pressure from the Government, desired to have the benefit of such lighting. If the inhabitants of any part of the Municipality should desire to extend gas-lighting to that part of the Municipality, the Bill gave power to extend lighting to that portion only, and they should pay for it themselves. So far there was not, he apprehended, any objection to the Bill. His Honor believed that that principle of extension was agreed to by the people. There could be no extension of gas-lighting except by the voice of the people who would be taxed. And there was a further check provided by the Bill on the part of the Government which His Honor pledged himself, so long as he should have the honor of being at the head of the Government, should be carefully exercised. This part of the Bill was then, he thought, sufficiently stringent.

The only other view that it was possible to take of the Bill was this, that it might be said that the present rate of municipal taxation, if taken at its maximum, was more than enough to cover the ordinary expenditure, and that we ought to take the expenditure on account of gas-lighting in diminution of the ordinary taxation. It was said that, allowing that there should be a special tax on account of gas, what you took for ordinary purposes should be diminished by so much. It might be that drainage was a bad thing. His Honor thought it a good thing. It might be that there were extravagances on the part of the Municipality. It might be that the present maximum of taxation was too high; but that was a suggestion which, he thought, would not hold water. He found by the figures given by the Magistrate that it was made clear that the total incidence of taxation in Howrah was Rs. 1-2-2 per head, and not Rs. 1-9 as stated in the memorial. In His Honor's view, that was not an exorbitant rate of taxation. When we considered that Howrah was no rural Municipality—that a great part of Howrah was metropolitan—that a great part of the population was European—that Howrah was in fact a European town—that it was in fact a portion of the Metropolis of India; when we considered that the taxation of Calcutta was some 5, 6, or 7 rupees per head of the population; when we considered that the taxation of the comparatively poor and rural town of Burdwan was greater than that of Howrah, he would not admit that the incidence of taxation in Howrah was too severe. And considering that the drainage of Howrah was a pressing necessity, and Howrah was now being connected with Calcutta by a bridge, it would require new plans of improvement. You could not carry out the ordinary conservancy, repairs of roads, drainage, and everything, out of the ordinary taxation if it were put at too low a rate. For these reasons His Honor was convinced that it was necessary to impose a tax for gas-lighting in addition, and not in substitution, of the ordinary taxation.

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had said that he would leave His Honor to deal with the representation of the memorialists that there had been a pledge given by the Government of India that there should be no more fresh taxation. On that point all he had to say was that he had addressed the Government of India on that point, and had received an answer which had been communicated to the memorialists. He never supposed that the pledge amounted to this, that persons should not be allowed to tax themselves

for a specific advantage for their own benefit. The Government had given the answer that it did not apply to this case, and that was all the explanation His Honor had to give.

Then the Hon'ble Member who had proposed a postponement, said that it was required to enable the memorialists to consider what reply they could give to the observations of the Magistrate. If ever there was a Bill in respect of which ample time had been given for consideration, it was this Bill. It had been nearly three months before the public since the presentation of the Select Committee's report. It had been postponed in order that there might be a free and full expression of the opinion of the people who would be affected by its provisions; and full advantage had been taken of the opportunity afforded. The people had interested themselves in the matter, and he would express his satisfaction that an active interest had been taken by the inhabitants. We should not have wished to offer any opposition to a postponement, but that a great deal of time had already been given to those who were interested in their own affairs. They had considered their own affairs and placed their views before the Council. It might be said that they had not had the opportunity of putting in a final answer to the statements submitted by the Magistrate. On that point he would ask Hon'ble Members to remember that certain amendments were about to be proposed, and in accordance with the rules of the Council, the Bill, if amended, could not be passed at this sitting, and consequently it would be necessary to postpone the consideration and passing of the Bill to another meeting. That being so, it appeared to him that there was no sufficient reason to delay the consideration of the Bill at this stage. To postpone the business now would render our meeting abortive and useless. If there was anything which the petitioners wished to controvert, they would have an opportunity of controverting it before the Bill was finally passed into law.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, with due deference to the Hon'ble the President, he would take leave to draw the attention of the Council to the 16th paragraph of the memorial. It was true the memorialists had accepted the position that the contract having been entered into, must be adhered to; but they had urged that if an expensive system of drainage had not been undertaken and the municipal funds had been more economically managed, there would have been no necessity for the Bill; and they showed that in the budget statement of receipts and disbursements for 1873-74 the amount to be realised would be enough to cover the expenses of the year, including a provision for Rs. 22,000 on account of gas-lighting (which was more by two thousand rupees than the amount of the original contract). And there would consequently be no necessity for additional taxation unless the expensive system of drainage already commenced were to be carried out with the present funds. He did not for a moment say that an efficient system of drainage suited to the means of the Municipality should not be undertaken; but if the general funds of the Municipality should not be sufficient to meet that purpose, it would be necessary to ask the Council to impose a tax for drainage, and not for lighting. It would be for the Municipal Commissioners to come up and ask the Government with a suitable scheme, and for the Government to consider whether an additional tax should be imposed for drainage, or whether by more careful management sufficient funds could not be found for the purpose. He spoke in the assumption that the figures given by the memorialists were correct. That being the case, he thought it would be fair to give the memorialists another opportunity of explaining themselves further as to their objections.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, he had hoped to avoid any discussion of these statements of the memorialists and the replies of the Magistrate, because, as he had said before, he did not think they affected the matter which he had now the honor of laying before the Council. There was this money to be paid; there was the area lighted. Did the Hon'ble Member who moved the amendment insist that the payment for this lighting should fall on the whole of the tax-payers of Howrah, and not only on those who benefited? That was what the memorial led to. The contract, it said, no doubt must be observed; but it seemed to say, we object to the expedient provided by the Bill for throw-

ing the cost of the lighting on those who benefit to the relief of the general rate-payers. Surely it was proper to throw the burden, or most of it, on those who benefited, and with the Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 16,000 of the general fund which would be thus set free the Municipality could do what they liked. It was for the Commissioners to deal with the money thus set free; they might either reduce the general taxation by that amount, or apply it to drainage purposes or oil-lighting or anything else. All he said was that the burden of raising the money which was devoted to lighting purposes should be thrown on those who benefited by it. It was quite open to the Commissioners, in the interests of the people, to say either that they would expend the money thus made available on the general objects of the Municipality, or that they would strike off the amount from the general taxation.

As he should propose the amendment of which he had given notice, the Bill could not be passed that day, and before it could come up again, the memorialists would be able to make any further representations. But it would be a mere waste of time now to postpone the consideration of the Bill, in order (as suggested by the hon'ble mover of the amendment) merely to give the memorialists the satisfaction of controverting the statements made by the Magistrate of Howrah, most of which really did not affect the questions with which the Council had to deal.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, that what his hon'ble friend (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) really meant appeared to him to be, that the lighting-rate for all practical purposes being in addition, and not in reduction, of the maximum rate hitherto levied by the Municipality, it would afford no relief to the majority of the rate-payers. In all probability the maximum rate would be still continued, and what had been hitherto expended from the general funds towards lighting a certain part of the town of Howrah, would now be devoted to carrying out the drainage works commenced upon in the same quarter, in the benefits of which such outlying places as Sibpore, Bellore, and others of which the Municipality is composed, could not participate, and which it was not likely would ever be extended to them. To afford real relief, the hon'ble member thought, there should be a drainage rate, leviable upon the principle of the lighting from those only who would benefit by those works.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, it would be time enough when such an amendment was proposed to consider whether the amendment the hon'ble member suggested was a fit subject of amendment in this Bill, or whether another Bill on the subject should be introduced. The hon'ble member who had last spoken (Baboo Digumber Mitter) was clearly in favor of such a Bill as that now before the Council: therefore he would probably not oppose the motion for the consideration of the report of the Select Committee, in order that it might be passed as it stood or as it might be amended.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE then moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed for a fortnight.

The motion was negatived and the original motion was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the amendments of which he had given notice appear rather formidable, but if hon'ble members would examine them they would see that Section 2 as it stood before was one long section divided into three paragraphs. The necessity of altering it arose from a suggestion made by the Howrah Peoples' Association, who said they were satisfied with the restrictive power given to the Lieutenant-Governor, but that they should like to have the scheme for lighting published in the *Gazette* at the time it was laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, so that people should have the opportunity of making remarks and objections. He thought that a reasonable suggestion, and therefore he had made provision for it in the amendment. That was the only substantial change that was proposed, the rest was a mere re-casting of the form and wording of the sections. He moved that Sections 2 and 3 of the Bill be omitted, and the following sections, numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, be substituted for them:—

"2. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners from time to time to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor, for his sanction, a scheme for lighting or for continuing to light with gas any portion of the town of Howrah, such portion of the said town having been previously defined by the Municipal Commissioners at a

Municipal Commissioners may submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a scheme for lighting.

meeting held for that purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor, after publication of the scheme for one month in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and after consideration of any objections which may be raised to it, or alterations suggested in it, may, if satisfied that proper provision has been made for the lighting, sanction such scheme; or may refuse his sanction to such scheme, or may return it to the Municipal Commissioners for alteration in certain particulars to be specified by him, and, when altered, may sanction it as altered. The Lieutenant-Governor shall cause his sanction to any scheme to be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall at the same time cause the scheme sanctioned to be published in the said *Gazette*.

3. After notification by the Lieutenant Governor as in the last preceding section mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to impose an annual rate not exceeding two per centum of their annual value upon all houses, buildings, and lands situated within such portion of the said town, for the purpose of defraying the whole or part of the expense of lighting.

Lighting-rate not exceeding two per centum may, after sanction of scheme be imposed on houses, buildings, and lands

4. So soon as a rate has been imposed under the last preceding section, the Municipal Commissioners shall immediately thereupon cause such portion of the said town to be lighted with gas according to the scheme sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

After rate imposed, lamps must be lighted.

5. The rate imposed under section 3 upon houses, buildings, and lands, shall be paid by the occupiers thereof by quarterly instalments in advance; but no rate shall be leviable until the lamps in the portion of the town to be lighted shall have been lighted, nor shall any rate be leviable for any quarter or portion of a quarter antecedent to such lighting. Arable lands and lands used for pasturage, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship or applied solely to charitable purposes, shall not be liable to the rate."

Rate payable by occupiers quarterly in advance.

Arable lands, &c., exempted from rate.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved that in line 12 of the proposed Section 2, after the words "*Calcutta Gazette*," the words "and by notification in the vernacular posted in conspicuous places within the said town of Howrah," be inserted. Very few of the inhabitants of Howrah would have the opportunity of seeing the *Gazette*, and it would be desirable that the inhabitants generally should have the opportunity of knowing what the scheme was.

With regard to Section 3, he did not quite understand what the latter portion of it meant. If it was intended that the rate was to defray only a part of the cost of lighting, and that the rest was to come from the general funds, that would nullify the effect of the provision that no portion of the expense of lighting should be defrayed from the general fund, so that those only should pay who would benefit by the introduction of gas.

This, he understood, was the chief recommendation of the Bill; but with such a provision it would be practically set at naught.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that he admitted that the Bill was open to the objection that it contained this theoretical defect. But the provision in question was absolutely unavoidable unless hon'ble members were prepared to screw up the proposed rate to whatever might be necessary to meet the whole cost of lighting. In the part of Howrah already lit with gas a rate of 2 per cent. would not cover the contract by which the Municipal Commissioners were bound for the next fifteen years, and there would be some Rs. 4,000 or more to be met from the general fund. That undeniably was a defect in the Bill. If the hon'ble member would propose a higher rate being fixed, for the sake of adhering to the principle that those who benefited should pay the cost of the lighting, the Council would doubtless be prepared to consider it; but the suggestion appeared to meet with no favor when he himself threw it out for consideration on the last occasion when the Bill was before the Council. The Magistrate had explained distinctly that for certain reasons not specified this contract was entered into at a higher cost than the Calcutta contract, and that in any future extensions that might be made it was expected that the contract would be obtained on better terms, and that a 2 per cent. rate would be ample to cover the whole cost. As the case of the area already lighted was peculiar and exceptional, he would himself oppose any amendment of which the object was to give the Municipal Commissioners and executive Government the power of imposing a 3 per cent. rate generally for lighting, merely for the sake of saving the principle as regards this one isolated case.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed, that if he understood the matter rightly, he supposed the relief to be given was a prospective one, and was to be postponed for the next fifteen years. In that case the whole

principle of the Bill was open to question, and the ground upon which the Bill was introduced seemed to have been completely altered.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, as he understood the matter, it appeared to him that the rate-payers who did not benefit from the lighting, but at present paid for it, would be relieved to the extent of the rate, and the residuum would remain a burden on the general rate-payers. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was quite correct when he said that this could only be remedied by proposing an amendment raising the special lighting-rate to a higher point than the present Bill proposed.

The question that Sections 2 and 3 of the Bill be omitted, was agreed to.

The new Section 2 with the proposed amendment thereto was then agreed to.

The proposed Section 3 having been read—

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER moved that in line 7 the words "three per cent." be substituted for "two per cent." He said the object of the amendment was to fully assert the principle on which the Bill was based, that those only should contribute towards the cost of lighting by gas who benefited by it. And as it appeared that a rate of two per cent. would not meet the present charge of the contract entered into with the Gas Company, he would propose, rather than the principle of the Bill should be sacrificed, that a rate of three per cent. should be levied.

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, it appeared to him that the amendment now proposed would introduce a radical change. He thought all persons concerned should have had information of such a proposal, and that three per cent. should have been inserted in the draft of the Bill. The proposal seemed to him not to come within the scope of an amendment so suddenly put in Council.

THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE said, it seemed to him necessary, on the principle adopted, to raise the rate from two to three per cent. He understood that two per cent. would be insufficient to defray the entire cost of lighting, and Sections 3, 4, and 5, as proposed by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, provided that further portions of the Municipality might be continually added to the gas-lighted area. If the rate was insufficient to defray the whole charge of the lighting, the additional charge would be thrown on the general funds of the Municipality, and consequently become payable by the inhabitants of the whole town in proportion as additional portions of the town were lighted. Thus, supposing that the lighting of the first portion cost Rs. 10,000, and that the lighting-rate produced Rs. 7,000, then the inhabitants would have to pay out of the general fund Rs. 3,000. If another portion were added to the lighted area at the same expense, then another Rs. 3,000 would have to be paid out of the general fund; and in this way you would go on increasing the charge on the municipal general fund, and therefore imposing more and more expense on the inhabitants of the Municipality in general, whether the portion they lived in was lighted with gas or not.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, it appeared to him that two cases would fall under the provisions of Section 3—first, the case already arisen of the contract already made and which must be paid for; and secondly, new extensions for which no contracts had yet been made. As a rate of two per cent. would yield Rs. 14,000 in the portion of the Municipality already lighted with gas, whereas the contract cost was Rs. 20,000, it would leave a deficit of Rs. 6,000 to be borne by the general fund. But it was anticipated that a rate of two per cent., even in that portion of the Municipality which was now lighted, would cover the cost when the present contract expired. Therefore we might assume that a rate of two per cent. would cover the cost in future extensions. Therefore, according to the Magistrate's letter, a rate of more than two per cent. would not be required. Therefore, whilst we provided that a rate of two per cent. should be imposed to meet the cost of future extensions of lighting, we might put in a proviso saying that the Commissioners might impose a rate of three per cent. in the portion of Howrah now lighted during the currency of the present contract.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he was somewhat unwilling to put to the Council so very radical a change without notice. It was a very radical change, and one which required very full and very careful consideration. But as he had already permitted the hon'ble member to make the motion, he thought he might take the opinion of the Council upon it, on the understanding that if this change was made time should be given to the Council and to the inhabitants of Howrah to digest that change, to review what was done, and to consider whether what had been done, had been done rashly and without sufficient deliberation. It was suggested, and in fact stated by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that his view of the matter was this, that the present contract for lighting a portion of the town of Howrah was a somewhat extravagant contract, and that it was hoped that future contracts would be made on better and more favorable terms; that with regard to future contracts a rate of two per cent. would be sufficient. The present extravagant contract was made by the rate-payers at large through their representatives the Municipal Commissioners; the representatives of the Municipality then made this extravagant contract, of which, we were told, one-third was extravagant and two-thirds only afforded a *quid pro quo*. Therefore we might fairly say that on the special part of the town we would only impose a tax to the extent to which they had benefited, and not to the full extent to which the general body of the rate-payers had, through their representatives, committed themselves. Therefore, as the proposed amendment changed the essence of the Bill which had been so fully considered, His Honor was somewhat adverse to it. Perhaps the Council would leave the Bill where a careful Committee, after much deliberations, had put it. He would put the amendment, whether the rate should be 2 or 3 per cent. as a maximum, reserving for consideration future amendments in regulations, or qualification of the 3 per cent. rate, if a rate of 3 per cent. were adopted by the Council at this sitting.

The question being put,

The Council divided:—

AYES 7.

The Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter.
 " " Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore
 " " Mr. Robinson.
 " " Mr. Bernard.
 " " Lord Ulick Browne.
 " " Mr. Schulch.
 " " The Acting Advocate-General.

NOES 3.

The Hon'ble Moulvy Abdoel Luteef.
 " " Mr. Dampier.
 His Honor the President.

The motion was therefore carried.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter the words "or part" in the 10th and 11th lines of the section were then omitted.

The proposed Section 4 having been read—

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said there appeared to him to be some difficulty in regard to this section. The section provided that—

"As soon as a rate has been imposed under the last preceding section, the Municipal Commissioners shall immediately thereupon cause such portion of the said town to be lighted with gas according to the scheme sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor."

Supposing it was found that the Municipality could not complete the scheme sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for the money? He supposed that the Commissioners could not be called upon to perform an impossibility. We had frequently seen that schemes submitted by the most eminent engineers could not be carried out within the estimates framed. He proposed therefore to add to this section the words "or so far as the rate will permit."

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the words proposed to be inserted seemed to him to be unnecessary. The scheme must be made according to the money to be expended.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that the amendment he had proposed had reference to the question of the responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor passed a scheme and called upon the Commissioners to carry it out. The Commissioners found that the scheme could not be completed within the estimate. That was the false position from which he wished to absolve both the Commissioners and the Lieutenant-Governor. The

Lieutenant-Governor would be put in a very awkward position if he was to be bound to carry out a scheme whether it could be completed within the estimate submitted or not. We all know that estimates were often deceptive. The Lieutenant-Governor was only human, and could not be sure of keeping engineers within compass.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said that these works were carried out in two ways—they might either be carried out by contract, or departmentally. Under the latter system a scheme was submitted and an estimate framed according to the market rates of labor and materials. In the meantime prices might rise. It had been found in works carried on by the Port Commissioners that, preparatory to the completion of a contract, the rates had risen by nearly 30 per cent.; therefore there must be some provision made to meet such cases. If you did not, in consequence of its being impossible to carry out a scheme fully within the estimate—if you allowed a scheme to be carried out in part, you would have the objection raised that a light might only be put at one end of a street and a light at the other, and notwithstanding that the whole street might be liable to be taxed. He thought that a provision of the kind proposed was absolutely necessary.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, he must observe on behalf of the Select Committee that they had anticipated such a dilemma as now stopped the way of the Council, and had been careful to keep in the Bill a provision which would admit of some portion of the general funds being applied towards the cost of lighting, so as to meet such difficulties in working.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he must distinctly say this, that the Lieutenant-Governor could not accept the responsibility of passing schemes on the assumption that they could be carried out strictly within the estimates.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE remarked that, with such latitude to the Commissioners, it would hardly be necessary to restrict them at all.

The section as proposed to be amended was then agreed to.

The proposed Section 5 was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the effect of the amendments carried by the hon'ble members, who might be said to represent the objecting rate-payers of Howrah who strongly objected to this additional taxation, was to give the Municipal Commissioners and the executive Government authority to impose a tax of three per cent. instead of two. The amendment materially affected the character of the Bill, and he must now move that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee to enable them to draft it as a homogenous whole.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, if we were at all to carry out the principle on which this Bill was based, he did not see how we could else get out of the difficulty. The Magistrate of Howrah had said that a rate of two per cent. on the portion of the Municipality lighted by gas would only raise Rs. 14,000, and the sum we had to provide to meet the present cost of such lighting was Rs. 20,000. The only remedy therefore was to raise the rate to three per cent., unless we preferred to abandon the principle on which the whole Bill was based.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, the question as to the rate of taxation had been decided, and the question now was not whether the change that had been made was a radical change or not, but whether the change that had been made did not require that the minute provisions of the Bill should be looked into in order that they might be made to correspond and tally with the amendment. It was very important to see that all the provisions of the Bill fitted into the change.

The question that the Bill be referred again to the Select Committee with instructions to report in a week was then agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 9th August 1873.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION, AND THE MOHSIN ENDOWMENT.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 29th July 1873.

READ—

The following papers regarding the increased extension of educational facilities to Mahomedans in Bengal, namely,—

Bengal Government letter No. 2918, dated 17th August 1872, with enclosures.

Home Department Resolution and letter, dated 13th June 1873.

Also the proposals by Mr. H. Woodrow, then Officiating Director of Public Instruction, under date the 9th August 1872, with the Lieutenant-Governor's orders thereon.

Also letter No. 242B, dated 28th November 1871, from the Commissioner of Dacca, enclosing a memorial signed by Khajeh Abdool Gunny, c.s.i., and other Mahomedans of Dacca, praying for the establishment of a Mahomedan College at Dacca, and specifying the advantages and concessions they specially desire.

Also the Commissioner of Dacca's report, No. 102A, dated 16th June 1873, upon the question put by Government as to the languages which Mahomedan boys at Government schools in Eastern Bengal wish to learn.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that all the Government schools in Bengal, except the Sanskrit College and the Hindu School in Calcutta, are already open to Mahomedan as well as to Christian and Hindu scholars; and he has, in the correspondence cited above, expressed his unwillingness to found, with Government money, special schools for any particular creed or denomination, though he was willing to sanction special classes for Mahomedans in exceptional circumstances. Accordingly, the Lieutenant-Governor had, in 1871, directed that if there were at any Government schools in Eastern Bengal, or elsewhere in Bengal Proper, sufficient Mahomedan scholars who desired to learn Arabic and Persian, arrangements should be made for teaching those languages in special classes. He submitted to the Government of India his view that we should teach the general body of Mahomedans of Bengal their own vernacular, which is Bengalee, in the Bengalee character, but with some infusion of Persian words; that we should teach Western learning to such Mahomedans as may seek it through the medium of English and vernacular, rather than through the medium of Arabic or Persian; but that we should, at specially endowed colleges, teach the classical languages of Persia and Arabia to Mahomedans in their own way, so far as to satisfy the requirements of their religion, their ideas of a liberal education, and the genuine demand for oriental learning for its own sake.

2. While the Lieutenant-Governor thought that the Government funds could not be properly devoted to separate Mahomedan colleges and schools to a greater extent than at present, he also felt that the endowment of Mahomed Mohsin of Hooghly, which is managed by the Government, afforded a legitimate means of promoting special Mahomedan education. Accordingly, in submitting these views to the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor proposed that so much of the Mahomed Mohsin endowment as is assigned for educational purposes should be spent in giving practical effect to proposals for furthering Mahomedan education throughout the country. In order that we might be able to devote the whole proceeds of the Mohsin educational endowment to Mahomedan education, the Lieutenant-Governor asked the Government of India to make some special grant to enable this Government to set free from the general purposes of the Hooghly College the Mohsin funds, and with the proceeds to defray the cost of Mahomedan Madrisas at the centres of Mahomedan population, such as Dacca, Chittagong, and Rajshahye.

3. The Government of India have now expressed their general approval of the Lieutenant-Governor's views and plans; and they have, with a liberality for which the Government of Bengal is most grateful, made for the purpose

indicated an addition of Rs. 50,000 to the grant for education in Bengal. This additional grant will enable the Bengal Government to maintain as a full-power college the large and successful general college at Hooghly. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has also approved the appointment of a European officer on a salary of not less than Rs. 1,000 a month as Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa, and possibly as Superintendent of Madrissas in Bengal; and has expressed a wish that Mahomedan Madrissas or Departments should be grafted on to existing colleges and high schools at the centres of Mahomedan population in Bengal.

4. The funds which the Lieutenant-Governor has at his disposal for special Mahomedan education, are—

	Rs.
(1) Grant to the Calcutta Madrissa and its attached schools, as per the Educational Budget of 1873-74	38,000
(2) Mahomed Mohsin Educational Endowment, yielding per annum about	55,000
Total	<u>93,000</u>

From the sum available, as above-mentioned, must be met—

First,—The cost of the Hooghly Madrissa and boarding-house, and the difference between the full college or schools fees and those paid by Mahomedan scholars. The grant for the Hooghly Madrissa and boarding-house during the year 1873-74 is Rs. 5,000, besides scholarships; the Lieutenant-Governor would make it in future Rs. 7,000, in accordance with plans for other Madrissas to be presently stated.

Secondly,—The cost of the Calcutta Madrissa and Anglo-Persian Department and boarding-house, and of the Branch School at Collinga. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the Mahomedans of Bengal would wish the Calcutta Madrissa to be retained, whatever other Madrissas may be established. Excluding scholarships, the grant for the Calcutta Madrissa and its attendant institutions during the year 1873-74 was Rs. 34,500 gross, the fees being credited to Government. The new appointment of a Principal and Superintendent of Madrissas must considerably increase this charge; and the Lieutenant-Governor would, if necessary, assign Rs. 35,000 plus its fees, or about Rs. 40,000 in all, as the cost of this institution and its dependencies. The establishment of moulvies and teachers at the Calcutta Madrissa requires revision. The number of teachers seems too large, and the salaries of the junior teachers may be too small. For the 80 or 90 Arabic students there are seven moulvies besides the professor; while for the 320 boys in the Anglo-Persian Department there are 18 teachers besides the professor and the resident moonshee. The Director of Public Instruction will be instructed to submit an early report on these establishments.

There will remain Rs. 51,000 to be spent on Madrissas at Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahye, or other places in the Mahomedan districts, on scholarships, and on other means of promoting the education of Mahomedans.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes that the new Madrissas should consist of a boarding-house for Mahomedan students, a set of rooms for study, and a staff of Mahomedan officers (who should teach Arabic and Persian, and other branches not requiring a knowledge of English), as well as a master capable of acting as homo tutor for English education. One at least of the teachers would have free quarters in the boarding-house, and would have charge of the boarders. The Madrissa would be attached to, and the board-

ing-house would be near, the college or high school, and Mahomedan boys of approved merit, who attended school or college, would have two-thirds of their school fees paid for them from the Madrissa funds.

6. Of all the eastern districts, Chittagong and Noacolly are those which have the largest population of Mahomedans of the class which seek education and send students to the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrissas. Rajshahye is centrically situated in a part of Bengal, nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants of which are Mahomedans. Dacca, on the other hand, is a still more important centre, and has also around it a very large Mahomedan population; and the Commissioner reported in 1871 that Khajeh Abdool Gunny, c.s.i., with many influential Mahomedans, wished to have an exclusively Mahomedan college established at Dacca, whereat students might learn English or Arabic. The memorialists, it is observed, especially say that they do not require Bengali or Hindustani to be taught at this college, as their children learn these languages sufficiently well at home. The memorialists lay much stress on having a European gentleman, with some knowledge of Persian and Arabic, at the head of the Dacca Madrissa. The Commissioner reported in 1871 that a piece of land would be given for the site of a Madrissa at Dacca, and that eventually wealthy Mahomedans might probably come forward to endow such an institution.

7. If the Mahomedan gentlemen of Dacca should furnish the funds for a separate college of their own, every assistance shall be given to them, and the Mohsin Madrissa grant will be amalgamated with their funds. But putting this question apart, the Lieutenant-Governor's present view is, that it will be best to establish, in addition to the Hooghly Madrissa, Madrissas at Dacca, at Chittagong, and at Rajshahye, consisting of not less than the following:—

(a) A boarding-house with three or more school-rooms, and a decent house, after the native style, for the resident teacher.

(b) An establishment consisting of—

	Per annum. Rs.
Superintendent on Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 250	2,700
1st Teacher on Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100	1,020
2nd ditto on „ 40, „ to „ 60	640
Contingencies and prizes, at Rs. 120 a month	1,440
Servants for boarding-house and grant-in-aid of boarders' messing, at Rs. 100	1,200
Total per annum	7,000

For Dacca a more highly-paid staff might be allowed, say a Superintendent on Rs. 350 per mensem, and annual net grant of Rs. 10,000. The Superintendent should be, if possible, a Mahomedan, who knows both English and either Arabic or Persian, and he should be competent to teach Mahomedan law. The Madrissa building should be as near as possible to the college or high school or zillah school buildings; boarders or other Mahomedan boys approved by the committee would be allowed to attend the English, law, survey, science, and other classes of the college or school on payment of one-third the usual fees, the other two-thirds being paid by the Mohsin Fund. Each Madrissa would be under the management of a special committee, or of a special sub-committee of the general District School Committee. Such committee or sub-committee should consist of Mahomedans and Europeans, and the Superintendent of the local Madrissa would be a member, and might be secretary. At Dacca and Hooghly the Principal of the college should be a member of the committee. The cost of the buildings, which should not be very expensive, would be met from the uninvested surplus of about Rs. 90,000 now in the hands of the Mohsin Fund trustees.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor would not at present lay down the course of study in Mahomedan literature, or Mahomedan law, which should be pursued at the Madrissas. He would leave details to be settled by the local Superintendents and the local committees under the general supervision of the

Superintendent of Madrissas. His view generally is, that we should teach at Madrissas such Persian and Arabic, and a reasonable amount of Mahomedan law and literature, as students may wish to learn, and that we should give special facilities to Madrissa students who may elect to take the ordinary English course of study, and to read physical science.

9. It has often been urged that the best Bengal Mahomedans are usually men of small means. The Lieutenant-Governor believes this to be true; and he would set aside a further sum of Rs. 7,200 to be allotted, at the rate of Rs. 800 a year, to each of the zillah schools marginally noted, for expenditure, partly in paying two-thirds of the school fees of

Jessore.
Rangporc.
Pabna.
Furcedpore.

Sylhet.

Backergunge.
Mynensing.
Tipperah.
Nonacolly.

deserving Mahomedan boys who may attend regularly at these schools, and partly in bearing a share of the cost of a teacher of Arabic and Persian. The views of the Mahomedan members of the District School Committees should be allowed much weight in deciding how these grants are to be spent. A sum of Rs. 8,000 might be set aside to meet two-thirds of the college or school fees of deserving Madrissa students who may attend the Presidency, Hooghly, or Dacca Colleges, or the collegiate and other schools near which a Madrissa may be established.

10. There will remain a sum of Rs. 11,800 available for various expenses which may prove necessary, and especially for Mohsin scholarships. All scholarships now held at the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrissas will be continued to their holders. The number, amount, and duration of the scholarships can be settled as soon as the new Madrissas are established. But in the interest of all parties, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that a large proportion of the sum available should be devoted to the encouragement of Mahomedan lads who learn English and succeed in English studies and physical science. In general terms, the Lieutenant-Governor would say that we ought to establish some Mohsin scholarships of Rs. 1 or Rs. 5 per mensem tenable at zillah schools; and some of Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and Rs. 25 per mensem tenable at ordinary or special colleges, or at the civil service classes. Perhaps it might be possible to have one Mohsin scholarship of Rs. 1,000 a year tenable in England by successful Mahomedan students of English.

11. The total annual cost of the above arrangements will be—

	Annual cost in Rs.
Calcutta Madrissa, &c.	35,000
Dacca Madrissa	10,000
Establishment and boarding-house of three Madrissas	21,000
Various further expenses, including scholarships	11,800
Assignment for Mahomedan education at nine zillah schools	7,200
Assignment to meet the cost of paying two-thirds fees of Madrissa boys who may attend at the Presidency, Hooghly, and Dacca Colleges or collegiate schools or at the Rajshahye and Chittagong schools, or law classes	8,000
Total	93,000
Amount available as per paragraph 4 above	93,000

12. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that Mahomedan gentlemen of wealth and liberality, of whom there are many in Eastern Bengal, will sooner or later come forward to endow scholarships or otherwise to support the new Madrissas which are to be established. The Commissioner of Dacca will be asked to communicate with the memorialists of 1871, and to ascertain how far they are willing to help. The funds at the Lieutenant-Governor's disposal do not permit of his providing a competent European Principal for the Dacca Madrissa; but if the memorialists still desire to have such an officer over the Dacca Madrissa, and see their way to guaranteeing an additional income of Rs. 6,000 per annum, the Lieutenant-Governor would hope to be able to meet their wishes.

13. The arrangements now proposed do not set aside any funds for aiding Mahomedan primary schools. The Lieutenant-Governor has much hope that the action taken by local officers under the primary school orders will result in our having Mahomedan scholars and teachers at a great many of

the primary schools in the eastern districts. If this should be so, if a large proportion of the school boys are Mahomedans, the Lieutenant-Governor would expect that in course of time district officers may be able to nominate Mahomedans to a share of the Deputy and Sub-Inspectorships in Mahomedan districts. At present hardly a single member of the inspecting staff in Bengal is a Mahomedan.

14. In pursuance of the policy that Government funds cannot be set aside for special sects, the Lieutenant-Governor has not proposed to set apart any of the grant-in-aid fund, or of the scholarship fund, or of the primary school grant, exclusively for Mahomedan education. The funds now granted for Mahomedan purposes come exclusively from the Mohsin foundation and from the grant made in the last century to the Calcutta Madrissa. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes and anticipates that before long Mahomedans may get their fair share of the general scholarships and other educational advantages granted by Government to the Mahomedan districts. He was glad to notice in the last Educational Report that Mahomedans are said to be creeping up to the top of the zillah schools in Eastern Bengal; he has recently heard that the head student of the Hooghly College at the recent B.A. examination was a Mahomedan; and he has just seen that a Mahomedan boy came out first at the open examination for patshala scholarships in the Pubna district.

15. As respects the kind of man required for the new Principalship of the Madrissa, the Lieutenant-Governor's views are expressed in the following extract:—

“His Honor would appoint as Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa and Superintendent of Madrissas in Bengal a European scholar on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, to be paid from the Mohsin Fund. To bring him into sympathy with the students, and to enable him to direct their studies, he should be a Persian and Arabic scholar, but His Honor does not propose that the teaching of those languages should be in any degree his chief function. It is much more important that he should be able to direct their education in European science and art, and to teach in the Calcutta Madrissa the most important branches. And most important of all, much more important than his being a mere oriental scholar, is that he should be a man fitted to lead, to influence, and to discipline youth—a man with the talent of a head-master of a public school, and a temper fitted to deal with and attach to him the natives of India.”

16. The Commissioners of Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chittagong will be requested to appoint at once committees consisting of the Magistrate, the District Engineer, two or three educated Mahomedans, and a representative of the local college or school, to propose a scheme for buying or building, close to the school or college, a Madrissa containing three or more school-rooms, accommodation for not less than thirty boarders, and a house for the resident Superintendent. The outside cost of the whole should not exceed Rs. 25,000 for each Madrissa; the committee will best be able to decide what kind of buildings should be built or bought in each case. The Commissioners of these divisions may also take such steps as they may see fit, either by public meeting or otherwise, to interest the Mahomedan public in the movement.

TEHSILDAREE ESTABLISHMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT KHAS MEHALS.

No. 5166, dated Calcutta, the 6th December 1872

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture,
Revenue, and Commerce.

UNDER cover of my letter No. 5057, dated 2nd instant, was submitted the Board's, Commissioner's, and Settlement Officer's report upon the settlement of the Western Dooars of Bhootan. It will have been observed that the settlement has been made at revenue rates with the jotedars, some of whom are actual cultivators of the land; that in three of the less cultivated pergunnahs the business of collecting the revenue from the jotedars has been made over to farmers who have some old connection with the pergunnahs, at a commission of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total land revenue; but that over the other six pergunnahs it was proposed to collect the Government revenue (or rent, whichever it be called) from the jotedars through the agency of tehsildars, at a commission of 10 per cent. on the revenue. This was the system which had been hitherto in force in the Dooars; but the Lieutenant-Governor has preferred to substitute for tehsildars paid by a commission, and more or less uncontrolled by Government, a tehsildaree system more nearly approaching to the tehsildaree (mamlut-daree or talookdaree) system of temporarily settled lands in other parts of India, and has directed the Board to submit proposals for giving effect to such a system.

2. The question how the Government revenue (or rent) was to be collected on temporarily settled lands where Government owns the land, or where it arranges directly with the occupiers, was settled in Assam by a decision that there should be a class of Government officers called mouzahdars, who should collect the revenue and manage the affairs of a mouzah, or tract of country paying about Rs. 5,000 of revenue (or rent); and as remuneration for the duty the mouzahdars were to be allowed a percentage of from 10 to 15 per cent. on the revenue they collect, and they are also allowed a very small establishment to help them. A somewhat similar arrangement exists in Chittagong, where estates are very many and very small, and where circle-farmers, as they are called, collect and pay into the Government treasury the revenue instalments of estate-holders.

In nearly the whole of Orissa, where the land revenue is temporarily settled, there are large proprietors who collect their rents and pay in the Government revenue without the intervention of any Government official or tehsildar between themselves and the treasury. But in the large Government estate of Khoordah in Pooree, it has been found necessary to attach a Deputy Collector to the sub-divisional officer for the mere purpose of doing the tehsildaree work of this tract, the ryots of which pay Rs. 1,50,000 into the treasury annually.

In the Palamow tract of the Lohardugga district, where the sub-divisional officer is in executive charge of more than 4,000 square miles of country, there is a considerable area of Government lands, the ryots of which have to be managed; and the Lieutenant-Governor has, now that the settlement is over,* been obliged to sanction—temporarily, and subject to the orders of the Supreme Government on the general question—

* See letter No. 4450, dated 8th October, reporting upon the Palamow settlement.

a Sub-Deputy on Rs. 150 a month to assist the sub-divisional officer in managing these lands. Similarly, for the Government dearahs, or lands thrown up by the river Ganges, in the Bhaugulpore division, the Lieutenant-Governor has had to sanction temporarily two tehsildars, who shall manage the lands, collect the rents, and also conduct the re-settlement which is now pending.

In a recent case referred by the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, it was pointed out by the Board of Revenue that the Government of India had, in letter No. 483, dated 13th April 1841, invested Commissioners of divisions with

authority to pass charges for collection of the revenue in khas mehals (Government estates) not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent. on the total collections of the year. This permission has not been very generally acted upon, because the policy of the revenue authorities in Bengal has been to let Government estates to farmers for terms of years; these farmers were often Europeans, some of whom live at home in England. According to the rules and practice of the Board of Revenue, 10 per cent. on the aggregate rents or assessments of khas mehals has been allowed to such farmers to cover the costs and loss in collection, and a further sum, sometimes amounting to 10 per cent., is usually allowed as farmers' profits, besides profit from increase of cultivation, enhancement of rents, indigo cultivation, &c.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to continue the system of farming all or most of the Government khas mehals, and thus completing the separation between Government officers in Bengal and the people who occupy and dwell on the land of Bengal districts. Some of the farmers are no doubt good men and do their duty, but they have little or no incentive to spend money on the land or improve the condition of the ryots. When a farmer gets large farms and makes a good income therefrom, he often becomes an absentee and leaves his farms to be managed by irresponsible agents. A farmer can be of very little assistance in executive or administrative matters; he is rarely fit to be a Magistrate on the lands he holds; he in no way represents the Government; he does not help the Government or its officers in gaining an insight into the state of the people, or of their agriculture, or of their wants; indeed, as his lease draws to a close, it must be the direct interest of a farmer to understate the yield and conceal the state of his farm, so that he may obtain a renewal of his lease on favourable terms. In fact, it has too often, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, ended in repeated renewals and eventual permanent settlement with the original farmer, or his heirs or assignees; so that, in fact, a valuable landed property is given away at discretion. A tehsildar, on the other hand, with a small establishment, would be most useful in all these ways; it is not too much to say that in temporarily settled parts of India the tehsildars are the most important, most influential, and most respected class of native officials the Government has; and there is no reason why in course of time tehsildars on Government estates in Bengal should not occupy the same position as tehsildars in the North-Western Provinces, mamultdars in Bombay, and talookdars in Madras. So far as the public treasury goes, the employment of tehsildars would certainly be cheaper than the present arrangements, whereby, under the orders of 1841, Commissioners can pass* 10 per cent. as costs of collection; and than the farming arrangements whereby, under the Board's rules and practice, 10 per cent. as costs of collection and a further percentage as farmers' profits, with all subsequent increase, are allowed to lessees of Government estates.

* The word "pass" is used, but as a matter of fact these allowances do not usually pass through the public accounts at all; only the net revenue after the deduction of costs of collection and farmer's allowance is brought on the Government rent-roll, as will be seen from the appendices to the Bhutan Doours Settlement Report.

4. Against any proposal thus to have tehsildaree establishments on Government khas mehals, there may be the objection that it is undesirable to multiply Government establishments with their claim to pension; that in every case of the kind special recommendations will have to be made to the Government of India; and that the old system has always worked well enough. In regard to the third objection, I am to submit that the old system was costly, in that it gave up large lump sums as commission to farmers, and that it answered no other purpose of Government except the mere collection of revenue. The ryots also were not protected, and the farmer had every possible interest to enhance their rents or make them grow indigo. This farming system is identical with the old system which was abandoned in other parts of India directly land revenue settlements and the record of landed rights were regularly taken in hand. To meet the other objection, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that these tehsildaree establishments be recognised as *provincial* establishments, and that the Supreme Government be pleased to allow the local Government to appropriate, subject to report on each case, a fixed percentage of the land revenue assessed on Government khas mehals and ryotwaree districts to the

support of tehsildaree and subordinate administrative establishments. The percentage would not be allowed on tracts where there are superior proprietors with recognised rights; and it should be made to cover all costs for commission to village headmen (*lumberdars* as they are called in the North-West Provinces, and *munduls*, *pradhans*, *martabars*, *manjees*, *gountas*, as they are called in different parts of Bengal). If the percentage were allowed, then the Lieutenant-Governor would attempt to work the grant and its establishments into the scheme for sub-divisional executive establishments, to which the Government of India has been pleased to give a partial and provisional sanction in Home Department letter No. 3904, dated 10th October 1872.

5. The percentage for which the Lieutenant-Governor would ask would be 10 per cent. on the full assessment on the ryots. He would anticipate that about 4 per cent. of this would go to the village headmen, while 6 per cent. might be spent on tehsildaree establishments. This percentage would certainly not cover the costs of collection in smaller estates, but it would cover the collection charge in large estates, and would enable the local Government to strengthen the sub-divisional establishments in places where there were many small Government estates to be managed. If the Government of India were pleased to agree in this view, full report would, in the case of each settlement, be made regarding the percentage to be allowed and the purpose to which it should be devoted.

6. I am to summarise the points which have been submitted in this letter thus:—

- (1) It has been the custom in Bengal to lease temporarily settled Government estates to farmers, or to make over their collection to tehsildars, at a commission ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. on the revenue assessed upon the occupiers whose rents they were also permitted to enhance and increase for their own profit.
- (2) The system is not in the long run a good one, for it separates the people from the Government officers, and makes over the ryots to speculators or persons who have no interest in the improvement of the ryots.
- (3) The tehsildaree system of other parts of India could be introduced with advantage to Government, to the ryots, and with economy to the State.
- (4) The best way of doing this will be to recognise these tehsildaree establishments as *provincial*, and to make over to the local Government, after full report in each case, 10 per cent. on the gross assessment on the ryots, to be spent on tehsildaree and executive establishments, in connection with the scheme for sub-divisional establishments.

No. 571, dated Simla, the 14th July 1873.

Memo. by—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal, with reference to its letter No. 5166, dated 6th December 1872, and with a request that the Government of India may be furnished with the tabular statement referred to in paragraph 3 of the Financial Resolution dated 30th ultimo.

No. 1350.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th June 1873.

READ the undermentioned papers relating to a proposal to substitute a paid agency for farmers of revenue in the temporarily-settled Government estates in Bengal:—

Paragraph 11 of the observations contained in Financial Resolution No. 652, dated 27th May 1873.

Letter from Government of Bengal to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, No. 5166, dated 6th December 1872.

The Government of Bengal proposes to introduce the tehsildarree system, which obtains in other parts of India for the collection of revenue, in such temporarily-settled Government estates in Bengal as are at present either leased to farmers, or in which the duty of collecting the revenue is made over to tehsildars at a commission ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. deducted from the gross revenue paid by the occupiers; and with a view to carry out the proposal, the Government of Bengal requests that 10 per cent. of the gross assessment on the ryots may be allowed to be spent on the required tehsildarree establishments, they being recognised at the same time as provincial establishments.

2. The Governor-General in Council has already approved of the introduction of a paid agency, similar to that which is found by experience in other parts of India to be the best suited for the management of temporarily-settled districts, and is prepared to consider favorably proposals for an establishment of tehsildars and for allowances to headmen in that class of Government estates in which a percentage has hitherto been allowed to farmers for management, provided the net revenue of such estates exceeds Rs. 1,000 a year, and provided the future expenditure on such establishments will not exceed in the aggregate 10 per cent. of the gross revenue collections.

3. In order, however, to ascertain the financial results of the proposed arrangements, His Excellency in Council desires that a detailed tabular statement may be submitted, shewing for each estate to which the new scheme is to be applied, the establishments to be entertained, and the revenue which it will have to collect, as also the gross and net receipts, so far as may be possible, under the farming system.

4. His Excellency in Council observes that no deduction can be permitted from the gross revenue to form a fund or to be added to the provincial assignment. The proposed tehsildarree establishments should be treated as ordinary imperial revenue establishments.

5. It is to be clearly understood that nothing in this resolution applies to the case of any estate not yielding more than Rs. 1,000 a year net revenue. A special addition has been made to the provincial assignment by resolution No. 2368, dated 10th April 1873, to cover the cost of collecting the revenue in such estates, and no further charge in respect to these small estates can now be admitted into the imperial accounts.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, for information and further orders; and to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information and guidance.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ACCOUNTS OF CHITTAGONG PORT FUND FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

The following statement of the accounts of this port for the past year is published for general information :—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Balance at close of 1871-72 ...	37,280 15 3		Port establishment ...	5,195 7 3	
Money invested in promissory notes ...	27,800 0 0		Contingencies ...	2,706 10 0	
		65,080 15 3			7,902 1 3
Port dues collected during the year ...	28,080 3 0		Cost of stationery ...	21 7 2	
Mohenkhalh toll collections during the year ...	441 4 8		Public works charges ...	1,891 12 6	
Sale of charts ...	15 0 0		Dockyard charges not charged in 1871-72 ...	122 0 0	
Fines realized on account of breach of port rules ...	314 0 4		Pension to late head-clerk, Port Office ...	108 10 0	
		29,456 8 0			5,113 13 8
Stores returned to Calcutta ...	216 0 0		Refund of interest over-credited in Bank's account ...	311 15 6	
Interest on Government securities ...	1,408 0 0				311 15 6
		1,624 0 0	Balance at close of 1872-73 ...	55,004 2 4	
			Money invested in promissory notes ...	27,800 0 0	
					82,804 2 4
Rupees ...		86,162 0 9	Rupees ...		86,162 0 9

EPIDEMIC FEVER IN MIDNAPORE.

No. 257, dated Burdwan, the 25th May 1873.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your No. 5420 of 7th December, I have the honor to submit in original a report, No. 116, dated 9th instant, with its enclosure, from the Magistrate of Midnapore, regarding the prevalence of the epidemic fever in parts of the district of Midnapore. The enclosure is a map, which is well coloured, so as to show the different characters of the soil in different parts of the district, and to denote those parts to which the fever has extended its ravages.

2. Mr. Harrison's interesting report is so lengthy, and has been so long delayed, that I am unwilling to detain it, or to add to it unnecessarily. Mr. Harrison apologizes for the delay which has occurred, and attributes it chiefly to the late receipt of the report of Dr. Mathew, the Civil Surgeon, which he has now extensively incorporated in his letter. Dr. Mathew has entered at great length, and with much ability, into the history of the fever and its treatment, and other professional points, which will doubtless be duly considered by the higher authorities in the Medical Department.

3. I have several times visited all that part of Midnapore where the fever has broken out. Mr. Harrison has well described the characteristic features of this tract, which are in some degree referable to the great lines

of Government embankments which run along the sides of the Selye and Cossye rivers. It must, however, be remembered that these Government embankments are an inheritance which the British Government received from its Hindoo and Mogul predecessors. Long before the British rule was extended to India these embankments were constructed, and gradually raised to a height which must have affected the level and drainage of the adjacent country. Under the British Government the engineers have endeavoured to strengthen and solidify these embankments, and to provide them with sluices, which however apparently seem still to be much in need of improvement. It must be also remembered that these embankments were in existence for more than a century before the first visitation of the epidemic fever to this part of the country.

4. In the fever-stricken villages of Midnapore, such as Ghatal, Nemtolah, and the outskirts of Dasspore, which I visited this year, the people and their surrounding circumstances are as similar as possible to what I have so often seen in the fever-stricken villages of Hooghly and Burdwan during the last four years. Dr. Mathew has described in forcible language the filthy and unwholesome state of these villages, in which the stench is so disgustingly offensive, that the natives who live there and are insensible to it, must have their senses differently constituted from mine. When the people saw me in the villages they came flocking for help, and insisted on taking me to their houses to see their sick women and their afflicted children, and with a great desire that the latter might be touched, as if there might be some virtue in a touch. Although I usually took a Native Doctor with me with suitable medicines, the villagers were very anxious for my manipulation of their spleens, and for my advice, which I am glad to find was given correctly to the convalescents (to whom I tried to limit my practice), as I prescribed a milk diet, of which Dr. Mathew approves.

5. I regret to say that some of the Native Doctors, far removed from supervision, do not behave very creditably; but, as we have no one to substitute for these Native Doctors, we can only make the best of them. Dr. Mathew has reported correctly that I found it necessary to send out a head constable of police in charge of the Native Doctor at Ghatal, to see that he attended properly to the sick poor and did not attempt to take fees from them. The head constable was instructed to send to me special reports twice a week of his expeditions in charge of the Native Doctor, who, when thus strictly looked after, did some better service.

6. From the statement appended to the Magistrate's letter, it appears that from October 1872 to 31st March 1873, 24,007 persons were treated for fever, and only 236 died. I am afraid that these figures do not nearly represent the truth. Along the banks of the rivers, and on the edges of the villages, there were signs of many more funeral obsequies. But whatever the past may have been, it is for the future that provision must now be made, as there is too much reason to apprehend that the fever will make its re-appearance this year on the setting in of the rains.

7. The Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon have suggested that certain medical establishments should be placed at their disposal; but without criticising their proposals at present, I beg to suggest that it is for the Medical Department to give its opinion as to the necessity for employing them, and as to its ability to provide these establishments. I trust that even if only two or three Native Doctors are sent down to the fever tracts of Midnapore, as occasion requires, a special supervising officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, may be deputed to Ghatal to look after them,

and to see that they do their duty, and that they are well supplied with quinine and other medicines. I agree with Mr. Harrison that where the villagers agree to pay half the Native Doctor's salary, they should have a prior claim to the appointment of a Native Doctor.

8. If the Medical authorities do not object, I would recommend Mr. Harrison's proposals Nos. 4 to 8 to the favorable consideration of Government. The more co-operation that can be secured, the greater prospect there is of effective resistance being shown to the fever. A few pounds of quinine may be misused or made away with, but, on the other hand, many lives may be saved by its timely and fortunate use even in unskilled hands.

9. I regret to observe that Mr. Harrison, in his paragraph 36, is opposed to the compulsory clearance of jungle or tanks. I had understood that the districts of Kishnaghur and Baraset had obtained a comparative immunity from fever by the enforcement of sanitary measures of this description. When it is a question of life or death, the consideration of the public good should prevail over private interests. It is not possible that a native of this country should be more attached to his filthy tank and sweltering jungle than an English farmer is to his reeking dunghill or his midden; but the farmer has been taught that he must yield to the public good when the spread of typhus fever, or an alarm of cholera, occasionally arouses the British community to the necessity of enforcing the sanitary laws which happily exist, although they too often and too long lie dormant, in England.

10. Finally, I beg to invite the attention of Government to the favorable notice made by Mr. Harrison in paragraph 37 of the conduct of Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Baboo Ajoodhya Ram Khan, Baboo Lall Behary Dutt, and Baboo Janokee Nath Mookerjee.

No. 116, dated Midnapore, the 9th May 1873.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Magistrate of Midnapore,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the report on epidemic fever in Midnapore called for in your letter No. 70T of the 20th December.

2. The delay in its transmission is due to the fact that Dr. Mathew's report, on which it of course in great measure depends, was only received by me on the 21st April. As the whole of his report ought, I think, to be laid before you, and as it is fatiguing to travel twice over the same ground, I have, instead of sending a separate report, incorporated his integrally in this letter. I have in all cases made it apparent what paragraphs are his, so that he may not be held responsible for any opinions not his own.

3. My report has also been delayed by the necessity of preparing another map,—partly because I want to illustrate in it the physical divisions of the district stated below, partly because the map which Dr. Mathew was so good as to provide was so encumbered with names not needed for this report, and with separate colours for separate thannahs, that it could not be utilized to convey a clear impression of the sanitary features of the district.

4. To understand precisely the circumstances of the affected area, (1) its physical characteristics and (2) the comparative density of the population should be clearly realized. The first characteristic feature of the district is the laterite soil extending over the north-west and north of the district; this is of course the highest land, and as the country there almost uniformly consists of alternate ridges and depressions, the drainage is complete.

5. From this table-land, however, the district by no means slopes away regularly towards the south or south-east, as might be expected. Headed by the laterite near Midnapore town, a valley starts in an eastern or even north-eastern direction towards the Roopnarayan river above Koilah Ghât, which at its eastern end embraces, relatively to the surrounding drainage, the lowest land in the district, and almost absolutely the lowest.

6. It has long since been pointed out that owing to the embanking system, the rivers, when they once got into the low level plains of the delta, are no longer the depressions, but the elevations, of the country: hence it is the simple truth to say that this valley is bounded by the range of the Cossye river on the south, and that of the Selye on the north. A little above Panchkoorah the Cossye, as is well known, was diverted some hundred years or more ago from its proper course, and carried southwards along what the people still call the *Nya Kuttan*, or new cut, by which it makes its way into the Huldee. Were it allowed to pursue the natural course which the levels of the country indicate, it would continue to be the boundary to this valley till it fell into the Roopnarayan above Koilah Ghât.

7. Almost opposite to this southward deflection of the Cossye the Selye turns in a north-western direction, and thus the valley opens out on both sides, embracing the whole of Pergunnah Chetooa (which is identical with Thannah Dasspore) on the north, and almost the whole of Pergunnah Kassijora to the south.

8. Even here, however, singular as it may seem, the slope is rather towards the north-east than to the south-east; this will be understood in a moment from the single fact that the tides reach above Ghatal on the Selye, while they do not reach Panchkoorah on the Cossye.

9. It naturally follows that in the rains this valley becomes more or less a lagoon. Even at the longitude of Nowadah it has been found impossible to maintain a road across to the Selye or to Ghatal, important as such a road would be; while a little lower down, *i.e.* further east, notably in Pergunnah Chetooa and round Ghatal itself, the people do not look to the autumn for their crop, but have introduced a vast system of irrigation in the cold weather, which is only feasible on account of the extreme depression of their country.

10. Though the species of valley described is immediately bounded by the embankments of the Selye and Cossye, the general depression passes beyond these rivers and is found again on the other side. This is most conspicuously the case with the Selye, which forms a loop, the southernmost point of which is a mile north of Narajole. Within this loop the country lies very low up to the latitude of Keerpoy; while south of Nowadah the low-lying country extends along the line of the Kerai (a drainage khall over which the high level canal is carried by an aqueduct) down to Pinglah, and southwards till it mingles with the saline tract.

11. Dividing the district, as it may not inaccurately be divided, into (1) laterite, (2) alluvial but littoral and saliferous, (3) alluvial and non-littoral, the latter may be regarded as forming a rough triangle the base of which is the Roopnarayan from Tumlook to Ghatal, and the apex the town of Midnapore—or, more accurately, a point some six miles south-west of it.

12. I next propose to show how the population of the district is distributed over these three areas.

The laterite thannahs are—

	Area.	Population.	Per square mile.
Beempore	467	74,271	159
Jhargram	169	45,560	269
Gopiballubpore	516	120,310	233
Gurbettah	437	145,264	332
Salboney	207	50,860	246

Border thannahs, i.e. laterite alluvial.

Midnapore	361	172,672	478
Keshpore	229	108,929	476

Laterite littoral.

Naraingurh	300	129,553	432
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Littoral.

Dantoor	217	112,372	518
Roghoonathpore	126	54,579	433
Contai	226	122,857	544
Egrah	..	..	..	122	57,898	475
Puttasporc	..	..	..	117	81,123	693
Bhugwanpore	..	..	..	184	89,812	488
Kedgerce	..	..	..	75	36,003	480
Nundigram	..	..	..	158	108,827	689
Sottahatta	..	..	..	111	53,546	482
Muslundpore	..	..	..	111	61,158	578

Littoral alluvial.

Subbong	..	..	..	283	214,755	759
Tumlook	..	..	..	77	77,341	1,004

Alluvial.

Chunderkonah, threc-fourths alluvial	..	..	..	121	106,480	880
Ghattal	..	..	..	91	102,742	1,129
Dasspore	..	..	..	104	136,859	1,311
Debra	..	..	..	109	110,747	1,016
Panchkoorah	..	..	..	164	163,915	999

13. The above figures show conclusively that the density of the population closely follows the character of the soil. The purely laterite thannahs have a population varying from 159 to 332 per square mile, the purely littoral from 433 to 693, the purely alluvial from 880 to 1,311; this last being Dasspore, which, as already explained, is the pit of the alluvial section, while 880 is Chunderkonah, the northern portion of which is high ground branching off from the laterite and somewhat undulating, though not jungly or stony.

14. The mixed thannahs strictly conform to the same rule, the laterite littoral showing an average population of 432 to the square mile, laterite alluvial of 477, littoral alluvial of 810.

15. Generally, therefore, the district may be classified into—

- (1) Laterite, with an area of 2,200 square miles and a population of 250 to the square mile.
- (2) Littoral, with an area of somewhat under 2,000 square miles and a population of 550 to the square mile, under which head I include all lands within 40 miles of the sea dyke.
- (3) Alluvial, with an area of 1,000 square miles and a population of 1,150 to the square mile.

16. It is only into a portion—but the most alluvial and the most densely-populated portion—of this latter section that the fever has yet spread; and if Dr. Mathew's account of its progress is carefully examined in the map, it will, I think, appear that though in many respects capricious in its action, it has not yet passed into any other tract, while it has deflected from its more natural

line of progression from Hooghly and Jehanabad westwards, and chosen a southerly and south-westerly direction, preferring the alluvial soil, and more particularly the depressed valley in the centre of it.

17. It only remains to say that from the Cossye, as from a high level canal, natural channels, acting as distributaries, thread this valley between the two rivers; some of them joining the branches of the Selye, others serving as the streams for irrigating Dasspore in the cold weather. It has been frequently reported to Government on the irrigation side that in the cold weather the main branch of the Cossye is dammed up by a bund at Kapasdigree, in accordance with a prescriptive right of the zemindars, so as to conduct the water into these channels.

18. The natural drainage of this valley is north into the Selye through sluices, which, as Dr. Mathew states, are very defective; and west into the Roopnarayan, also through sluices, *not* south into the Cossye.

19. With this preliminary description of the character of the soil and population, I now extract Dr. Mathew's account of the premonitory threatenings of the epidemic previous to 1872.

(1.) "Before proceeding to describe the outbreak of epidemic fever that Previous sanitary history of the affected tract. "has taken place in certain quarters of this district "during the past year, I purpose to briefly allude "to the health of the zillah, with reference to the prevalence of fever, during the "period over which my residence extends.

(2.) "Shortly after my arrival here in August 1869, I heard that a fever, "closely resembling the epidemic which during that season was causing "terrible loss of life in Burdwan, had made its appearance along the line of "country lying between Chunderkonah and Ghatal (at that time a portion of "the Hooghly district), but the disease spread no further during that season, "and the health of that portion of the Midnapore district bordering on the "above-mentioned line of country was very fair during the autumn and cold "season of 1869.

(3.) "During the months of August, September, and October 1870, "malarial fever was widely spread over the alluvial tracts of Midnapore. The "country bordering on Hooghly suffered in common with other localities, such "as Tumlook and the country forming the sea-board.

(4.) "I visited Tumlook and the surrounding villages in the October of "that year, and found that the disease was nothing beyond an aggravation of "the fever usually attendant on the rainy season. It caused little or no "mortality, although numbers of those attacked suffered from enlargement of "the spleen and the other sequelæ of intermittent fever.

(5.) "On my return from Tumlook the police reported that fever was "very prevalent and fatal at Gurbettah and in the low-lying quarters of "Bogree Pergunnah; and, dreading that the epidemic fever which had just then "broken out at Jehanabad had advanced to Midnapore, I proceeded at once to "Gurbettah, and after visiting several large villages in Bogree, I travelled to "Ghatal *via* Chunderkonah and Keerpoy.

(6.) "During the trip I saw many scattered cases of fever; but the type "of the disease differed in no perceptible way from the disease I had seen at "Tumlook, and I accordingly reported to the Magistrate that there were no "grounds for the alarming reports that had reached him regarding the state "of the public health; and as the cold season advanced, those who had been "attacked regained their usual health.

(7.) "No more was heard of the disease until October 1871, the police "then reporting that fever had broken out and was causing many deaths at a "place called Nowadah, a large village on the southern bank of the Cossye "river, about 18 miles to the east of the sudder station.

(8.) "I visited the place early in November, and found that a fatal type of "intermittent and remittent fever had broken out some two months before, "and that out of a population of about 4,000 some 70 deaths had taken place.

(9.) "The surrounding villages, although subject to the same general "insanitary influences, were comparatively healthy, although I now believe

“ that the disease was more widely spread and fatal during the latter months of 1871 than was suspected at the time.

(10.) “ I found two Native Doctors in practice in the place. They stated “ that the disease was at its height during the latter part of September and “ the first three weeks of October.

(11.) “ They had seen several cases of malignant remittent fever, but “ this was during the first outbreak; the type of the disease subsequently “ changing to the intermittent with the usual sequelæ.

(12.) “ During the months of November and December the health of the “ people improved; and when I visited the place early in the following January, “ I found that no deaths from either fever or its results had taken place for “ several weeks, and that the people had lost in a great measure that unhealthy “ and anæmic appearance which had characterized them two months before.

(13.) “ Scattered cases of fever had occurred in the surrounding villages, “ and I was inclined at the time to believe that their immunity from anything “ like an epidemic invasion was due to the fact of their having a better water- “ supply from the adjacent river than the people of Nowadah, who used for “ drinking purposes the water of the filthy village tanks. A subsequent “ paragraph will, however, tend to show how untenable the theory of the “ fever-producing power of impure water was in this particular instance.

(14.) “ About the end of November 1871 again the police reported that “ fever had broken out along the line of country bordering on Hooghly, and “ that it was raging with particular severity at Dasspore and the adjacent “ villages.

(15.) “ I arrived at the Dasspore Thannah on the 3rd of December. “ I found that malarial fever had been prevalent for the last two months, that “ numerous deaths had taken place both in Dasspore and surrounding villages, “ and the people one and all declared that the sickness and mortality was far “ in excess of anything of which there was any record.

(16.) “ During that trip I visited six large villages in Pergunnah “ Dasspore, and I afterwards proceeded along the Selye river to Ghatal.

(17.) “ From inquiries instituted there and in the villages surrounding, “ I came to the conclusion that the epidemic fever which had prevailed at “ Jehanabad had advanced to the villages surrounding Ghatal, and was from “ thence spreading along the river-banks to Dasspore.

(18.) “ I was greatly struck on this occasion by the unequal incidence “ of the disease,—not only in different villages, but in different houses in the “ same village; some households suffering severely, while others, as far as could “ be judged, under precisely the same circumstances, escaped altogether.

(19.) “ It is noteworthy that during the autumn of 1871 Tumlook “ Pergunnah and that quarter of the district forming the sea-board was “ remarkably free from all forms of malarial disease, and the same remark “ applies to the laterite country, which may be said to form roughly about “ one-third of the area of the entire district.”

20. It will appear from the foregoing account that the fever at first made a sort of attempt, such as it still continues to make, to extend in the natural direction westwards to Keerpoy, Chuaderkonah, and Gurbettah,—the former alluvial, though high alluvial; the second on the edge of the laterite, though itself on alluvial soil; and the third in the middle of the laterite, though low-lying and surrounded by cultivation,—but that it failed to take any serious hold of those places, and then struck southwards into the low-lying, densely-populated tracts of Dasspore.

21. Dr. Mathew thus continues the narrative for the year 1872 :—

History for 1872.

(20.) “ I now proceed to describe the outbreak “ of epidemic fever of the autumn of 1872.

(21.) “ During the first week in September the police reported that fever “ had become very prevalent and fatal at Narajole and in several of the “ adjacent villages.

(22.) “ A glance at the accompanying maps shows the situation of Nara- “ jole on the banks of a narrow stream which connects the Selye and Cossye

"rivers. On the southern bank of this stream are situated the large and scattered villages of Bowancepore, Herratollah, Patna, Singaghur, &c., and still further to the southward lies the large pergunnah of Sharpore; and attention is directed to these localities, as it was there the disease raged in a very deadly form from the very first. There are grounds for the belief that the disease had been very prevalent during the months of August, and that it was not until many deaths had taken place that the attention of the authorities was directed to the matter, or indeed that of the people residing in the locality.

N.B.—The general prevalence of dengue fever much impeded in getting correct information, as all the fever-stricken places at first believed they were visited by dengue.

(23.) "Before the end of October reports were received from the police that malarial fever was rife and fatal within the jurisdictions of the Chunderkonah, Ghatal, Debra, and Dasspore police stations. Within the jurisdiction of the latter is the town of Narajole and the villages above alluded to.

(24.) "It will be thus observed, on referring to the map, that a considerable tract of country was under the influence of the epidemic, but the incidence of the disease was irregular both as regards its prevalence and fatality.

(25.) "As a rule, the villages in which the greatest mortality took place were those where the diseases prevailed during the previous years, *i.e.* the villages surrounding Ghatal, Dasspore, and its vicinity.

(26.) "An exception to this, however, is to be found in those villages near Narajole where, as before mentioned, the disease was more prevalent and deadly than in any other quarter of the district, and yet there is no evidence to show that there was any unusual prevalence of sickness in these places during the year 1871.

(27.) "It will be observed that the villages of Bowancepore, Herratollah, &c., are separated from Narajole town and bazar by a narrow stream. There was no very marked difference in the sanitary condition of those places. Perhaps if anything Narajole is less cumbered by jungle and the houses less crowded, yet the difference in the incidence of the disease is very marked.

(28.) "On the 7th of November 1872 I visited 22 houses in the village of Bowancepore; two months previous to my visit they were occupied by 164 people, and of those 90 were ill at the time of my visit and 41 had died. In Narajole I visited 69 houses, and found they were occupied by 323 people, and of these 132 were ill and only 12 had died.

(29.) "Many other instances could be given tending to show how eccentric the disease has been in its progress, and I will allude to one other.

(30.) "It will be remembered that the village of Nowadah suffered severely in 1871, and that during that season the smaller villages in its vicinity, on both banks of the Cossye river, suffered hardly at all; yet during the past season there was little or no sickness in Nowadah, but the surrounding villages had a severe visitation of fever.

(31.) "It is to be hoped that they may escape next year, and that the fever from which they suffered this year was only an aggravation of the disease usually attendant on the rainy season; but the persistence of the disease during the cold weather months, and the high rate of mortality, are suspicious; and, moreover, they lie in the track along which the disease appears to be advancing.

(32.) "It is a matter of no small difficulty to distinguish between the epidemic fever in the early periods of its invasion and the aggravated malarial fever which now and then attacks particular villages, and which seems to depend on local sanitary influences.

(33.) "The inhabitants of a large village named Pingelah were very much alarmed during the past season on account of the prevalence of fever. It is situated some eight miles to the southward of Debra, and is within the jurisdiction of the Subhong Thannah. I visited the place early in December, and carefully inspected the village.

(34.) "The country between it and Debra seemed fairly healthy, yet on my arrival at Pingelah I found that the people had been suffering much. I

“ saw many cases of fever, and some deaths had taken place; but even then
 “ the worst was over, and before the end of December the health of the people
 “ had much improved, the very time when the mortality in the epidemic-
 “ stricken quarters was at its height.

(35.) “ Ordinary malarial fever was widely spread over the district
 “ during the past season. The localities where it most prevailed will be seen
 “ by a reference to the map. The quarters of the district where there was no
 “ unusual prevalence of malarial disease is the laterite country and the country
 “ forming the sea-board.

(36.) “ Tumlook, long regarded as the most unhealthy quarters of the
 “ district, was again healthy during the past season; and there is a popular
 “ saying amongst the natives, and on the whole a true one, that the only
 “ quarters of the district that escaped fever during the past season, were those
 “ where the soil is laterite and where the water is brackish.”

22. Dr. Mathew's remarks, and still more his facts, so strongly support the position I have taken up, that the fever manifests a marked preference for, if it does not restrict itself to, low-lying non-littoral alluvial country, that it is but right to mention that he drew up his report without any consultation with me on this point, and was quite unaware of the special line of argument which I have followed.

23. My own observation of the course of the fever entirely supports what the Civil Surgeon has written, and it will be observed that it again failed to make serious progress towards Chunderkonah. This is the more remarkable because, as far as population alone is concerned, Keerpoy and Chunderkonah probably surpass any part of the district, except the sudder station of Midnapore, in density of population. Keerpoy, owing to the artificial arrangements of the chowkeydaree unions in its neighbourhood, is split into sections, and therefore does not figure high in the census; but the villages grouped round Chunderkonah form the second largest town in the district with an aggregate population of 22,000; and, so far as this cause and insanitation are concerned, it should have readily yielded to the fever. It escaped, however, as did Keerpoy, with a moderate attack somewhat in excess of the ordinary malaria of the season, while the severe mortality, the traces of which struck one so painfully in passing through Dasspore and Narajole, was fortunately absent.

24. I am far from saying that Keerpoy and Chunderkonah will escape; they are only on relatively high ground, not on the laterite, and I fear that the fever showed some slight tendency to gain ground in 1872. All I contend for is that the epidemic seems to have experienced a marked check in this quarter, while it poured on in an unrestrained stream through Dasspore towards pergunnahs Narajole and Shahpore.

Dr. Mathew continues—

(37.) “ The physical aspect of the country where the epidemic fever
 “ prevailed presents no features that call for very
 Physical aspect of the country. “ special mention.

(38.) “ The affected line of country may be briefly described as a flat
 “ alluvial plain, formed of the combined deltas of the Cossye and Selye rivers,
 “ and intersected by numerous khalls, all of which are embanked. Connecting
 “ these rivers is the stream on which the town of Narajole stands, and to which
 “ allusion has already been made.”

25. As the earlier portion of this report shows, I cannot agree with Dr. Mathew in his estimate of the non-peculiarity of the physical features of the affected tract. I think the north-east slope of the country, and the very low level of Ghatal and Dasspore, as illustrated by the height of the tides, well worthy of careful attention; but I need not again revert to the subject.

He continues—

(39.) “ During the rainy season the country is under rice cultivation and
 “ is protected from inundation by a complicated
 Embankments. “ system of embankments, or bunds.

(40.) “ These bunds are a characteristic feature of this part of the country,
 “ forming in many places the only high roads, and are no doubt of immense
 “ importance. I now allude to what are known as the Government embank-
 “ ments which follow the courses of the principal rivers.

(41.) "In addition to these are another series of embankments known as the zemindary bunds, and with reference to the utility of these structures some doubts in many instances seem to exist.

(42.) "It would appear that in former years each landholder made such arrangements for protecting his land from inundation as seemed to him most suitable, and running in almost every direction. These bunds certainly act as potent obstructors of the natural drainage of the country, and it is the opinion of the engineer in charge of the irrigation works in this district that many of them might be removed with considerable advantage.

(43.) "The Government embankments no doubt control the floods, and their utility, as far as I know, has never been questioned; but there can be very little doubt that they also obstruct the drainage of the country, and that to a very serious extent.

(44.) "The sluicing arrangements are lamentably deficient, and only allow surface water to flow off. They are much too few in number, and are, moreover, faulty in construction; their floors are in many instances above the level of the country, so that their utility for drainage purposes may well be questioned.

(45.) "I am given to understand that estimates for repairing and constructing no less than 60 sluices on one embankment alone have been prepared; and with a system of bunds that stand in need of such all-important alterations, I think it may be assumed that the surface drainage of the country is obstructed and the subsoil water-logged.

(46.) "The land lying between the embankment and the river-banks is considerably higher than the country surrounding, and the deposition of silt in seasons of flood is, I suppose, the chief cause of this. In many parts of the district the mulberry is extensively cultivated along the river-banks, and, owing to the fertilizing influences of the river, thrives well."

26. To the above description I have little to add and nothing to find fault with, unless it be the tenderness with which the Government embankments are treated. The river-beds having been raised by the constant deposit of silt, to abandon these embankments now would no doubt involve enormous tracts in total ruin; but it was this system of embanking which has deprived the country of its natural increment of deposit and kept it permanently depressed, while its drainage channels have gradually become irrigation channels, its waterways choked up, and the whole area water-logged.

27. As regards the state of villages Dr. Mathew writes:—

(47.) "With the exception of some scattered mango topes, there is nothing like forest land in the affected quarters of the district, and but little
State of villages. "jungle except in the immediate neighbourhood
"of the villages, which are surrounded by bamboo, plantain trees, &c., and during the rainy season there is in addition a considerable quantity of useless undergrowth.

(48.) "The sanitary condition of the villages, it is needless to say, is deplorably bad in every respect. Buried in jungle, studded with filthy tanks, houses crowded together and surrounded by all kinds of filth, are the most common characteristics of the villages of the district.

(49.) "The water-supply is contaminated and the atmosphere laden with the gaseous products of rotting vegetation and the excreta of the inhabitants. This description applies with equal truth to villages where the fever manifested itself in its most fatal form, and where scarcely a case occurred. Every village that I have ever visited is pervaded by odours more or less offensive.

(50.) "Utterly regardless of every law that conduces to health, the villagers remain on year after year surrounded by all those oft-described sources of nuisance with which we are only too familiar: and that the people not only live in such places, but increase and multiply into the bargain, is a pretty clear proof that stench *per se* will not cause disease, and that its deleterious effects on health bear no proportion to its offensiveness.

People and occupation.

(51.) "With reference to the people and their circumstances, I have not much to remark.

(52.) "Comparatively they are fairly housed, particularly in the larger villages.

(53.) "The better class of habitations are well raised, usually some three feet. The arrangement usually seen is a central court with a narrow verandah running round all four sides, off which the rooms open, and which, as a rule, are only lighted and ventilated by the door-way. The houses are kept clean, and the rooms and verandahs are regularly *leaped*.

(54.) "The poorer classes live in small huts about 14×10, greatest height about 12 feet. These structures are lighted and ventilated by the door-way.

(55.) "There is sometimes a narrow verandah in front, on which the residents sleep during the hot season.

(56.) "With regard to the circumstances of the people, I believe them to be moderately good. Since the year 1866 there has been no scarcity of food in the district, and there are no grounds for the belief that in the quarters of the zillah where fever prevailed the condition of the people in this respect has undergone change during the past three years.

(57.) From a sanitary point of view, however, it may be assumed that the habits of the people and many of their customs, the air they breathe, the water they drink, and the food they eat, are all opposed to the attainment of health or vigor; and the only wonder is that they possess either one or the other to the limited extent they do.

N.B.—No figures were given in the margin, but I have fully analysed in the opening part of the report the incidence of the population.

(58.) "In the Midnapore district at large the population is irregularly distributed. I note in the margin its incidence to the square mile in the pergunnahs in which the fever prevailed.

(59.) "At Keerpoy, within the jurisdiction of the Chunderkonah Thannah, the population is particularly dense. Indeed at Keerpoy village succeeds village for nearly three miles with hardly a break, it being a matter of difficulty for the visitor to determine where one commences and the other ends."

28. Agreeing as I do entirely with all that is here written, I have little to add to it. The description given by Dr. Mathew applies, as is well known, to all the alluvial tracts in Bengal where the drainage is choked up and the population overgrown. But if the most populated, it is also the wealthiest part of the district: whether tested by its crops, its wealth, its schools, or its castes, it ranks first. It is here that the only jute grown in the district is found; sugar-cane is grown in abundance. Nowadah is the great emporium of *gour* in the district. Ghatal, again, is the wealthiest town in the district next to Midnapore; all the traffic of the northern section passes through it. A toll at its entrance, on a very bad cutcha road, lets for over Rs. 4,000 a year. Again, the patshalas that have come in under the new scheme in this neighbourhood outnumber those in the littoral tract as 3 to 1, and in the laterite as 10 to 1. Here too the Brahmins and Kaests of the district are to be found, and the "*bhodrolok*" are so numerous that I have heard it said, with reference to this fever, "it is better to die in Daspore than to live in one of the jungle mehals."

29. As regards the character of the fever, Dr. Mathew writes:—

(60.) "So much has already been written on this subject by the able and experienced officers who have watched the progress of the disease in other districts, that it seems hardly necessary for me to dwell here at any length on the subject. It is a malarious fever, the intermittent being the type by far the most commonly met with. In the early periods of its invasion remittent cases are sometimes encountered, many of which end fatally. The attack sometimes commences with violent vomiting and purging, the motions being profuse and watery; great prostration rapidly supervenes, almost amounting to collapse.

(61.) "Reaction is characterized by great heat of body with determination to the head. A not uncommon complication of this fever is pneumonia, on the supervention of which the fever assumes a continued character, typhoid symptoms manifest themselves, and unless the complication be promptly treated, it rapidly leads to a fatal termination.

(62.) " Intermittent fever and its sequelæ is the type of the disease most frequently met with.

(63.) " The rapidity with which the abdominal organs become involved seems one of its most striking characteristics. Rapid emaciation, digestive power lost or much impaired, œdema of the lower extremities, with marked pallor of the mucus surfaces, are the symptoms which attend all the more severe cases.

(64.) " The supervention of dysentery and diarrhœa is not unfrequent, and in many chronic cases scorbutic symptoms are very manifest.

(65.) " The epidemic fever has the following characteristics:—its severity over a large tract of country, as shown by the large proportion of the population attacked; the rapidity and certainty with which internal organs become involved; the tendency to, and frequency of, relapse; and marked emaciation with which the disease is attended; the excessive mortality, and its persistence and increased fatality as the cold season advances.

(66.) " On this subject officers who have had much experience of the disease are on the whole pretty well agreed. Quinine stands first in estimation, especially in the early stages of the disease. In remittent fever it is usual to wait for the stage of remission before administering the antiperiodic; but it appears to me there are other stages of this disease in which quinine can be administered with signal advantage, and where it would not be judicious to delay its administration pending the action of purgatives and other remedies.

(67.) " However, in ordinary cases of fever, when there is much bilious derangement, with nausea, &c., purgatives and diaphoretics are generally called for, and the action of quinine seems to be rendered more certain and rapid by their use.

(68.) " I think it was Sir Ranold Martin who praised so much a powder composed of jalap, calomel, and tartar emetic. Two grains of the latter is the dose he advocates in the treatment of the fever of natives. I saw few cases during the past two years to whom I would have administered a dose of the kind, for it is unfortunately the case that the people of this district do not apply for treatment until the time for such remedies has passed.

(69.) " It is, however, chronic fever and its sequelæ that we are called upon most frequently to treat. To deal successfully with these cases appears to me one of the most perplexing and difficult task a medical officer can undertake.

(70.) " The condition of such patients is truly deplorable, and calculated to arouse our liveliest pity. It is probable that if advised, and medicine were placed within the reach of these people when first attacked, a vast amount of suffering and disease would be prevented.

(71.) " When once the extremities become dropsical, with enlargement of the liver and spleen, remedies such as we can place within the reach of a vast proportion of the sufferers are of little avail.

(72.) " The stomach appears to me to participate more fully than is usually recognised in the general degeneration the tissues are involved in; and without for a moment denying the immense importance of nutritious food in the treatment of such cases, yet I am disposed to think that more benefit would be derived from it in the early stages of the disease before the digestive powers had become impaired.

(73.) " There is, however, one article of diet that I would like to see given to these people, and that is good milk. In a great number of cases there is bowel disorder of some kind or other, and the late Dr. Fawcett placed great reliance on milk dietary in such cases, giving but little medicine.

(74.) " I would feel disposed to follow his advice to a certain extent, should it ever become my duty to superintend relief operations on an extended scale for this class of people. I should certainly prefer it to meat in any shape,—an article of diet to which the poor of this district are utterly unaccustomed, and which, particularly when sick, they are not likely to digest.

(75.) "With reference to the treatment of chronic fever and its results, the salts of iron, combined with the mineral acids, are the class of remedies which seemed to answer best. For cases of fever where enlargement of the spleen only exists, quinine with large doses of sulphuric acid are remedies which often succeed; counter-irritation over the region of the spleen, with a weak preparation of the biniodide of mercury ointment in recent cases of fever, when no marked evidence of blood deterioration exists, is a remedy of great power.

(76.) "Dr. Maclean of the Victoria Hospital, Netley, some time ago directed the attention of the profession to the use of these ointments in cases of splenic hypertrophy, and as far as my experience goes it seems to be well worthy of the praises bestowed on it by that officer. In cases where marked pallor of the mucous surfaces exists, as in old cases of fever, this remedy does not seem to answer, its application being frequently followed by profuse salivation."

30. On these two points I need make no comments.

(77.) "Early in September the Magistrate called my attention to the prevalence of fever at Narajole and the neighbouring villages. The police also about the same time reported that the disease had broken out at Shahpore and other places within the jurisdiction of the Debra police station. With the concurrence of Mr. Price, the Settlement Officer, the Native Doctor in charge of the survey party, who was then unemployed in the station, was ordered to proceed at once to Narajole with the necessary medicines. This officer showed a marked disinclination to undertake the duty. He had not done an hour's work during the two previous months, and seemed much surprised at being ordered to exert himself in any way.

(78.) "When informed that his services were temporarily placed at my disposal, he appealed to Mr. Price and eventually reported himself ill. After a week's delay he proceeded to Narajole, and although I did not expect that much assistance would be rendered by so unwilling a subordinate, yet it is due to the man to say that subsequently he worked well and willingly, and rendered good service at Narajole and the adjacent villages.

(79.) "In the meantime I proceeded to Debra, and from thence to Panchkoorah, travelling through the densely-populated tract of country lying between the high road to Calcutta and the Cossye river.

(80.) "On my return to Midnapore, with the concurrence of the Magistrate, the Native Doctor in charge of the police hospital was ordered to Shahpore, where I learned that fever prevailed to a serious extent. He was stationed about six miles to the north of the Debra police station. After a short time reports reached me that he was not going on well. The people complained that he would only attend those who were in a position to pay him, and that he was in fact dishonestly disposing of the medicine that had been placed in his hands.

(81.) "I would have recalled the man, but unfortunately his services could not then be well dispensed with. Notwithstanding warnings, both written and verbal, he at length committed himself to such an extent that he was subsequently convicted before the Joint-Magistrate of cheating and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined Rs. 100.

(82.) "Meanwhile the Magistrate had established a temporary dispensary at Narajole. A Native Doctor, named Kissen Sing, was appointed to the charge of it, and on his arrival from Calcutta, and pending the completion of the cutcha dispensary building at Narajole, he was ordered to Dasspore, where fever then had broken out and was causing a heavy mortality.

(83.) "On my visiting Dasspore, a week after his appointment, I found him prostrated with fever. He was subsequently transferred to Narajole, and remained in charge of the dispensary until the end of February.

(84.) "The Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals sent two Native Doctors from the Presidency. One of these was at once sent to Dasspore to relieve Kissen Sing, and the other was deputed to assist the Native Doctor

" belonging to the survey party who was stationed at Bowaneepore and the other villages near Narajole, to which allusion has already been made.

(85.) " The urgent calls for medical assistance from other districts hardly left a man at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General, and I consequently sent an experienced and intelligent compounder to treat the sick at a village called Bulliarpore, about one mile from the Dasspore police station. This man and the Native Doctor stationed at Dasspore did fair service. The Magistrate when visiting Dasspore found them fully employed, and they seemed to have gained to a great extent the confidence of the people.

(86.) " When I visited Ghatal, I ordered the Native Doctor in charge of the dispensary to visit regularly the surrounding villages and prescribe for the sick. He, however, allowed his supply of medicine to become exhausted, never intimating the fact to me; and when the Commissioner visited Ghatal, early in December, he found that the Native Doctor was neglecting his duty, and had never visited a single village. My orders with regard to visiting the villages were recorded in the Visitors' Book, and as far as I know the Native Doctor had not the shadow of an excuse to offer for deliberately ignoring my instruction.

(87.) " Mr. Buckland, rightly conceiving that the man could not be trusted, deputed a constable to escort him daily to the affected villages; and when I visited Ghatal, in January, I found the Native Doctor distributing medicine to a large crowd in a village about a mile from Ghatal.

(88.) " The disestablishment of the Kissengunge charitable dispensary placed the services of another Native Doctor at our disposal. He was first deputed to treat the sick in the villages near Debra, and afterwards was ordered to Bowaneepore and the other villages near Narajole, to replace the Native Doctor belonging to the survey party, whose services were again required by the Settlement Officer.

(89.) " The subjoined return shows the number treated up to the 31st March.

(90.) " These figures give but a very inadequate idea of the actual amount of sickness and the mortality that resulted.

(91.) " It is abundantly clear that the people of the district have not much confidence in the European system of treatment, especially when administered by their own countrymen, except in localities where dispensaries have been working for some years.

(92.) " Koberajes, a numerous and influential class, still hold their ground in the mofussil, and I found a large proportion of the sufferers under their treatment. When a villager is attacked by fever the koberaj is sent for, and it is only after he has failed, or when the resources of the patient are exhausted, that the Government Native Doctor is applied to.

(93.) " Another individual, no less active in his opposition to the system of gratuitous medical relief, is the wandering compounder. During the past six months I have frequently encountered this class of practitioners in the villages I visited.

(94.) " His qualifications are limited. He generally knows the doses of drugs and how to prepare them, and that is about all. He generally introduces himself as a Native Doctor who has abandoned Government service. His supply of drugs are limited and are of dubious quality. He undertakes the cure of the prevailing disease for a certain fixed sum, a portion of which is paid in advance. The length of his stay is regulated by the amount of practice he succeeds in obtaining and the emolument therefrom resulting.

(95.) " Doubt seems to exist as to whether these men should be opposed or encouraged; I think the former. In the course of years, as duly qualified men seek for practice in the mofussil, the compounders will disappear; but in the meantime they victimise the simple villagers and bring discredit on the medical profession."

31. I do not entirely concur in these opinions; but as I do not want unnecessarily to increase the length of this already bulky report, I will content

myself with remarking that the experience which the people of the country have had of Native Doctors is not so very gratifying that we need be surprised at their being somewhat slow to place confidence in them. It will, I think, be found that if a Native Doctor be located in a place and behaves himself creditably, he will within a month command the entire confidence of the inhabitants.

32. I now pass on to the last and most important question, viz. what arrangements should be made to deal with the epidemic in its future ravages, which may be only too confidently anticipated.

33. On this subject Dr. Mathew's proposals are as follow :—

(96.) "The experience gained in other districts, and indeed in Midnapore, also leads us to the belief that as the rainy and autumn months approach, a fresh outbreak of the epidemic may be expected along the tract of country where it prevailed in 1872.

Proposed measures for the current year.

(97.) "One fact that ought to be borne in mind is that assistance to be effectual must be rendered in time, and precautions should be taken so as to ensure that the first appearance of the disease in the affected quarters should be brought promptly to notice, and remedies placed within the reach of the sick in the early stages of the disease. The leading native gentlemen residing in the fever-stricken quarters should be asked to interest themselves in the matter and bring to the notice of the Magistrate exceptional sickness, should any occur, and not wait until the village chowkeydar considers it necessary to take action in the matter.

(98.) "The Magistrate will probably bring to the notice of Government the few native gentlemen that extended a helping hand to their suffering countrymen and dependants during the past season; but as far as could be judged, the apathy and want of sympathy displayed by the vast majority was most marked and disheartening.

(99.) "It is clear that the poor of this district will have to rely solely on Government for any assistance they may require; and to what amount that assistance can be rendered, must necessarily depend on the extent medical aid will be required in other districts.

(100.) "Temporary dispensaries should be opened at Chunderkonah and Keerpooy, and to each dispensary two Native Doctors should be attached. One of these should be constantly on the move, while the other should remain at the dispensary to treat those who may come for treatment, as well as the sick in the adjoining villages.

(101.) "A definite area should be allotted to each dispensary, and weekly returns demanded, showing the number treated, died, &c., and the quantity of quinine expended. There is already a dispensary at Ghatal, and to that a travelling Native Doctor should also be attached.

(102.) "Dasspore Pergunnah requires at the very least two dispensaries and four Native Doctors; Narajole, one dispensary for the town and two Native Doctors; and for the line of country between Narajole and the Debra Thannah, three dispensaries with six Native Doctors.

(103.) "A special Superintendent should be appointed to superintend the working of the dispensaries and the proceedings of the Native Doctors.

(104.) "His supervision to be effectual must be constant, and his visits unexpected by his subordinates. The orders laid down debarring Native Doctors on special duty of this kind from taking fees should be rigidly enforced, and on no account should a Native Doctor be allowed to take money, no matter what the position of his patient may be.

(105.) "In a previous paragraph I alluded to the sanitary condition of the villages, and I have no doubt, were it practicable to free them from the jungle by which they are cumbered and improve the water-supply, considerable benefit would result.

(106.) "Dr. Elliot has pointed out forcibly and clearly what should be done in this direction, and it is greatly to be regretted that no means of effectually carrying out the measures he advocates appear to be available, and consequently the utility of further alluding to the subject here appears doubtful."

34. It will be seen that Dr. Mathew applies for nine dispensaries and eighteen Native Doctors; two attached to each dispensary, one to travel, and the other to treat the dispensary patients. He also applies for a Superintendent, by which he means, I understand, an officer of the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon to supervise the Native Doctors. So far I entirely concur: it is obvious that the more Native Doctors the Government can spare, the more effectually we can combat the ravages of the fever.

35. Assuming, however, that so large a supply will not be available, at any rate, until it is actually proved that the district is very severely attacked, I would ask sanction to the following proposals:—

(1) That the Civil Surgeon and myself may have the disposal of two complete dispensaries and four Native Doctors, entirely supplied by Government, to locate wherever we think they are most needed and the people least able to help themselves.

(2) That a Native Doctor and medicines be sent to any place within the affected area where the inhabitants agree to pay half the Doctor's salary. This the people of the villages opposite Narajole have already spontaneously offered to do on hearing that the Doctor was likely to be withdrawn.

(3) That quinine be entrusted to the gentlemen named by the British Indian Association in their letter of the 7th November 1872:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Moddon Mohun Singh, | 7. Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, |
| 2. Bholanath Roy, | 8. Ram Coomar Gangooly, |
| 3. Radhakant Ghosal, | 9. Puttit Pabon Pattra, |
| 4. Jogessar Pahary, | 10. Seetul Persad Chowdry, |
| 5. Nobin Chunder Halder, | 11. Mehur Chunder Roy, |
| 6. Shibnarain Ghuttuck, | 12. Kristo Komul Masunto, |

with simple instructions for its administration. They have all agreed to distribute it.

(4) That a supply of quinine be placed for sale at each police station and outpost at 20 per cent. below cost price, and a discretionary power be given to the officer in charge to administer it gratis to any poor patients, keeping a list of the names and amounts.

(5) That to every schoolmaster and patshala guru in connection with Government a certain quantity of quinine be given for the use of himself and his pupils. Schools and patshalas are particularly numerous in this part of the district. Over 200 patshalas have accepted connection with Government on the terms offered recently, and there are some 20 or 25 schools. I would propose to make a fixed allowance to each guru—say an ounce, if this would not be too liberal—and let him know that the supply would not be repeated. I would then give him to understand that if he found that it was not all needed for himself and his pupils, he might give it in charity to other indigent sufferers, and I would instruct him how to do so.

No doubt many of the gurus would sell it, as do the Native Doctors and every body who can get the command of so valuable an article; but after all, even if sold, it will entail no greater cost on Government, while it will disseminate pure quinine where it is most needed. On the other hand, it will invest the gurus with some importance in their villages,—an object which I look on as desirable in itself. I would, however, expressly prohibit them from *selling* it while authorising them to *give* it away, and make this prohibition and permission generally known. One cannot but hope that if that be done, partly through fear, partly through honesty, a good deal will be gratuitously distributed where it is most needed.

I do not propose to give this to all gurus in the affected area, whether the fever be in their neighbourhood or not, but only to those who are in places that are attacked.

(6) I submit that instead of opposing, we should endeavour to utilise, the services of all duly qualified private practitioners. Hitherto I do not think I am wrong in saying that the practical attitude

of the Government and the department in the interior is one of hostility. The private practitioner is struggling probably to make a practice. When a dispensary is (as for instance at Hajee-pore) planted exactly opposite his door, he is of course under-sold; and just when he might most hope to make his way, he finds the ground cut from under his feet. This is the way he practically realizes the encouragement he often listened to in Calcutta about starting on his own merits and avoiding the error of his fellow students in looking exclusively to Government for employment.

I do not deny that as a whole this class are selfish—as they have to live by their profession it can hardly be otherwise, and that they are in great measure strangers to that sympathy for suffering among the poor which so honorably distinguishes the profession in parts of Europe; but I think they deserve encouragement, and would offer each duly licensed practitioner a certain quantity of quinine (say 4 oz. or 8 oz., or even 1 lb, if the fever in his neighbourhood is very bad) on condition that he would, as far as it went, distribute it gratis among poor sufferers. These practitioners would I believe accept, and if they sold some, they would probably also distribute a good deal gratuitously. We know of four such licensed practitioners within the affected area—one at Chunderkonah, one at Ghatal, and two at Nowadah.

(7.) I would, in every village of 500 persons and upwards attacked by the fever, appoint a punchayet of three or more persons to superintend the distribution of quinine in their village in the manner above described, to report every week the state of the fever, number of deaths, &c., and bring to notice any delinquencies or shortcomings on the part of those entrusted with quinine. In each such village there will probably be at least one guru: where there is not, one of the members of the punchayet might be entrusted with quinine. In the townships of Ghatal and Chunderkonah, and the unions of Keerpooy and Ramjebunpore, the town committees should be selected.

(8.) The directions as to the use of quinine, and the cases where it can safely be given, should be printed, and a copy given to every one who receives any for distribution. I need scarcely say that if a Sub-Assistant Surgeon can be spared to superintend the operations in this district, it will be most conducive towards effectual supervision.

36. I ought not to omit to say, with reference to Dr. Mathew's paragraphs 105 and 106, that I earnestly protest against any attempt to clear away jungle or clean out tanks *compulsorily* in the affected villages. I saw a great deal of these measures when at Baraset, and afterwards at Krishnaghur, when these two places were both under the influence of the epidemic, and am convinced that they lead to a great deal of oppression, destruction of valuable property, expense, and no corresponding benefit. If done thoroughly, they might lead to good results; but to do this it would be necessary to spend thousands of rupees in each village.

37. The gentlemen who assisted this year in the relief of the distress were—

1. Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, who sent a Native Doctor to Kootub-pore, though without placing him *en rapport* with the authorities or communicating the fact to us.

2. Baboo Ajoodhya Ram Khan, commonly called Rajah of Midnapore, whose residence is at Narajole. This gentleman supported a private dispensary of his own at his house, and also paid towards a Government dispensary in another part of the town.

3. Baboo Lall Behary Dutt of Chinsurah, who sent me Rs. 100 towards the relief of the indigent.

4. Baboo Janokee Nath Mockerjee of Boinchee, who sent me Rs. 40 for the relief of the indigent.

38. Dr. Mathew concludes his report with the subject of causation as follows:—

(107.) "On this subject I have but few observations to offer. The disease is due to the action of a poison which we call malaria for want of a better name.

Causation.

(108.) "Notwithstanding however the many, and indeed probable, causes that have from time to time been discussed as tending to produce the epidemic, it appears to me that their disease-producing powers have always been admitted, and it is certainly very clear that all these conditions which are said to produce this epidemic have existed for many years without producing any other effect on the public health except those periodic outbreaks of fever with which every European resident in Bengal is familiar, and from which every native of the country suffers at some time or other. The appearance of the disease in the laterite tracts of Beerbhoom clearly shows that a water-logged subsoil is not a necessary condition for its propagation.

(109.) "The epidemic fever, as far as I know, has not as yet made its appearance in any village in this district built on laterite soil, nor does the disease appear to be advancing in the direction of the laterite country. I regard it as an advance of the Hooghly epidemic; but by what means the disease has been introduced I am not prepared to say. The disease is not spread by human intercourse, otherwise the station of Midnapore would have been the scene of an outbreak any time since 1869.

(110.) "Many people suffering from the epidemic fever of Hooghly and Burdwan have come to Midnapore and never introduced the disease into the town. During the past cold weather numbers of people from Daspore and Ghatal were treated at the charitable dispensary, many of whom are at present living in the town, yet no outbreak of the epidemic fever has occurred.

(111.) "Residence in an affected locality, no matter the condition of life, gives rise to the disease, and that with a certainty that few people, no matter how strongly they may deny the presence of a specific poison, would like to test in their own persons.

(112.) "I know of two instances of native gentlemen occupying influential and lucrative positions in this district visiting their homes in Burdwan in perfect health and their contracting an attack of the prevailing fever, of which they both died in the course of a few months.

(113.) "In conclusion I have to apologise for the great delay that has taken place in submitting the report. The accompanying map is, I fear, inaccurate in many respects; but it is the only one that it was possible to procure, and it is to be hoped that it will suffice to illustrate roughly the line of country affected by the epidemic. But owing to the irregularity in the incidence of the disease, to show that with anything like accuracy on a map, would be a matter of great difficulty, and would still further delay the submission of this report."

39. I need only add that all the facts in this district favor the prevailing opinion that the epidemic is due to a concurrence of causes partly known, partly unknown. It finds a congenial home in a depressed and water-logged country, a dense population, and all the insanitary surroundings which a dense population entails. On the other hand, it seems equally clear that it has a virus of its own independent of these causes, which may poison the air of a perfectly dry and sparsely populated tract. As in the case of cholera, it is easy to see that certain conditions predispose places for its ravages, but unsafe to say that those conditions circumscribe its operations. The theory favoured by Colonel Haig is, it seems, obviously true so far as that an enfeebled vitality due to poor and insufficient food, bad water, and impure air, render those attacked with the fever far less capable of resisting its attacks than they would be if possessed of greater strength of constitution; but conspicuously wrong in so far as it seems to contend that the morbid influences to which they are exposed have undergone no change, but remain the same in the affected tracts as they always were, while only the power of resisting them is weakened. That the air is positively tainted or poisoned, any one residing in it for a few days can easily ascertain; while a perfectly healthy and well-fed man transferred to an affected locality is attacked with the fever almost immediately.

40. On the other hand, the poison seems only to affect human beings. The people of Dasspore assured me unanimously that at the time when so many deaths were occurring, their cattle and dogs were perfectly healthy.

41. I regret to say that the latest accounts from Dasspore show that the rain that has fallen has led to a return of the fever, though without heavy mortality ; but I fear that it may be looked upon as certain that the year will be one of great suffering and sickness as the season advances.

Statement showing the Number treated and the Number of Deaths in the Fever-stricken Villages of the Midnapore District from October 1872 to 31st of March 1873.

Names of Villages.	Total treated.	Total deaths.
Ghatal	4,899	29
Dasspore	9,728	93
Narajole	7,525	99
Sharpore	1,855	15
Total	24,007	236

H. L. HARRISON,
Magistrate.

No. 2164, dated Calcutta, the 18th June 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 257 of the 28th ultimo, submitting an elaborate report from the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Midnapore regarding the prevalence of the epidemic fever in parts of that district.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged to Dr. Mathew and Mr. Harrison for their clear and valuable report, which shows that the fever has made considerable ravages in the part of Midnapore lying between the Cossye and Silye, and that some systematic attempts at relief are imperatively called for.

3. Dr. Mathew, the Civil Surgeon, proposes that, with a view to deal with the epidemic in its future ravages, nine temporary dispensaries should be opened, two native doctors being attached to each ; and that a sub-assistant surgeon should be appointed to supervise the native doctors. If this cannot be allowed, the Magistrate would wish to have two dispensaries and four native doctors placed at his disposal, and suggests that a native doctor and medicines be sent to any place within the affected area where the people agree to pay half his salary. Before passing orders on these proposals, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have a report from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, to whom a communication has this day been made as to what amount of assistance he can actually give.

4. The Magistrate proceeds to make proposals for a wide distribution of quinine by various agencies. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to accept these, but deems it right to obtain the opinion of the head of the Medical Department upon them in the first place. There is, first, the proposal to give quinine for distribution to the twelve native gentlemen named by the British Indian Association.

5. Then it is proposed to place a supply of quinine for sale at each police station and outpost at 20 per cent. below cost price. I am to say, with reference to this, that if quinine is to be sold, it should be sold at cost price, which is low enough compared to retail rate ; gratis distribution to poor patients being made under proper supervision.

6. Mr. Harrison next proposes to give the schoolmasters and the patshalla gurus an ounce of quinine each for their own use and for that of their pupils, forbidding them to sell it, but permitting them to give it in charity to other

indigent sufferers if they liked. The gurus are to understand that the supply would not be repeated, and only gurus in places attacked by fever would get it.

7. Mr. Harrison next wants to give a certain quantity of quinine to each private practitioner for gratis distribution among poor sufferers. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that none of them would distribute it gratis as Mr. Harrison hopes, and thinks it should only be given them at cost price.

8. Mr. Harrison's proposal for appointing a punchayet to superintend the distribution of quinine and report every week the state of the fever, seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be good, and is approved; so also is the proposal to distribute printed directions for the use of quinine.

9. The Inspector-General of Hospitals has been desired to favor the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of his opinion on the above proposals about quinine, and to state how much can be made available for Midnapore.

10. Mr. Harrison objects to clearing jungle and tanks compulsorily in the affected villages. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, desires that if the state of things is so bad as described by Dr. Mathew, something should be done to cleanse the villages, and the Magistrate should try what he can do by persuasion.

11. Four native gentlemen only are named by Mr. Harrison as having done something for the relief of the distressed. It is not creditable to the landowners of Midnapore that they should have done so little.

No. 2169.

COPY of this letter, and of the one to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Hospitals with a view to the submission of the report called for in paragraphs 2 and 8 of this letter.

No. 436, dated Fort William, the 12th July 1873.

From—J. C. BROWN, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your office docket No. 2169, dated 18th June 1873, forwarding for an expression of opinion a report on the prevalence of fever in the district of Midnapore by the Magistrate, Mr. H. L. Harrison, containing certain proposals regarding medical relief and the distribution of quinine in the event of a new outbreak.

2. As regards the deputing of native doctors and the establishing of temporary dispensaries, much will depend on the agency available, or that can be made available, at the time. Fever has either abated or disappeared in most of the affected tracts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Hooghly; and I am happy to say that the reports lately received indicate a better state of public health in these districts than has existed for very many months. The number of dispensaries has been consequently reduced as much as possible. The number of temporary dispensaries actually in operation, according to the most recent reports, is shown marginally. Notwithstanding this abatement of sickness and reduction of the number of dispensaries, the number of supernumeraries at my disposal is not large. There are six supernumerary sub-assistant surgeons whose services might be made available at any moment, and there are at the Presidency six supernumerary hospital assistants and one Bengalee class native doctor.

Burdwan	...	...	38
Beerbhoom	..	...	9

3. Of the 44 students of the Bengalee classes who were reported to have passed their final examination in April last, only 5 have as yet declared for Government service. Others will doubtless come forward. In the event of any emergency arising, it would also be possible to obtain some aid from other provinces, and to re-engage some of the locally-entertained native doctors whose services were dispensed with when the fever subsided.

4. It is thus apparent that, looking to the probability of larger demands arising in Burdwan and Beerbhoom than in Midnapore, it is impossible to

make any promises of being in a position to send many subordinates or supply many temporary dispensaries to that district. As the fever begins to break out, supernumeraries will be sent where their services appear to be most urgently required; and if the wants of Midnapore are most early and pressing, they will be attended to accordingly. I do not think that, with a limited agency at command, and without a very certain knowledge of where the services of that agency can be most profitably employed, it would be wise to depute subordinates beforehand, or establish dispensaries in anticipation in any part of these districts. Supernumeraries will be kept in readiness at the Presidency, and on the receipt of applications they will be provided with medicines, and directed to proceed at once to the scene of operations.

5. As regards the supply of quinine, I am afraid that I cannot promise much. Permanent and established medical institutions are entitled to the first consideration, then temporary medical institutions and agencies, and after these have been fully supplied, the question of distribution by lay agencies may be considered. The public stores find the utmost difficulty, under the existing rules and practice, in supplying permanent institutions which are yearly becoming more numerous and making larger demands. The temporary dispensaries in Burdwan and elsewhere have been hitherto supplied to the full of their demands, but stock was kept low in consequence; there has not, during the last two years at least, been in the stores anything that might be called a reserve of quinine, and giving out this drug for promiscuous distribution is, under the present system of indenting on England, out of the question.

6. I append a copy of a recent communication* from the Principal Medical Store-Keeper, showing that at the present rate of expenditure he anticipates a deficiency of 1,740lb of quinine before the close of the year. An indent was however submitted for 2,456lb on the 1st of April 1873, and if the amount remaining due on the indent of 1st April 1872 (1,210lb) and that recently indented for were promptly sent out, there would be no reason to fear any difficulty in meeting demands, either ordinary or emergent. I have already urged the Government of India to expedite the supply of quinine and other stores, and am about to do so again. I have also repeatedly and forcibly urged the necessity of a system which would permit of a reserve stock, but hitherto without success. Under these circumstances it is quite impossible for me to make any promises as regards Midnapore. If quinine is to be distributed as Mr. Harrison proposes, I can see no alternative but the public market.

7. As regards the agencies by which it is proposed to distribute quinine, I have no objection to offer that has not already been stated by Government. There could be no harm in entrusting the drug to gurus and others with proper directions for its use. I should incline to entertain strong doubts of the propriety of entrusting what are called private medical practitioners with the gratuitous distribution of the drug.

No. 1151, dated Calcutta, the 1st July 1873.

Memo. from—SURGEON G. H. DALY, M.D., Officiating Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government,
To—The Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

With reference to his memorandum No. 1835A of the 28th ultimo, and its annexure, (a copy of No. 657, Government of India, Military Department, dated 18th idem), has the honor to bring to the notice of the Inspector-General of Hospitals that 500lb of quinine will not relieve this depôt from pressure under which it is labouring.

The following statement shows the available stock of, and requirements on this depôt for the current year :—

<i>Available Stock.</i>			
		lb	lb
In hand	...	633½	
Due on indent No. 50A and B, dated 1st April 1872	...	1,210½	
			1,844

<i>Requirements.</i>			<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
Indent branch for nine months, at 188Rs per month	...	...	1,692	
Allahabad depôt	...	...	952	
Meean Meer depôt	...	...	450	
Loan from Bombay	...	...	490	
				<u>3,584</u>
Deficiency			...	<u>1,740</u>

As the stock generally of this depôt is rapidly running out, the undersigned, in continuation of his memorandum No. 3387, dated 26th February 1873, begs again to urge the necessity of the authorities at Home being requested by telegraph to hasten the despatch of all stores due on indent No. 50A and B of 1st April 1872, as well as those on indent No. 52C of 1st April 1873.

No. 2762, dated Calcutta, the 25th July 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

IN continuation of my letter No. 2168, dated the 18th ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a communication No. 436, dated the 12th instant, from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, intimating that, owing to the limited staff of subordinate medical agency available, the proposal of the Magistrate of Midnapore to establish a certain number of dispensaries in the district cannot be carried out at present. I am to state that His Honor agrees in the view of the Surgeon-General, that instead of deputing native doctors in anticipation, supernumeraries be sent on the outbreak of fever, as the necessity for their services may arise. I am to say that the local officers should watch matters closely, and, in direct communication with the Surgeon-General, arrange for the establishment of dispensaries and distribution of medicine, as may seem advisable from time to time, reporting through your office as to what is required.

No. 2763.

COPY forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for information and guidance, with reference to his letter above quoted, with the intimation that the Government of India has been addressed with the view of expediting the supply of quinine.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 267.

The 26th July 1873.

THE following Annual Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District (Road) Committees for the financial year 1872-73, is published for general information.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

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DISTRICT

Annual Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Com

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	RECE						
	UNDER ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.					Other Cesses.	RECEIPTS
	Cess on lands.	Cess on mines, railways, &c.	Cess on houses.	Fines.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Road Tolls.
Burdwan	156 2 6	5,378 15 2
Bancoorah	314 3 1	2,389 4 0
Beerbhoom	31 12 2	9,449 2 6
Midnapore	2,837 2 0	3,060 8 0
5 Hooghly with Howrah	854 8 0	854 8 0	420 4 0	11,009 11 6
Total	854 8 0	854 8 0	3,750 12 6	31,077 9 9
24-Pergunnahs	1,903 0 0	1,903 0 0	71 7 7	8,078 7 2
Nuddea	405 1 4	405 1 4	...	2,303 1 0
Jessore	918 2 8	918 2 8	87 0 0	2,086 0 0
Total	3,226 4 0	3,226 4 0	159 0 7	13,762 8 2
Moorshedabad	803 10 0	803 10 0	...	2,031 8 0
10 Dinagpore	780 0 0
Maldah	3,020 0 0
Rajshahye	6,826 8 7	6,826 8 7	85 7 0	4,030 8 0
Rangpore	2,870 2 3
Bograh	615 0 0
15 Pubna
Total	7,630 2 7	7,630 2 7	85 7 0	14,447 2 3
Darjeeling
Julpigoorce
Total
Dacca	971 6 9	971 6 9	343 12 1	...
Furzedpore	561 9 8	...	...	701 3 0	1,362 12 8	...	...
20 Backergunge	3,850 2 6	...
Mymensing
Sylhet
Cachar
Total	561 9 8	...	...	1,072 9 9	2,234 3 5	4,193 14 6	...
Chittagong
25 Noakhally
Tipperah	224 15 2	...	...	1,405 0 0	1,629 15 2	...	474 12 6
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Total	224 15 2	...	...	1,405 0 0	1,629 15 2	...	474 12 6
Patna	1,057 15 4	7,211 11 1
Gya	10,001 9 0
30 Shahabad	16,275 12 9	...
Tirhoot
Sarun	327 14 4	8,08 15 6
Chumparun	342 15 4
Total	17,601 10 5	18,305 2 11
Monghyr	906 0 0	906 0 0	1,559 8 0	6,865 10 8
35 Bhugulpore	166 0 0	166 0 0	...	...
Purneah	100 0 0	100 0 0	172 15 9	...
Southal Pergunnahs
Total	1,162 0 0	1,162 0 0	1,732 7 9	6,865 10 8
Cuttack	65 0 0	65 0 0	...	...
Pooree
40 Balasore	4,099 7 5	...	...	168 2 6	4,267 9 11	...	...
Total	4,099 7 5	...	...	233 2 6	4,500 9 11	...	...
Hazareebaugh	2,883 11 10	2,883 11 10	...	...
Loharduggah
Singbhoom	63 0 0	63 0 0	...	108 0 0
Maunbhoom
Total	2,946 11 10	2,946 11 10	...	108 0 0
45 Goalparah	67 13 0	...
Kamroop
Darrung
Nowgong
Sebsaugor
50 Luckimpur
Nagaon
Assam Hill
Total	67 3	...
TOTAL	4,886 0 3	...	...	19,130 0 8	24,016 6 11	27,600 2 2	85,000 14 3

ROAD FUND.

mittees for the financial Year 1872-73.

IPTS.

Totals.		Total.	Grant-in-aid.	Sales of produce.	Fines and refunds.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS.
Ferry Tolls.	Canal Tolls.						
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
10,366 4 10	15,745 4 7	64,308 5 6	15 0 6	0 2 6	40 0 0	80,204 15 6
24 0 0	2,413 4 0	18,110 7 3	21 14 0	210 3 9	.....	21,070 1 2
693 4 0	9,812 6 6	30,235 2 4	.....	.....	.....	41,109 5 0
2,764 13 9	5,825 4 9	60,717 1 9	82 11 0	207 9 11	272 12 0	69,943 2 5
3,521 9 4	15,221 4 10	66,043 3 9	43 10 0	54 0 6	2,87 13 6	61,731 0 7
17,360 14 11	49,047 8 8	2,30,120 13 7	103 3 9	472 0 8	12,400 0 6	3,06,118 8 8
15,252 9 3	23,926 0 5	1,11,020 0 0	11 12 0	213 0 0	.....	14,145 4 0
14,257 12 9	16,650 13 9	52,2 1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	69,280 15 1
5,244 2 0	7,980 2 6	51,5 2 3 11	32 0 0	.....	.....	63,500 1 7
31,754 8 0	48,507 0 2	2,20,763 3 11	43 12 0	213 0 0	.....	2,72,912 4 8
14,506 15 3	16,028 7 3	22,080 8 6	.....	1 15 3	2,531 3 3	42,014 12 3
6,00 0 0	7,000 0 0	18,733 3 10	.....	.....	20 0 9	26,093 4 7
13,220 4 0	16,816 4 0	2,561 2 6	.....	13 12 3	19 12 0	19,132 11 9
18,008 0 9	22,638 8 0	5,200 7 6	.....	227 5 0	8 13 0	35,013 3 1
24,005 6 6	26,875 7 9	1,138 15 0	.....	.....	.....	28,214 6 9
3,859 0 0	4,374 0 0	8,5 3 0 8	.....	.....	.....	12,917 0 8
1,730 0 0	1,730 0 0	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	198 15 6	10,923 15 6
81,725 0 6	96,172 11 9	67,221 6 0	.....	246 1 0	3,038 15 0	1,74,394 9 10
879 3 0	879 3 0	17,571 6 11	64 13 6	8,432 7 9	41,433 7 5	67,881 6 7
5,125 10 10	5,125 10 10	19,186 3 0	.....	21 6 4	.....	24,386 4 2
5,504 13 0	5,504 13 10	30,757 9 11	64 13 6	8,456 14 1	41,433 7 5	92,217 10 9
12,841 8 0	12,861 8 0	40,533 6 3	45 12 1	1,060 10 3	23 0 3	55,830 7 8
840 0 2	880 0 2	30,061 6 9	223 3 0	.....	120 13 0	32,548 4 4
2,097 11 9	2,097 11 9	5,585 6 4	.....	.....	3,990 0 8	16,423 5 2
5,674 0 3	5,674 0 3	8,817 7 6	39 15 6	14 14 9	.....	14,546 6 0
1,245 0 0	1,285 0 0	12,630 12 0	.....	.....	115 0 0	14,030 12 0
5,3 8 12 0	5,308 12 0	53,279 15 8	137 15 2	5 0 0	1,325 9 4	60,147 4 2
29,097 0 2	29,097 0 2	1,50,9 8 6 6	446 13 9	1,080 0 0	5,574 8 0	1,93,535 7 4
3,684 11 4	4,203 4 0	7,887 15 4	25,786 0 0	.....	182 15 6	.....	33,856 14 10
4,014 13 6	5,139 10 0	6,070 8 9	.....	60 0 0	.....	11,270 2 9
1,227 3 0	1,627 8 0	15,503 0 2	.....	64 6 4	3 15 3	16,918 7 11
.....	20,503 15 1	.....	.....	.....	20,503 15 1
9,876 11 10	4,203 4 0	14,054 12 4	67,053 8 0	.....	337 6 10	3 15 3	84,579 8 7
31,039 13 2	42,251 8 3	5,908 15 2	107 9 0	3,750 8 0	1,754 1 9	54,920 9 6
1,752 8 0	11,754 1 0	18,209 3 4	67 5 0	.....	.....	30,030 9 4
16,121 8 2	16,121 8 2	12,181 11 3	.....	25 0 0	408 0 2	45,402 0 4
1,22,285 13 6	1,22,285 13 6	11,014 4 9	1,356 4 2	.....	224 8 0	1,34,780 14 5
42,250 13 8	53,059 12 2	0 7 6	82 0 0	200 0 0	608 7 3	54,368 9 3
32,024 14 7	32,367 13 11	3 12 9	.....	.....	.....	32,371 10 8
2,59,475 6 1	2,77,810 9 0	48,518 6 9	1,703 2 2	3,975 8 0	3,175 1 2	3,52,874 5 6
13,177 3 4	20,042 14 0	19,851 0 11	45 12 0	23 2 4	.....	42,428 5 3
16,713 0 0	16,740 0 0	45,037 13 7	13 7 9	99 13 9	586 0 2	62,019 9 3
1,383 0 0	1,383 0 0	17,141 3 6	108 1 9	9,035 10 8	.....	27,940 15 8
.....	31,992 3 2	170 1 4	1 0 0	1,152 8 0	33,215 12 6
31,306 3 4	38,171 14 0	1,13,922 5 2	337 6 10	9,150 10 9	1,738 14 2	1,60,224 10 8
4,651 0 0	4,651 0 0	21,255 13 5	3 2 0	4,747 14 11	4 7 0	30,727 5 4
282 0 7	282 0 7	13,237 9 10	.....	11 2 5	.....	13,248 12 3
4,933 0 7	4,933 0 7	11,807 0 11	44 14 3	30 0 0	.....	16,140 9 8
.....	40,300 1 2	48 0 3	4,798 1 4	4 7 0	6,0416 11 4
606 0 0	606 0 0	23,579 2 0	.....	.....	1 4 0	24,404 1 10
340 0 0	448 0 0	34,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	34,965 0 0
.....	16,566 10 0	.....	1 2 0	.....	16,867 12 0
.....	28,633 0 0	.....	1,067 0 0	.....	31,211 0 6
1,106 0 0	1,114 0 0	1,03,077 12 0	.....	1,088 2 6	1 4 0	1,08,207 14 4
4,446 14 1	4,446 14 1	8,150 14 10	.....	.....	.....	12,605 9 11
7,423 10 0	7,423 10 0	16,738 15 11	.....	229 6 9	.....	21,392 0 8
5,706 7 3	5,706 7 2	17,000 0 0	.....	603 0 0	2,521 7 6	25,823 14 8
1,173 2 6	1,173 2 6	13,335 7 6	.....	.....	40 0 0	14,554 10 0
5,932 0 0	5,932 0 0	8,687 12 3	7 12 0	100 0 0	35 0 0	14,763 0 3
1,085 0 0	1,685 0 0	16,036 12 0	.....	.....	.....	17,721 12 0
.....	20 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,263 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,007 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,367 1 9	26,367 1 9	1,14,216 2 8	7 12 0	931 6 9	2,000 13 4	1,16,284 9 9
5,01,616 6 0	4,908 4	5,91,410 8 8	12,09,060 2 3	2,815 0 3	30,738 11 11	69,.....	16,09,216 10 3

DISTRICT

Annual Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

							EXPEN			
NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND 'COMMITTEES' CONTROL.						Refunds.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		
	Establish- ment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Total.
Burdwan	1,370 9 0	2,318 10 0	3,688 3 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	
Bancoorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 4 6	.....	448 4 6
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,845 6 0	.....	8,845 6 0
6 Hooghly with Howrah	2,762 15 9	208 15 3	2,971 15 0	2,000 0 0	5,764 8 1	.....	5,764 8 1		
Total	4,142 8 0	2,527 9 9	6,670 2 0	2,000 0 0	15,113 2 7	.....	15,113 2 7		
24 Pargunnahs	5,453 6 10	1,033 9 8	6,487 0 6	391 0 0	1,292 3 6	.....	1,292 3 6		
Nuddea	4,022 14 9	223 6 0	4,245 4 9	.....	171 2 6	.....	171 2 6	
Jessore	5,700 12 8	811 7 7	6,511 4 3	.....	559 0 0	.....	559 0 0	
Total	15,246 2 3	2,067 7 3	17,313 9 6	391 0 0	2,022 6 0	.....	2,022 6 0		
Moorshednabad	5,106 2 1	528 1 3	5,634 3 4	.....	9,598 7 9	.....	9,598 7 9	
10 Dinagpore	63 10 3	.....	63 10 3	.....	60 4 0	.....	60 4 0
Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye	5,445 2 0	1,205 8 8	6,650 10 8	177 8 0	321 15 6	0 5 0	322 4 6			
Rungpore	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	601 4 0	.....	601 4 0
Bograh	179 0 0	.....	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,423 14 4	1,733 9 11	12,157 8 3	177 8 0	10,587 15 3	0 5 0	10,588 4 3			
Darjeeling	796 11 4	168 1 3	964 12 7	2,213 0 0	2,139 11 0	.....	2,139 11 0		
Jalpigoree	.....	.....	.....	7,186 3 0	903 1 3	.....	903 1 3
Total	796 11 4	168 1 3	964 12 7	9,399 3 0	3,042 12 3	.....	3,042 12 3		
Dacca	2,824 2 0	605 4 9	3,519 6 8	24 0 0	40,652 14 10	.....	40,652 14 10		
Furzedpore	4,475 8 0	1,514 9 5	5,990 1 5	.....	7,635 3 5	.....	7,635 3 5	
20 Backergunge	230 0 0	101 0 0	340 0 0	.....	2,400 0 0	.....	2,400 0 0	
Mymensing	1,371 11 0	38 0 0	1,409 11 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	
Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
Cachar	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,303 13 7	.....	17,303 13 7
Total	8,910 5 0	2,344 14 2	11,258 3 2	24 0 0	75,381 15 10	.....	75,381 15 10		
Chittagong	.....	97 8 0	791 8 0	.....	8,911 2 6	215 0 0	9,126 2 6	
25 Noakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,095 5 10	.....	4,095 5 10
Tipperah	6,072 14 6	1,100 3 8	7,173 2 2	475 0 0	4,971 9 3	1,408 13 6	6,375 6 9			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,401 5 6	.....	9,401 5 6
Total	6,766 14 6	1,107 11 8	7,904 10 2	475 0 0	28,179 7 1	1,618 13 6	29,798 4 7			
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,538 1 6	.....	4,538 1 6
Gya	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	5,296 0 1	.....	5,296 0 1
30 Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,014 12 11	.....	3,014 12 11
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,307 1 5	299 4 0	13,606 5 5
Barun	904 15 11	147 6 11	1,052 6 10	200 0 0	8,489 1 1	.....	8,489 1 1		
Chumpran	406 0 0	26 0 0	432 0 0	.....	120 1 0	.....	120 1 0	
Total	1,310 15 11	182 6 11	1,493 6 10	200 0 0	34,795 2 6	299 4 0	35,094 6 0			
Monghyr	4,209 13 8	722 10 5	4,933 8 1	12 0 0	11,219 2 9	.....	11,219 2 9		
35 Bhagulpore	4,50 12 7	317 5 0	4,808 1 7	.....	1,726 3 3	.....	1,726 3 3	
Purneah	2,038 14 11	195 13 6	2,234 12 5	3 12 0	180 0 0	.....	180 0 0		
Sonthal Pargunnahs	100 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	.....	3,888 15 8	.....	3,888 15 8	
Total	10,980 9 2	1,236 12 11	12,236 6 1	15 12 0	16,994 5 8	.....	16,994 5 8		
Cuttack	1,403 6 4	781 5 6	2,184 11 10	.....	64 12 6	.....	64 12 6	
40 Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,688 1 2	.....	2,688 1 2
Balasore	2,035 6 10	96 10 8	2,132 1 6	.....	588 7 0	.....	588 7 0	
Total	3,438 13 2	878 0 2	4,316 13 4	.....	3,311 4 8	.....	3,311 4 8	
Hazareebaugh	6,849 8 9	200 0 11	7,058 9 7	508 3 1	.....	.....	.....
Lohardoggah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunbhoom	2,228 12 11	478 9 10	2,707 6 9	.....	11,622 3 8	.....	11,622 3 8	
Total	9,078 5 7	687 10 9	9,766 0 4	508 3 1	11,622 3 8	.....	11,622 3 8		
45 Goalparah	.....	.....	.....	12 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Kamroop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	824 5 0	.....	824 5 0
Soobsaugor	.....	.....	.....	.....	822 12 9	.....	822 12 9
50 Lachimpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	517 15 9	.....	517 15 9
Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,308 1 2	.....	1,308 1 2
Khasi & Jynteah Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63 Garo Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075 1 9	.....	2,075 1 9
Total	.....	.....	.....	12 4 0	5,548 4 5	.....	5,548 4 5
GRAND TOTAL	71,114 4 0	13,028 4 9	84,142 8 9	13,290 14 1	2,06,628 15 5	1,918 6 6	2,08,547 5 11			

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

District Committees for the Financial Year 1872-73.

EXPENDITURE.										REMARKS.
REPAIRS.				Total Original Works and Repairs.	Establish- ments other than Public Works Establish- ment.	Tools and Plant.	Total Outlay.	Balance.		
Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.							
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
30,044 1 5	65 0 0	30,109 1 5	30,159 1 5	3,435 3 6	1,839 0 0	39,131 8 5	41,133 7 1		
3,580 6 3	3,580 6 3	3,580 6 3	707 10 1	9 1 6	4,357 1 10	16,712 15 4		
17,291 8 2	17,291 8 2	17,740 12 8	1,064 4 6	.....	18,125 1 2	21,284 3 10		
10,710 2 5	1,723 12 9	12,433 15 2	21,279 5 2	1,584 4 5	.....	22,863 9 7	47,079 8 10		
17,112 3 6	181 1 6	17,293 5 0	23,061 13 1	3,398 15 6	.....	31,432 11 7	63,298 5 0		
78,738 5 9	1,969 14 3	80,708 4 0	95,821 6 7	10,270 6 0	1,848 1 6	1,16,910 0 7	1,89,508 8 1		
70,573 0 11	70,573 0 11	71,865 4 5	3,982 0 9	.....	82,725 5 8	57,419 14 4		
44,050 9 1	93 1 3	44,143 10 4	44,314 12 10	1,684 15 6	292 0 0	50,537 1 1	18,720 14 0		
4,214 10 0	4,214 10 0	4,773 10 0	1,884 11 2	529 15 9	13,709 9 2	40,730 8 5		
1,18,838 4 0	93 1 3	1,18,931 5 3	1,30,953 11 3	7,551 11 5	821 15 9	1,47,031 15 11	1,25,880 4 9		
18,274 14 9	400 0 0	19,674 14 9	20,273 6 6	1,155 11 8	145 9 3	26,208 14 9	5,845 13 6		
13,030 5 0	13,030 5 0	13,105 9 0	1,331 10 0	245 9 0	13,746 6 9	12,346 13 10		
1,658 1 0	1,658 1 0	7,658 1 0	739 15 0	.....	8,398 0 0	14,734 14 9		
11,910 12 9	11,910 12 9	12,239 1 3	1,331 5 0	40 0 0	20,038 8 11	14,974 10 5		
10,550 14 11	10,550 14 11	11,152 2 11	1,013 0 0	107 13 6	12,303 0 5	15,911 6 4		
417 10 6	417 10 6	376 10 6	376 10 8	.....	973 5 2	11,983 11 6		
2,917 5 0	2,917 5 0	2,917 5 0	1,240 0 0	.....	4,157 5 0	6,771 10 6		
64,774 15 11	400 0 0	65,174 15 11	75,763 4 2	7,188 4 10	538 15 9	95,825 9 0	78,569 0 10		
20,936 14 5	25 0 0	20,961 14 5	23,101 9 5	624 2 0	203 11 3	27,107 3 3	40,774 3 4		
6,817 14 0	1,547 1 2	8,364 15 8	9,298 0 11	1,836 0 0	.....	18,290 3 11	0,046 0 3		
27,754 12 11	1,572 1 2	29,326 14 1	32,369 10 4	2,460 2 0	203 11 3	45,297 7 2	40,820 3 7		
2,892 2 1	17 0 0	3,009 2 1	49,062 0 11	1,716 0 0	8 0 0	54,929 7 8	910 0 0		
3,849 15 2	3,849 15 2	11,455 2 7	766 7 10	135 8 10	18,377 4 8	14,170 15 8		
7,913 11 9	300 0 0	.....	8,213 11 9	10,613 11 9	1,175 0 0	.....	12,128 11 9	4,294 9 5	
9,059 9 7	70 2 6	9,129 12 1	9,428 12 1	275 0 0	.....	11,113 7 1	3,432 14 11		
2,002 15 0	616 7 0	.....	2,618 15 0	3,049 6 0	672 0 0	.....	4,331 6 0	8,700 6 0	
10,877 2 11	10,877 2 11	28,271 0 6	5,040 0 0	690 2 7	34,001 3 1	26,146 1 1		
36,904 8 6	946 7 0	87 2 6	37,738 2 0	1,13,110 1 10	9,644 7 16	833 11 5	1,34,871 8 3	58,063 15 1		
0,885 14 6	1,079 0 2	.....	4,964 14 8	14,001 1 2	776 10 0	.....	15,659 3 2	18,197 11 8	
3,596 10 0	3,596 10 0	8,491 15 10	750 0 0	.....	9,241 15 10	2,028 2 11		
1,947 5 3	1,947 5 3	8,222 12 0	1,267 5 0	302 12 4	17,441 0 0	1,507 7 11		
813 6 9	813 6 9	10,214 12 3	657 0 0	520 11 0	11,392 7 3	0,111 7 10		
12 4 6	1,079 0 2	.....	11,222 4 8	41,020 9 3	3,450 15 6	823 7 4	53,731 10 3	30,844 14 4	
15,082 15 7	15,082 15 7	20,221 1 1	2,399 12 11	.....	22,620 14 0	32,269 11 0		
8,111 14 3	8,111 14 3	13,407 14 4	1,636 0 0	152 9 0	15,205 7 4	14,825 2 0		
20,573 8 9	64 4 9	.....	20,637 8 9	23,618 5 8	4,355 5 0	.....	27,973 10 8	17,428 5 8	
38,359 12 0	500 0 0	.....	38,859 12 0	40,006 1 5	2,190 0 0	5,006 13 1	57,222 14 6	78,557 15 11	
12,688 8 8	12,688 8 8	21,177 9 9	375 0 0	56 13 0	22,861 13 7	31,506 11 8		
10,704 13 8	10,704 13 8	10,824 14 8	1,973 15 9	.....	13,230 14 5	19,140 12 3		
1,03,557 4 2	504 4 9	1,04,121 8 11	1,39,215 14 11	12,930 1 8	5,276 3 1	1,59,125 10 0	1,93,758 11 0		
10,670 12 0	11 4 0	10,682 0 0	21,901 3 9	1,517 12 0	70 14 0	28,464 5 4	13,963 15 11		
11,510 7 6	198 0 0	11,708 7 6	13,474 10 9	1,568 4 7	105 3 3	19,476 4 2	43,163 5 1		
12,020 13 8	12,020 13 8	12,300 13 8	222 13 11	86 6 0	15,324 10 0	12,012 5 8		
4,565 6 3	4,565 6 3	8,434 6 11	1,100 5 6	12 14 0	9,738 9 5	23,177 3 1		
38,767 7 6	209 4 0	38,976 11 6	55,971 1 1	4,520 4 0	255 5 9	73,007 12 11	93,216 13 9		
14,192 1 1	65 2 0	14,257 3 1	14,321 15 7	249 4 7	14 0 0	16,770 0 0	13,957 5 4		
1,389 0 10	1,389 0 10	4,007 2 0	274 8 10	.....	4,355 10 10	8,893 1 5		
6,637 4 9	206 13 4	6,843 2 1	6,432 9 1	2,079 8 7	.....	10,844 3 2	5,796 6 6		
21,218 6 8	271 15 4	21,490 6 0	24,831 10 8	2,007 6 0	14 0 0	31,769 11 0	28,040 13 3		
1,794 0 0	1,794 0 0	1,794 0 0	.....	.....	9,448 13 2	17,015 4 8		
8,540 14 5	8,540 14 5	8,540 14 5	1,513 0 6	123 8 0	10,177 7 5	24,787 8 7		
8,259 12 2	8,259 12 2	8,259 12 2	1,167 14 2	.....	9,427 10 4	7,140 1 8		
861 15 5	861 15 5	12,494 3 1	1,606 1 0	.....	16,857 10 10	13,353 5 8		
10,456 10 6	10,456 10 6	31,078 14 2	4,346 15 8	123 8 6	45,911 9 0	62,260 4 7		
6,842 5 7	6,842 5 7	6,842 5 7	721 4 5	38 7 0	7,011 5 9	5,051 4 2		
17,318 12 2	1,089 8 0	.....	17,318 12 2	17,318 12 2	121 0 0	.....	17,432 12 2	6,849 4 0	
10,595 7 0	10,595 7 0	10,595 7 0	.....	.....	10,595 7 0	15,234 7 8		
9,441 4 2	9,441 4 2	10,305 9 2	540 8 0	20 0 0	10,832 1 2	3,022 8 10		
13,233 15 0	13,233 15 0	14,066 11 9	410 1 0	.....	14,468 13 3	290 3 0		
11,106 15 8	11,106 15 8	11,021 15 5	1,509 14 8	27 0 0	13,251 14 1	4,409 13 11		
.....	1,208 1 2	.....	.....	1,208 1 2	781 14 10		
10,011 3 4	10,011 3 4	10,011 3 4	236 0 0	.....	10,247 3 4	2,011 9 5		
13 4 0	13 4 0	2,088 6 3	230 5 3	653 6 3	2,972 1 9	17,035 5 3		
77,473 11 5	1,089 8 0	.....	78,563 3 5	84,111 7 10	3,862 1 10	744 14 0	88,730 11 8	55,462 7 7	
5,97,417 11 9	3,114 15 2	5,167 11 3	6,05,700 6 2	8,14,247 12 1	68,841 12 9	11,483 14 4	8,92,006 14 0	9,63,068 0 10		

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th July 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	July 29th*	2.48	Sky overcast	Transplantation of amun going on. Prospects of aus and amun fair except in Cutwa sub-division.	
	2 Bancoorah	" 26th	1.79	Generally showery; heavy rain in the north.	All crops are doing well. In some parts of the district the sugarcane has suffered from the attacks of some insects.	Several cases of cholera, both at head-quarters and in the district.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 26th	2.02	In western half of the district sky overcast, with frequent showers; very little rain in the east.	West of the railway, prospects are good and the people are busy planting out rice; but to the east the rainfall has been too light, and the amun crop will be a short one, if it ever gets sown at all.	Fever has re-appeared in a few villages to the south-west, but not where it was violent last year. This may be due to the holding off of rain.
	4 Midnapore	" 26th	1.20	Rain every day though only in showers. Last week from six to ten inches fell everywhere in the district.	Looking up in every quarter. The floods in the Cossye ultimately proved nearly the highest on record. Many inundations have been reported, but all casual; works and embankments stood, and the damage is partial.	
	5 Hooghly	" 26th	1.05	Cloudy, with light showers; wind from south-east.	Whatever is left of the aus crop is doing well. Amun crop requires more rain. Jute doing very well.	
	Howrah	" 26th	2.30	Rain during first four days of the week throughout the district; strong winds during the latter part of week.	The ryots have commenced to transplant the amun, but more rain is required for this purpose. Sugarcane has much improved. Prospects of jute much the same as before.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 29th	1.73	Close, with light daily showers.	Crops generally doing well. Transplanting of amun steadily progressing, but in Satkherah and Basirhat more rain is required for the purpose.	Public health good.
	7 Nuddea	" 26th	1.04	Not sufficient rain	The aus rice is on the whole in pretty fair condition, but there has not been nearly enough rain for the amun crop. Indigo varies in different parts of the district, but on the whole is fair.	
	8 Jessore	" 26th	1.83	Cloudy, but very little rain.	Want of rain is very much felt. It is required both for the aus and the amun crops.	
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorsshedabad	" 26th	1.75	Weather generally cloudy; some good showers at the beginning of the week.	Rain still much wanted, especially for the sowing and transplanting of amun. Aus, indigo, and sugarcane, doing well.	A few cases of cholera and small-pox still lingering in Berhampore and the city.
	10 Dinagepore	" 26th	1.05	Damp and steamy, with occasional showers, local, and not heavy.	More rain urgently required to enable the winter rice crop to be planted out.	

* Telegram of the 29th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah	July 26th	0·07	Hot and dry; the last three days cloudy, with occasional drizzling and strong easterly wind.	The accounts of the bhadol and amun paddy are not very favorable. The rain still holds off. And in the "Borin" or uplands the winter rice crop (aughany and hymunti) will be a very poor one, unless timely rain falls to help it on.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 26th	0·23	Close and cloudy weather, with occasional drizzling.	Rain is still urgently wanted, and the prospects of the standing crops are but little improved. Mulberry, sugarcane, indigo, and arahur crops, are however in good condition.	
	13 Rungpore	" 26th	0·56	Hot and cloudy	Very little rain; the crops look bad everywhere; very little of the winter rice crop is yet planted. Jute fair. Indigo good.	
	14 Bograh	" 26th	0·56	Very little rain during the week; the weather has been warmer than in the previous week.	The aus paddy is being reaped, but the crop has suffered from the want of rain. Much more rain is required for the amun crop, the sowing of which is hindered by the drought.	
	15 Pubna	" 26th	0·69	Weather cloudy, with slight showers of rain.	The prospect of aus dhan is not favorable; of amun dhan, fair. Indigo is being cut. Heavy rain is much wanted in all parts of the district.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 26th	1·52	The rainfall continues scanty. There have been several bright days during the week; the weather is warmer than usual, and the atmosphere somewhat heavy.	The crops in the plains have not yet suffered, but there are still complaints of want of rain. The heutee dhan on the highlands cannot be transplanted until there is more rain, but on the lowlands transplanting is progressing. In the hills the bhoota and murwa crops have sustained some further injury from the locusts which, however, seem to have pretty well disappeared now. Heavy rain is very much wanted.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 26th	1·87	Cloudy; close and occasional showers.	Good all round, but more rain would be beneficial.	Return not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 29th*	9·76	Rain daily. On the 28th 7·5.	Prospects of crops good, but some damage done in highlands. Rivers still low, but rising.	
	19 Farreedpore	" 26th	0·50	Cloudy and showery during the week, with intervals of sunshine.	The aus has already suffered seriously. The amun, though not progressing satisfactorily, is hoped, if there be more rain, will turn out well.	Rivers still rising.
	20 Backergunge	" 26th	1·36	Rainy and very damp	Fair, but more rain wanted.	
	21 Mymensing	" 26th	1·40	Generally cloudy, but no heavy continued rain.	More rain would be beneficial to the crops.	
	22 Sylhet	" 19th	4·64	Very hot and sultry,—as hot as it has been at any time of this year.	If the present dry weather continues much longer, the prospect of the crops will justify some anxiety. The present dry weather is most unseasonable and unfavorable to the crops. There seems, however, to be every hope of a change in the weather.	
	23 Cachar	" 19th	3·89	The days hot and sultry, with good deal of rain in the nights.	Tea good. Not enough rain for crops.	River low.

* Telegram of the 29th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1878.				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	July 19th	2.55	With the exception of Monday and Friday, we have had nil, five days with strong south-west winds and occasional showers. Abundant rain in the south of the district.	Rain still wanted for the crops, which are in a backward state. Favorable reports from Cox's Bazar.	Cattle disease and dengue reported from the sub-division.
	25 Noakhally	" 19th	1.81	Rainy; very high winds on the 12th, 13th, and 14th July.	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 26th	1.4	Gloom and drizzle, but no real rain.	Bad weather for the crops, and insects have attacked the rice crop to the south-east. Heavy rain is anxiously looked for.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 19th	2.23	Rain at intervals. Cool...	Paddy coming into ear. Heavy rain holding off to the detriment of seedlings and their transplanting.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 19th	0.58	Light rain; weather cloudy and very warm, with breaks of sunshine.	More rain wanted for cultivation and sowing.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 29th*	1.85	Weather cloudy, with heavy rain on the night of the 28th.	The rain of the 28th, may have done some injury to the bhadoi, but has done a deal of good to the rice crops.	Cholera is prevalent throughout the district, though not in an epidemic form, except in thanah Bekram, where it is still raging. Return not received. Cholera still prevalent in many places, but abating in Arrah. A little cholera in parts of the district. Cholera is slightly on the increase and small-pox on the decrease.
	29 Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....
	30 Shahabad	" 26th	2.	Seasonable	Serha dhan sown. Ropa dhan in nurseries. Broadcast dhan sown. Prospects good. Bhadoi crops looking well.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 26th	1.91	Hot; easterly wind prevalent; rainfall of 3 to 5 inches in the north-east and south and south-east.	The rain that fell during the week has been beneficial to the indigo, cotton, &c. Prospects of bhadoi crop are more hopeful, but more rain is much wanted. Transplanting of dhan is going on.	
	32 Sarun	" 26th	1.51	Cloudy, with more or less rain; prevailing wind east.	The prospects of the crops have generally improved with the rains. The manufacture of indigo is going on, the plant is backward, and only an average outturn is said to be expected. Early paddy seedlings are being transplanted.	
	33 Chumparun	" 26th	.....	Sultry during the whole week.	No change. The prospects of the crops continue favorable. Rains wanted in Bethen sub-division.
	34 Monghyr	" 26th	3.41	Cloudy, with occasional showers.	Fair. Crops, though backward, look well.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	35 Bhaugulpore	" 29th*	3.60	Heavy rain at Soopool and Banka sub-division.	AM bhadoi crops very promising except in Modoopoorah. More rain very necessary to enable aughany rice to be transplanted.	A good deal of cholera in the district. General health good.
	36 Purneah	" 26th	1.37	Showery; rain very partial.	The bhadoi crop has suffered much from want of rain; unless rain falls heavily soon the aughany cannot be planted out. Indigo and makai are good.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnah	" 26th	3.17	Rain is deficient in quantity throughout the district, especially at Rajmehal and Maberpore	Dhan-planting is backward and prospects not bright. Genera is not likely to give more than a medium crop.	

* Telegram of the 29th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.		1873.				
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	... July 29th*	2.44	Rain at Juggutsaingpore, Jaipore, and Kendrapara sub-divisions.	More rain needed and expected.	
	39 Pooree	.. „ 19th	3.34	Cloudy, with moderate rain. Rainfall at Khoordha 2.46.	The sarud seed sown last week in certain pergunnahs has come up, and appears promising; sowing of sarud crop is going on in other places; weeding is going on in the Beali fields. In Khoordha the paddy crop appears good and promising; weeding has already commenced in low lands. Owing to the late heavy rains the fear of blight has been removed. Sugarcane and cotton plants are all good and promising.	
	40 Balasore	... „ 26th	4.23	Continuous moderate rain	Crops progressing well. More rain said to be wanted in the south.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
41	Hazareebaugh	... „ 26th	3.09	Weather clear and cloudy alternately, with drizzling rain. Heavy rain at the beginning of week; finer at the time of report.	The crops continue to progress favorably.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
42	Lohardugga	... „ 26th	3.81	Seasonable	In Chota Nagpore transplanting has been commenced, and reports of the crops are very good. In Palamow sowings are going on actively, and the prospects are now favorable.	
43	Singbhoom	... „ 19th	2.29	It rained more or less nearly every day last week.	Greatly improved since last week, and prospects are very much brighter. If the rains continue, and the season be favorable, not much harm generally will have been done after all.	A few cases of cholera reported at Ghatsella, Dhalbhoom, and Bamunghat.
44	Manbhoom	... „ 26th	* 7.65	Very favorable	On account of the rains having set in late, the early crops will be deficient and late, but the prospects of the later crops are now very good.	A few cases of small-pox are still reported, and cholera continues to prevail.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	... „ 19th	1.16	The first part of the week was somewhat cool and wet, but the latter part was very hot and sultry.	Asu dhan is being harvested. Transplanting of winter crops retarded for want of rain. Other crops look well.	
46	Kamroop	... „ 28th*	2.28	The weather was hot, with occasional heavy rains.	Asu crop is almost gathered. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable. Shalce dhan is being transplanted.	Public health good.
47	Darrung	... „ 19th	* 1.80	Temperature unusually and constantly high, little or no breeze. The jungle leaves and shoots of many plants scorched by the sun.	Rice cultivation being carried on. Tea prospects continue favorable.	Cattle disease prevailing in various parts of the district.
48	Nowgong	... „ 19th	1.91	Weather very unseasonable and temperature most oppressive; clear bright sunny weather, but little rain.	Rain much wanted; the shalce crop will suffer if seasonable rain does not fall soon. Tea doing fairly, but more rain wanted.	A few cases of cholera still reported from Goalparah. A great deal of low fever and bowel complaint flying about. A few deaths from cattle murrain still reported.
49	Soebhaugor	... „ 19th	1.95	Fair. One night rain, fall 1.11. Weather very hot.	The sowing of shalce dhan crop still goes on slowly; the crop will be a late one. Tea doing well.	Much sickness about, chiefly fever. Cattle disease still present.

* Telegram of the 29th July received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 28th July received on the 29th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each dis- trict.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873,				
50	Luckimpore	... July 19th	5.22	The whole week was hot and sultry. Thunder and lightning on the evening of the 18th. At North Luckimpore rain throughout the week; cool and cloudy.	Prospects of the crops good. Nursery rice being transplanted.	Public health good.
51	Naga Hills	... „ 12th	1.55	Seasonable throughout the district.	The rain that has fallen during the past week has greatly improved the prospects of the crops in the hills.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	... „ 19th	1.58	The weather has been oppressive and sultry.	The standing crops are healthy in appearance, but rain is much needed, and damage may be caused if it does not fall shortly.	Cholera has re-appeared at villages on the lower slopes of the hills near Tholia.
53	Garro Hills	... „ 19th	1.17	Weather has been fair on the whole during the week. There have been some good showers, with sun afterwards, which is what is wanted for the crops. On the 19th strong south-east wind.	The crops near Tura look very well. In places the dhan is being cut, and the crop will be a good one. The cotton crop looks fair, though the plants are yet young. The vegetables are coming on well.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 29th July 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 6th to 12th July 1873.	Rain from 13th to 19th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
BURDWAN.	Hurdwan	Hurdwan	4.13	4.63	27.24	19th July.		
		Cutwa	2.59	3.03	17.93	ditto.		
		Culina	3.70	3.53	17.37	ditto.		
		Bond-Bond	6.48	3.16	23.04	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	1.71	4.65	16.09	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	4.08	4.27	17.08	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	1.16	6.85	21.83	ditto.		
		Sooree	8.23	Not rec.	18.78	12th July.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	2.44	6.31	29.90	19th July.		
		Tumlook	3.25	9.28	25.18	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	2.71	7.25	25.53	ditto.		
		Contal	Dy. Collr.'s Office	1.03	7.05	20.29	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1.27	8.60	23.67	ditto.		
		Hooghly	2.48	3.06	20.05	ditto.		
		Howrah	3.22	6.19	21.50	ditto.		
		Howrah	3.80	4.74	20.96	ditto.		
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
PRESIDENT.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1.90	6.20	20.03	ditto.		
		Calcutta	2.84	3.11	18.36	ditto.		
		Alipore	1.51	3.72	18.73	ditto.		
		Alipore Jail	1.75	3.83	18.00	ditto.		
		Alipore Jail	3.13	2.35	19.65	ditto.		
		Busseerhaut	1.61	2.30	13.51	ditto.		
		Barasat	6.22	4.81	26.11	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	4.00	5.15	23.15	ditto.		
		Barripore	1.61	1.87	21.01	ditto.		
		Natklora	3.16	0.00	21.83	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	1.42	4.05	16.96	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum	3.90	2.30	18.09	ditto.		
		Kishnaghur	2.17	1.57	16.58	ditto.		
		Bongong	4.52	4.13	21.02	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Meherpore	2.47	2.17	17.82	ditto.		
		Choudanah	3.60	1.57	17.27	ditto.		
		Kooshtra	1.42	1.94	14.20	ditto.		
		Ranaghat	2.32	1.29	19.07	ditto.		
	Jessore	Jessore	1.81	2.41	25.53	ditto.		
		Nurrail	1.83	2.60	20.04	ditto.		
		Khoolna	3.88	2.74	19.08	ditto.		
		Jenadah	3.10	1.31	25.20	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Bazirhat	6.33	1.97	25.19	ditto.		
		Magoorah	1.45	2.94	11.04	ditto.		
		Berhampore	1.44	1.89	9.32	ditto.		
		Rampore	2.11	3.14	10.10	ditto.		
	Dinapore	City Moorshedabad	0.31	6.51	16.09	ditto.		
		Jungipore	4.50	1.66	18.00	ditto.		
		Azimnaga	3.06	4.82	21.01	ditto.		
		Lalgolia	2.05	1.24	26.22	ditto.		
	Maldah	Dinapore	1.57	1.79	10.37	ditto.		
		Maldah	1.22	2.60	14.41	ditto.		
		Bauleah	2.00	1.65	18.41	ditto.		
		Natore	1.93	0.15	25.85	ditto.		
	Bogra	Rungpore	2.77	0.41	23.56	ditto.		
		Bhowanigunge	3.78	0.19	44.17	ditto.		
		Titalya	2.71	1.94	17.97	ditto.		
		Bogra	1.99	2.51	19.90	ditto.		
	Pubna	Pubna	1.62	1.40	15.20	ditto.		
		Sorajunge						
	COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	30.40	30th June.	
		Darjeeling	Hospital	9.70	5.98	42.96	19th July.	
		Julpigoree	Julpigoree	7.18	0.72	50.97	ditto.	
		Julpigoree	Falacotta	5.35	0.69	71.36	ditto.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.	Cooch Behar Tributary	Bodah	1.45	0.76	38.13	ditto.	
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	9.79	1.20	77.97	ditto.	
		Buxa	Buxa	7.75	2.47	92.02	ditto.	
Dacca		Dacca	1.43	1.36	31.04	ditto.		
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca	1.73	1.67	24.28	ditto.		
	Dacca	Moonshegunge	3.13	3.98	33.28	ditto.		
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge	2.85	1.40	20.88	ditto.		
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	1.45	1.86	23.72	ditto.		
Backergunge	Goalundo	2.37	2.86	19.65	ditto.			
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	2.14	3.35	25.48	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Ferozepore	4.55	1.87	27.69	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Madaripore	1.61	2.24	28.90	ditto.		
Mymensing	Patonakhally	5.80	4.01	43.76	ditto.			
	Dowlat Khan	9.58	3.33	51.07	ditto.			
	Mymensing	Mymensing	2.28	Nil	55.06	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Jamalspore	1.10	1.07	23.18	ditto.		
Sylhet	Sylhet	Atteah	1.10	4.44	21.27	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Kishoregunge	2.21	2.10	33.05	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Sylhet	3.10	4.80	68.29	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar	4.50	3.39	66.40	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Cachar	Hylakandy	1.42	Not rec.	45.58	12th July.		
	Cachar	Koyah	1.87	1.84	39.00	19th July.	Not received 29th June to 3th July.	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2.80	2.40	36.46	ditto.		
	Chittagong	Chittagong Jail	2.31	2.54	38.40	ditto.		
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	17.77	1.29	81.27	ditto.		
	Noakhally	Noakhally	7.08	5.96	53.98	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Comillah	1.20	1.55	35.80	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmanbariah	0.70	1.84	35.21	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Rungamatoe Hill	0.47	2.23	30.03	ditto.			
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0.25	0.58	27.10	ditto.			

From 1st February.

Not received 20th June to 3th July.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 6th to 12th July 1873.	Rain from 13th to 19th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	2.48	3.25	10.51	19th July.		
		Behar	1.40	1.09	6.98	ditto.		
		Barh	2.24	3.04	11.32	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore... { Jail ...	3.50	3.20	12.00	ditto.		
		... Cantonment	1.20	3.70	9.45	ditto.		
		Gya	0.97	3.71	7.98	ditto.		
		Nowadah	2.63	0.22	15.01	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arungabad	5.15	5.97	13.86	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	6.00	5.94	16.14	ditto.		
		Arrah	7.45	3.23	15.28	ditto.		
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Tirhoot	Sasseram	7.09	4.75	14.93	ditto.		
		Buxar	2.50	1.55	6.58	ditto.		
		Rhincoah	4.72	5.00	17.75	ditto.		
	Sarun	Moxufferpore	1.21	2.22	12.42	ditto.		
		Durbhanga	4.01	0.75	11.21	ditto.		
		Hajepore	1.72	5.27	14.11	ditto.		
	Chumpran	Mudhubani	2.35	1.74	14.59	ditto.		
		Sectamaree	3.30	1.00	18.20	ditto.		
		Tajpore	5.80	1.27	14.55	ditto.		
	BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Chuprah	4.48	3.97	14.88	ditto.	
Sewan			1.80	2.56	11.24	ditto.		
Moteehari			4.60	1.00	20.02	ditto.		
Hhaugulpore		Bettiah	5.21	1.10	20.62	ditto.		
		Monghyr	0.62	1.92	9.02	ditto.		
		Bogossoral	1.26	4.35	9.02	ditto.		
Purneah		Jamouie	1.40	6.77	18.12	ditto.		
		Rhaugulpore	0.92	3.28	11.71	ditto.		
		Soopool	0.57	1.42	9.94	ditto.		
Nonthal Pergunnahs		Mudheypoorah	1.00	1.40	14.74	ditto.		
	Banka	3.22	4.23	16.32	ditto.			
	Sanborna	0.17	1.15	9.20	ditto.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Purneah	2.75	1.00	17.00	ditto.		
		Kishengunge	2.11	0.48	20.29	ditto.		
		Arrarah	0.33	0.52	16.40	ditto.		
	Balasore	Deoghur	5.06	2.62	10.67	ditto.		
		Jamtara	4.13	Not rec.	5.07	12th July.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July	
		Rajmahal	1.45	ditto.	7.48	ditto.		
	Tributary	Pakour	1.40	1.57	6.41	19th July.		
		Nya-Doomka	1.86	4.43	18.12	ditto.		
		Godda	1.00	2.60	17.83	ditto.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	2.30	1.40	11.90	ditto.	
Hospital			2.64	1.31	14.08	ditto.		
Jajipore			0.20	0.45	14.00	ditto.		
Pooree		Kendrapara	2.70	2.10	21.40	ditto.		
		Jucutinspore	0.11	1.97	12.04	ditto.		
		False Point	1.00	2.70	14.95	ditto.		
Balasore		Pooree	0.01	3.34	12.41	ditto.		
		Khurdah	1.18	2.50	13.81	ditto.		
		Balasore	0.49	3.34	17.80	ditto.		
Tributary		Bhuddruck	Nil	0.85	10.08	ditto.		
	Jellasore	0.45	7.83	19.65	ditto.	From 1st April.		
	Borah	0.56	1.97	9.25	ditto.	ditto.		
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh	Chandbally	0.73	1.30	9.72	ditto.	ditto.	
		Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.72	21st June.		
		Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	2.97	8.44	17.01	19th July		
	Loharduggah	Dispensary	2.54	7.92	16.01	ditto.		
		Pachumba	3.15	10.57	21.75	ditto.		
		Ranchee	2.21	9.72	17.79	ditto.		
	Singbhoom	Palamow	7.38	3.19	15.23	ditto.		
		Chyehassa	1.16	3.56	15.99	ditto.		
		Purulia	3.45	8.26	19.10	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore	4.20	6.90	19.17	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.		Goalparah	Goalparah	2.17	1.25	46.14	ditto.	
			Dhoochree	8.10	0.55	57.77	ditto.	
	Gowhaty		2.84	0.15	33.07	ditto.		
	Kamroop	Burpettah	3.75	8.87	45.65	ditto.		
		Tezpor	6.95	Not rec.	41.20	12th July.		
		Muncledye	5.66	ditto.	41.63	ditto.		
	Nowgong	Nowgong	0.11	1.68	30.91	10th July.		
		Seebaugor	3.16	Not rec.	47.84	12th July		
		Golaghat	4.94	ditto.	39.33	ditto.		
	Seebaugor	Jorehaut	2.57	ditto.	31.80	ditto.		
Nazcerah		3.64	ditto.	46.67	ditto.			
LUCKIMPORE.		Luckimpore	Debrooghur	4.27	ditto.	5.67	ditto.	
	North Luckimpore		6.19	ditto.	54.34	ditto.		
	Suddya		5.08	ditto.	45.88	ditto.		
	Naga Hills	Samooogoodting	Not rec.	ditto.	19.94	5th July.		
		Shillong	1.22	ditto.	30.32	12th July.		
		Jaowai	1.91	ditto.	47.50	ditto.		
	Garu Hills	Cherrapoonjee	20.38	ditto.	180.60	ditto.		
		Tura	3.94	1.17	51.21	19th July.		
		Bemares	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.67	5th July.		
	Akyab	10.90	12.70	91.30	19th July.			

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 20th to 26th July 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July											
	20th	10	29.503	29.521	87.0	83.0	83	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.418	29.436	88.8	83.1	74	S S W	...	0.07	S	
	21st	10	29.632	29.550	87.6	84.2	85	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29.481	29.490	82.2	80.2	91	S S W	...	0.51	...	o, t, d
	22nd	10	29.648	29.568	87.8	83.0	80	E by S	...	0.12	C, K	
		16	29.419	29.417	91.5	81.3	73	E by S	...	...	K	
	23rd	10	29.503	29.521	85.0	82.0	87	E by N	...	...	...	o, scuds.
SATEOR ISLAND.		16	29.390	29.414	87.6	83.8	83	E	...	0.20	S	
	24th	10	29.495	29.513	85.6	83.5	91	E S E	...	0.13	K	scuds.
		16	29.432	29.450	86.5	82.0	81	S S E	...	0.38	K	
	25th	10	29.500	29.578	86.1	82.5	83	S	...	0.02	K, C	
		16	29.403	29.481	88.5	83.0	78	S S W	...	...	...	o
	26th	10	29.504	29.582	85.5	81.5	83	S W	...	...	...	o
		16	29.411	29.450	87.0	82.5	81	S	...	...	...	o
CHITTAGONG.	20th	10	29.510	29.516	87	81	83	S S E	6.1	...	N	b, u
		16	29.442	29.448	89	83	76	S	9.2	...	N	b, m. scuds.
	21st	10	29.542	29.518	91	85	77	S W	3.1	...	N	b, u
		16	29.408	29.501	82	81	96	E	5.1	0.20	N	r, o
	22nd	10	29.540	29.513	89	82	73	E	5.2	0.30	N	t, r
		16	29.401	29.407	89	83	76	E S E	8.8	0.20	N	t, p, u
	23rd	10	29.464	29.470	81	82	91	N E	8.7	0.10	N	o, p, u
		16	29.371	29.377	80	81	60	E S E	11.7	0.10	N	b, u
MADRAS.	24th	10	29.422	29.489	87	83	83	S S E	3.9	0.40	N	b, p. scuds.
		16	29.426	29.432	84	82	76	S S E	12.2	...	N	b, u. scuds.
	25th	10	29.503	29.509	84	82	76	S W	4.0	0.20	N	b, u. scuds.
		16	29.498	29.504	88	82	76	S S W	2.2	...	N	b, scuds.
	26th	10	29.503	29.500	89	82	73	W S W	18.3	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.472	29.478	87	82	70	S W	19.0	...	N	o
CUTTACK.	20th	10	29.492	29.584	87	80	72	S S E	4.6	...	...
		16	29.409	29.501	86	81	79	S W	10.2	...	K, KS	
	21st	10	29.520	29.621	87	81	76	E	3.2	...	K	b
		16	29.462	29.554	84	80	83	S S W	7.3	...	K, KS	g
	22nd	10	29.534	29.626	86	79	72	N	4.2	0.30	K, K, C	b
		16	29.401	29.407	80	82	73	N S W	3.6	...	KS	b, o
	23rd	10	29.509	29.601	86	79	72	E	4.8	...	C, KS, K	b
		16	29.416	29.508	87	79	68	S E	10.1	...	C, CK, KS	b
AYTAR.	24th	10	29.581	29.673	86	80	75	E	8.3	...	K, KS	
		16	29.480	29.584	86	78	68	E S E	14.1	...	C, K, KS	b
	25th	10	29.616	29.708	83	80	87	E S E	7.7	1.30	KS	p, g
		16	29.514	29.608	85	81	83	S E	14.6	0.3	K, C	p, b
	26th	10	29.593	29.685	85	81	83	S E	6.6	0.10	K, KS, N	
		16	29.474	29.566	84	81	87	S W	10.9	0.20	K, KS	p
MADRAS.	19th	10	29.680	29.719	93	75	40	W by N	11	...	...	c
		16	29.544	29.574	96	73	29	W by N	11	...	...	cloudy.
	20th	10	29.685	29.715	92	71	39	W by N	15	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.508	29.598	93	77	45	W by E	13	...	...	cloudy.
	21st	10	29.738	29.768	92	72	31	W by N	18	...	...	c
		16	29.642	29.672	87	79	68	E	19	...	...	cloudy.
	22nd	10	29.748	29.778	91	75	41	W by N	16	0.11	...	c
		16	29.618	29.694	97	75	32	N W by W	11	...	...	cloudy.
CUTTACK.	23rd	10	29.727	29.757	87	74	51	W by S	13	0.31	...	cloud.
		16	29.598	29.628	84	78	75	N E by E	6	0.09	...	cloudy.
	24th	10	29.751	29.784	89	76	52	W	15	0.27	...	c
		16	29.636	29.663	95	75	31	W by N	11	0.02	...	c
	25th	10	29.801	29.831	91	76	47	W by S	13	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.670	29.700	91	76	17	S W	8	...	...	cloudy.
	26th	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CUTTACK.	20th	10	29.435	29.517	88	79	65	W S W	19	0.20	C, K	b
		16	29.344	29.425	92	81	57	W S W	3.7	...	C, K, N	u
	21st	10	29.485	29.507	87	79	68	W	19	...	K, KS, C	
		16	29.430	29.511	88	80	69	W S W	5.0	...	KS, N	d
	22nd	10	29.473	29.554	89	81	60	W S W	1.7	...	K, KS, C	
		16	29.375	29.458	80	78	9	W S W	3.3	1.10	N	r
	23rd	10	29.410	29.492	85	81	83	W	2.2	0.10	KS, N, C	
		16	29.310	29.393	82	80	91	N S W	1.1	0.40	KS, N, C	
AYTAR.	24th	10	29.428	29.511	80	78	91	W S W	2.0	...	N	r
		16	29.363	29.448	82	79	87	S	6.1	0.10	N	t
	25th	10	29.523	29.605	84	78	75	S W	8.7	...	CK, N, C	
		16	29.410	29.501	88	81	72	S W	5.5	...	K, N, C	
	26th	10	29.554	29.636	88	80	69	W S W	3.7	0.20	C, CK, K	
		16	29.449	29.490	90	80	63	W S W	6.7	...	CK, C	
	20th	10	29.575	29.596	84	81	87	S	...	0.20	...	g
		16	29.486	29.507	83	79	83	S S W	2.0	...	...	b, g
AYTAR.	21st	10	29.613	29.634	84	80	83	S S E	0.3	...	...	b, g, t
		16	29.514	29.535	84	79	79	S S E	4.1	...	...	b, g, t
	22nd	10	29.580	29.602	82	80	91	S E	1.1	...	...	p, g
		16	29.511	29.532	84	79	79	S S E	1.1	0.10	...	b
	23rd	10	29.523	29.604	85	81	83	S S E	2.4	0.70	...	t, g
		16	29.520	29.547	83	79	84	S	5.5	...	...	g
	24th	10	29.603	29.715	79	78	95	S	3.5	1.30	...	o, g
		16	29.508	29.620	81	78	86	S	4.1	0.10	...	o, g
AYTAR.	25th	10	29.720	29.742	81	78	86	S S W	3.1	0.20	...	o, t
		16	29.625	29.646	83	80	87	S	1	0.10	...	o, g
	26th	10	29.703	29.725	79	75	95	W S W	1.1	0.00	...	r
		16	29.585	29.606	83	80	87	S W	0.8	0.20	...	p

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 26th July 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of June 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height, above sea level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	MEAN OF				SOLAR.		GROSS NOCTURNAL		MEAN OF MAX.		MEAN DAILY RANGE.		MEAN OF MIN.		MEAN OF		HIGHEST MAX.		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	24 hours.	Mean.	Max.		Mean.	Min.		Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	1 hours.		10 hours.	10 hours.	24 hours.	Day.	Night.	Day.		Night.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Height above sea level.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											</

CALCUTTA—JUNE 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years	29.543	Mean temperature of 16 years	81.9	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	Mean rainfall of 16 years	12.64
ditto ditto of 1873	507	19th. ditto of 1873	82.2	ditto of 1873	...	...	...	...	4.80
Defect in 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.38
Excess in 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 26th July 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	Variable.			
Port Blair	29.700	80.0	...	...	...	1	...	61	3	5	...	...	80 S, 61 W	...	1.43
Madras	29.694	80.0	1	2	2	7	4	6	35	8	...	...	67 S, 75 W	308.9	...
Vizagapatam	29.701	80.1	...	...	10	16	14	12	50	8	...	...	49 S, 67 W	101.8	5.80
Akyab	29.644	81.2	2	5	0	20	35	16	4	2	...	...	00 S, 7 E	58.1	1.04
False Point	29.553	87.0	...	3	...	9	0	77	8	6	10	1	70 S, 44 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.540	80.8	4	2	3	9	25	40	21	7	8	1	55 S, 41 W	87.3	5.37
Saugor Island	29.543	88.3	1	1	3	8	05	23	7	3	...	...	70 S, 11 W	314.4	2.47
Chittagong	29.614	82.8	3	4	17	43	26	12	3	...	10	...	60 S, 33 E	181.9	2.90
Calcutta	29.626	83.2	2	2	3	16	50	24	8	4	...	...	60 S, 8 W	160.1	...
Jessore	29.518	87.8	...	1	1	20	20	5	...	3	1	...	75 S, 13 E	137.2	3.78
Dacca	29.552	84.8	1	2	1	18	56	8	1	...	...	...	28 S, 7 E	176.1	3.07
Silchar	29.583	81.8	16	14	18	5	8	8	21	18	9	...	10 N, 21 W	69.7	1.40
Hazareebnugh	29.491	92.9	5	2	3	11	12	12	14	31	...	...	36 W	230.9	3.07
Berhampore	29.497	89.3	3	11	0	30	37	10	4	1	8	...	53 S, 18 E	174.6	4.13
Gya	Not reed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	29.481	97.2	...	9	19	1	...	...	11	4	11	...	23 N, 47 E	...	7.45
Monghyr	29.481	99.2	8	30	38	8	3	8	4	10	10	...	44 N, 65 E	93.8	4.93
Darjeeling	...	...	1	1	16	19	17	21	36	2	...	...	33 S, 28 W	...	1.65
Gowalparah	29.565	81.0	14	8	20	5	22	19	19	12	...	...	77 N, 71 E	143.8	1.90
Benares	29.473	97.6	3	5	14	4	5	12	35	7	34	...	24 S, 80 W	81.4	6.17
Koorkee	29.384	96.5	...	9	...	26	1	43	1	1	35	...	35 S, 13 W	118.8	8.74

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th July 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,02,366	1,31,211 8 3	12,030 0 5	6,95,097 0	3,05,080 7 9	24,200 11 11	30,530 1 4
Or per mile of railway ...	...	102 8 6	9 8 0	...	207 1 7	18 19 8	28 7 8
For previous 5 days of half-year ...	85,700	91,850 4 9	8,420 8 9	4,61,530 20	2,11,605 1 0	10,462 12 7	27,823 1 4
Total for 12 days ...	1,86,666	2,23,100 13 0	20,450 18 2	10,56,630 20	4,76,761 8 9	43,702 4 6	64,163 2 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,01,178	1,14,861 8 6	10,528 19 6	4,54,667 30	2,07,710 12 7	19,040 19 7	29,560 19 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	89 11 0	8 4 6	...	162 4 6	14 17 6	23 2 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,86,257	2,16,246 14 10	19,822 12 9	9,07,263 20	4,56,972 8 1	41,889 2 11	61,711 15 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th July 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,918	8,451 1 11	775 1 0	36,875 0	11,846 5 3	1,013 14 11	1,818 18 11
Or per mile of railway ...	...	37 13 3	3 9 4	...	50 15 2	4 13 5	8 2 9
For previous 5 days of half-year ...	8,761	7,884 13 7	676 19 2	47,471 20	11,374 1 6	1,012 12 6	1,719 11 8
Total for 12 days ...	6,619	15,840 1 6	1,462 0 2	83,864 20	22,760 6 0	2,046 7 5	3,538 7 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,086	9,410 0 11	862 12 10	26,833 0	7,468 2 3	684 11 7	1,547 4 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	42 1 8	3 17 2	...	33 6 8	3 1 3	6 18 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	7,755	17,538 2 11	1,607 13 4	64,821 20	15,912 2 9	1,455 12 4	3,066 5 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

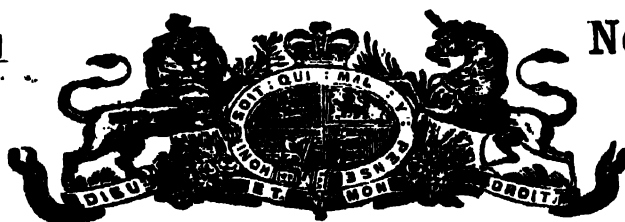
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	31,637½	21,845 3 0	2,281 2 11	80,688 26	21,340 1 4	1,036 19 11	4,238 2 10
Or per mile of railway ...	...	159 0 2	14 11 6	516 0	136 6 8	12 10 1	27 1 7
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	56,296½	33,113 13 0	3,062 18 7	1,37,128 38½	34,587 7 10	3,170 10 5	6,233 9 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	84,954	58,299 0 0	5,344 1 6	2,37,817 21½	55,936 9 2	5,127 10 4	10,471 11 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,984	14,616 11 6	1,359 17 3	1,19,202 5	30,410 5 5	3,338 8 10	4,678 0 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	93 6 4	8 11 3	953 0	232 11 5	21 6 7	29 17 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	81,017	45,940 7 9	4,131 7 5	4,21,207 30	1,02,762 10 0	9,419 18 2	13,551 5 7

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,524	2,051 0 0	205 2 0	2,857 0	252 0 0	26 4 0	231 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	...	75 0 0	7 10 0	105 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	8 10 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	2,274½	1,630 0 0	163 0 0	6,720 0	508 0 0	50 12 0	218 12 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,798½	3,681 0 0	368 2 0	8,583 0	760 0 0	76 16 0	449 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ASSIGNMENT FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENT FROM THE RENTAL OF GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND RYOTWAREE DISTRICTS.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 31st July 1873.

READ—

Resolution No. 652, dated 17th May 1873, recorded by the Government of India in the Financial Department, and communicated to this Government under Agricultural Department's endorsement No. 570, dated 14th July.

Read also—

Bengal Government letters to the Government of India—

No. 3659, dated 28th September 1871.
 „ 3503, „ 19th August 1872.
 „ 146T, „ 4th October „
 „ 4446, „ 7th „ „
 „ 4150, „ 8th „ „
 „ 173T, „ 30th „ „
 „ 585, „ 11th February 1873.

1. RESOLUTION.—In the above-mentioned letters the Government of Bengal addressed the Government of India—

- (a) soliciting a reconsideration of the orders prohibiting the assignment of 3 per cent. on the revenue of Government estates (khas mehals) for local purposes ;
- (b) reporting the re-settlements of Palamow and the Dooars, and asking that 5 per cent. of the gross Government rental might be assigned for local roads and primary schools in those tracts ;
- (c) representing that under the District Road Cess Act nearly half the road cess had to be paid by the zemindar or other landlord, and a little more than one-half by the ryot ; and that on Government estates (khas mehals) it would be fair that Government, as it enjoyed the full rental paid by the ryots, should pay the landlord's share of the road cess ;
- (d) soliciting permission to set aside, at all future temporary settlements in Bengal, a percentage on the assumed gross rental for primary schools as well as for the maintenance of local roads.

2. The Government of India has now been pleased to pass orders on these representations to the following effect, namely :—

- (a) That the 3 per cent. Government Estates Improvement Fund, in accordance with the Supreme Government orders of 1870, is being gradually abolished ; that it will become extinct on the 31st March 1874 ; and that it cannot be revived in its old form.
- (b) That from the 1st April 1874, the Government, as proprietor of estates scattered through the permanently-settled districts of Bengal, will assign from the proceeds of such estates 3 per cent. on the gross amount of the Government land revenue collected therefrom, to be devoted to local roads, water supply, and other local improvements, and also to primary education. In any district to which the District Road Cess Act may apply or may hereafter be applied, money derived from this 3 per cent. assignment will supply the place of the landlord's share of the road cess which might equitably, though not according to the letter of the Act, be claimable from Government.
- (c) That one anna for every rupee finally credited to Government, or one-seventeenth of the *net* land revenue levied in each district of Assam and in the Bhootan Dooars, be assigned to form a district local fund for local purposes in each district. This assignment is not to be claimed in respect of revenue which does not reach the treasury, that is to say, in respect of unrealised balances or of percentages allowed to mouzahdars or lessees.
- (d) That in the recently settled tract of Palamow (Lohardugga district) only the 3 per cent. on the net Government revenue allowed in other estates is to be assigned to the district local fund.
- (e) That these assignments are to take effect from the 1st April 1874, and are to continue till resettlement only ; and that “ whenever the revenue of estates or of a district affected by these orders is re-settled, a rate of one anna on the rupee may be separately imposed, as in other parts of India,” for purposes of local improvement.
- (f) That an effort should be made to recover a contribution proportionate to the assignments now made from any owner of revenue-free lands in Assam or the other districts affected by the resolution.

3. The Bengal Government is grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for the consideration which has been shown to Bengal, and especially to the outlying less advanced parts of the country, by these orders.

With reference to paragraph 1 of the resolution under consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor would take opportunity to assure the Government of India that the accumulated balances of the *Government Estates Improvement Fund* were more than a year ago distributed to the several districts in proportion to the share claimable by each, and that the income of the fund since accruing has been enjoyed by the district wherein it may have accrued. With reference to paragraph 8, the Lieutenant-Governor would assure the Supreme Government that the assignments now made shall be spent strictly within the districts to which they may belong. The Lieutenant-Governor would even go further, and he will direct Commissioners of the permanently settled districts to see that the greater part of the assignments from the rental of Government estates is spent on primary schools, village roads, and water supply, in the identical estates in respect of which the assignments may be made. In road cess districts, however, a portion of the 3 per cent. assignment, equal to the landlord's share of the cess at the current rate for the year, must be placed at the disposal of the district road committee.

4. The Board of Revenue, in consultation with the Accountant-General, will issue the necessary orders for giving effect to the instructions of the Government of India as summarised in paragraph 2, clauses (a), (b), (d), and (e), of this resolution.

5. The Commissioner of Assam and the Officiating Commissioner of Cooch Behar will give effect to the orders summarised at clause (e) of paragraph 2 (above). The Doorga settlement was made for a short term of years, so no question can there arise regarding the application of clause 2, paragraph 10, of the Government of India's resolution. In Assam the *rates* of settlement were settled three years ago. Over the whole of Assam there takes place a yearly verification of holdings (much like the so-called annual jumma bundee of Madras in former times). The Lieutenant-Governor is clear that the annual verification of holdings cannot be considered an annual resettlement; and that until the settlement rates are changed, the additional one anna on the rupee for local rating cannot be imposed in Assam.

6. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore will be requested to take steps for securing that the Palamow assignment shall be spent within that subdivision alone for the present.

7. The Commissioner of Assam will consider and report what orders and steps, executive or legislative, will be necessary to enable the officer charged with lakhiraj inquiries in Assam to impose on lakhirajdars a local rating of one anna in the rupee on the assumed annual value of their holdings. The holders of land in fee-simple may be considered to be lakhirajdars. They are all liable to a rate for road cess if Government should think fit to introduce the Act, but there is a difficulty about any rate for education. The Lieutenant-Governor will be ready to consider any suggestion the Commissioner of Assam may see fit to offer upon this subject.

8. There remains the question of the proportion of each district assignment which should be allotted to each of the objects mentioned by the Government of India's resolution, namely—

(a) Primary schools.

(b) Material improvements, including roads, water supply, and other local objects.

The Lieutenant-Governor has already directed that in districts where the Road Cess Act may be in force, so much of the Government assignment as may be equal to the landlord's share of the cess at the current rate for the year should be made over to the district road committee for expenditure under the Act. He would now propose that—

(1) in Assam and the 22 per cent. on the net land revenue be devoted to primary schools, one per cent. to water supply and miscellaneous purposes, and the remainder (28·82 per cent.) to roads;

- (2) in Government estates, not situate in a district where road cess is levied, one per cent. may be devoted to primary schools, one-and-a-half per cent. to roads, and one-half per cent. to miscellaneous improvements;
- (3) in Government estates situate in districts where a road cess is levied, the balance remaining after defraying the landlord's share of the road cess should be spent, two-thirds on schools and one-third on miscellaneous improvements.

The Lieutenant-Governor has not finally decided upon this distribution of the assignment; and he is ready to consider any recommendations which Commissioners may make for modifying the proposed distribution before the 1st January 1874. The share of the assignment given to primary schools and roads would be spent by the district or sub-divisional school and road committees. But it would be an instruction to the committees to expend the school assignment entirely, and the road assignment as far as possible within the estates in respect of which the money was assigned. The small assignment for miscellaneous improvements would be spent, within the estates or lands contributing, under the orders of the Collector in accordance with such instructions as the Commissioner might from time to time issue.

9. The Government of India's resolution touches upon one other point (at paragraph 2), that—

“in other provinces (as Bombay and Madras) in which the land revenue is collected directly from the cultivators, the cost of works of irrigation, drainage, or embankments required for the increase or maintenance of the public revenues, is defrayed from the imperial revenues, being provided for in the imperial grant for public works;”

and it directs that,—

“in future, like works in Bengal, in Government estates, or in tracts of which the land revenue is collected directly from the cultivators on Government account, should be provided for in like manner at the charge of the imperial revenues. If the works are large, the projects should be separately entered in the estimates; if small, they should be carried out from the assignment for ‘minor works.’”

The previous orders on this subject were communicated to the Board of Revenue (Bengal Government orders, No. 3504, dated 10th August 1872, paragraph 4), and the Board was requested to advise Collectors that fully prepared projects and estimates for such works must be sent in punctually. With reference to the instructions of the Government of India extracted above, an early report will be called for from the Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Division.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

RESOLUTION.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
EDUCATION.
Calcutta, the 31st July 1873.

READ—

This Government letter No. 145T, dated 2nd October 1872, calling for a revision of the Normal School Establishments with a view of making Bengal Normal Schools places for training teachers for Primary Schools.

RESOLUTION.—The Director of Public Instruction has obtained full reports upon the existing normal schools in the several provinces of Bengal, and he has now submitted a scheme for giving effect to the views of Government. The Director's memorandum setting forth his plan is to the following effect:—

"In the budget for the year 1872-73, the grant for normal schools was—

Higher class normal schools—

					Rs.	Rs.
Masters	..	..	..	..	30,000	
Stipends	..	..	..	..	23,000	
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	7,000	
						60,000

Lower class normal schools—

Masters	..	..	..	..	59,000	
Stipends	..	..	..	..	38,000	
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	7,000	
						1,04,000
Total	..	..	..	..		1,64,000

This total is exclusive of the assignment for grants-in-aid to private normal schools; these grants amount to about Rs. 20,000 per annum, much of which goes to aided training schools for native mistresses. The grant of Rs. 1,64,000 was reduced by Rs. 10,000 in the budget for the current year. This grant now gives us—

- (1) four expensive normal schools, costing about Rs. 15,000 a year a piece;
- (2) twenty-three less costly normal schools, costing on an average about Rs. 4,400 each.

"It is admitted, and the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered, that we should have a training school for primary schoolmasters in each district; and it would be desirable to have one normal school in each division to train, besides primary schoolmasters, teachers for middle-class vernacular schools, and to give such teachers a good grounding in surveying and practical science. To each normal school must be attached a model school or patshala to serve as a practising school for the pupil teachers. We are to give stipends in the first place to actual village teachers who may be induced to come to the normal schools for professional training, and also to young men of the same class who wish to qualify themselves to be village teachers; and we may allot a certain number of stipends to students in the higher normal schools who are qualifying and may engage to become teachers in middle-class vernacular schools.

"It is quite clear that the full patshala grant allotted to any school must be given to the substitute in charge of the patshala, while its teacher is absent at a normal school. Such a teacher should be allowed a stipend not exceeding Rs. 7 a month (the amount to be fixed by the managers of each school) while he is at the normal school, and he might be allowed an additional rupee per mensem after the first three months, provided he passes a prescribed examination with credit. The stipends of normal school students who are not actual schoolmasters should not exceed Rs. 4 a month. Normal school stipends or scholarships (as distinct from schoolmaster's stipends) should be awarded, as at present, to the candidates of good character who do best at the annual examination for admission.

"No English should be taught in any Government normal school. The colleges and schools affiliated to the University give a sufficient supply of teachers for English schools.

"On this scheme we should have ten higher normal schools, one for each division, except Cooch Behar and Chota Nagpore; and one extra for Tirhoot and the Behar districts north of the Ganges. The sites of these schools would be—

Hooghly.
 Calcutta.
 Rampore Beaulah.
 Dacca.
 Chittagong.

Patna.
 Tirhoot.
 Bhagulpore
 Cuttack.
 Gowhatty.

“ The establishments of these higher normal schools might be—

				Annual cost. Rs.
	Rs.	Head master* on salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to 300	...	
• 1	... on 300 a month.	Establishment and contingencies, Rs. 120 per mensem for each school	...	21,000
1	... „ 250 „	Stipends at Rs. 200 per mensem (one-half for primary school teachers and one-half for the middle vernacular school teachers, generally called pundits)	...	14,400
2	... „ 200 „			
4	... „ 150 „			
2	... „ 100 „			
10 in all				
Total				59,400

“ We might have second grade normal schools in the districts not provided with first grade (or aided) normal schools, and where the population of the district exceeds a million. The sites of these second grade normal schools would be twenty-one, namely—

Burdwan.	Sylhet.
Midnapore.	Tipperah.
Nuddca.	Gya.
Jessore.	Shahabad.
Moorshedabad.	Sarun.
Dinagepore.	Chumparun.
Rungpore.	Monghyr.
Pubna.	Purneah.
Furreedpore.	Hazarcebagh.
Backergunge.	Maunbhoom.
Mymensing.	

“ The establishments might be—

	Rs.
Head master, at	70
Second master, at	30
Stipends	120
Contingencies	20
Total	240
or for 21 districts	60,480 per annum.

“ For the smaller districts where the population is less than a million, namely—

Bancoorah,	Poorce,
Beerbhoom,	Balasore,
Maldah,	Singbhoom,
Bograh,	Goulparah,
Julpigorce,	Nowgong,
Cachar,	Sechsangor,
Noacolly,	Luckimpore,

there might be a third grade normal school, with an establishment of—

	Rs.
Head master, on	50
Second master, on	20
Stipends	80
Contingencies	15
Total	165
or for 14 districts	27,720 per annum.

There would remain eight districts which either have aided normal schools or do not require normal schools at all. If additional help be required to enable aided normal schools to supply the full number of primary schoolmasters, perhaps such additional help could be given. The districts so circumstanced are—

Darjeeling.	Durrung.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Naga Hills.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Khasi Hills.
Lohardugga.	Garo Hills.

The total cost of this scheme would be—

	Rs.
10 First grade normal schools	59,400
21 Second ditto ditto	60,480
14 Third ditto ditto	27,720
Total	1,47,600

The practising schools, the Calcutta patshala, and the other model schools attached to normal schools, are not included in the above estimate, because the cost of such schools may, as is now the case, be legitimately met from the grant for vernacular or for primary schools."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged to the Director for having prepared this scheme, which Sir George Campbell had the opportunity of discussing verbally with the Director, the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, and with the Commissioner of Patna. The Patna normal school is the only institution of its kind where English is now taught in Bengal, and where normal school pupils are learning the ordinary University course. The Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, strongly recommends that the English teaching at normal schools be extended. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, accepts the general principle advocated by the Director that English should not be taught at our normal schools, and to this rule there should be no exception. The language taught at the normal schools should be the vernacular only, namely—

Bengali in	..	..	..	Bengal
Hindi in	..	..	..	Behar
Oorya in	..	..	..	Orissa
Assamese in	..	..	..	Assam

The Lieutenant-Governor would on no account diminish facilities for learning English in Behar, where Anglo-vernacular schools are comparatively few. He would be ready to sanction a cheap English school to take the place of the present English classes at the normal school, if the Commissioner finds such a school is desirable, or to use some of the money saved for additional English scholarships, if that is found desirable, after exhausting the scholarships already assigned.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor learns from Messrs. Atkinson and Woodrow that the reduction of the stipend grant to Rs. 200 a month at each of the first grade normal schools might cause difficulty; and that if money can be spared, it would be desirable to allow Rs. 300 for stipends at the larger schools. This modification of the Director's scheme is accordingly sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the plan whereby higher stipends are to be given to men who are actually schoolmasters, than to mere students who are qualifying with the view of becoming schoolmasters some day. But he considers that the maximum stipend for such pupils (goorooos who are actually teachers of primary schools) should be Rs. 5, until they pass an examination after three months' normal school instruction. The maximum stipend for other students may be Rs. 4 a month as the Director proposes. It will be necessary for the Director to prescribe tests, so that any normal student who passes these tests at the half-yearly examination should be entitled to a certificate either as—

1st grade vernacular schoolmaster.	
2nd ditto ditto.	
1st grade primary schoolmaster.	
2nd ditto ditto.	

When this system of tests and certificates shall have been firmly established, district committees would probably arrange to give a slightly higher grant to schools or patshalas which employed the higher grades of certificated masters. It might hereafter be arranged that the higher stipends should be given only to those students who, having gained a second grade certificate, elected to stay on and study for a first grade certificate.

4. The only modifications which the Lieutenant-Governor deems it necessary to make in the proposed distribution and establishments of the normal schools are as follows.—

- (a) He would not have a first grade normal school in Tirhoot, where at present there are but few middle class schools. Recognising, however, the very large requirements of the district of Tirhoot, with its $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of souls and its 500 Government primary schools, he would have, besides a second grade normal school at Mozufferpore, a third grade normal school at Durbhangah.

- (b) As there will thus be only nine first class normal schools, one of the head-masterships on Rs. 200 may be struck out. The Lieutenant-Governor would not have agreed to head-masterships on Rs. 300 or 250 if we were now considering an entirely new scheme. But as there are already normal school-masterships on Rs. 300 and 250 filled by very competent men, he will allow these grades of masterships to stand for the present, the case to be considered when a vacancy occurs in either of those appointments.
- (c) As the Director and Mr. Woodrow consider that a second normal school at Baraset for the requirements of the 24-Pergunnahs will be greatly needed, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees to a third class normal school being established there.

It must be thoroughly understood that fully half of the stipends at first class normal schools are to be allotted to gooroos and to students who engage to take up primary schoolmasterships. All the stipends at second and third class normal schools must be allotted to gooroos and boys who are qualifying for and engage to become primary schoolmasters. The normal schools will be under the control of the district school committees, just as other schools in the district. The ordinary rules in regard to the appointment of masters will hold good. The rate of stipends assignable to the several classes of normal students must be reported to, and will be subject to the approval of the Director. As soon as the Director shall have settled the tests and rules, subject to which certificates may be issued from normal schools, further instructions will be issued on this point.

5. The cost of the normal schools as now sanctioned will be—

<i>Nine First Grade Normal Schools.</i>						Rs.	Rs.
Head master on salaries from Rs. 100 to 300, cost per annum	...	...	...	...	...	18,600	
Establishment and contingencies, at Rs. 120 a month	..					12,960	
Stipend grant, at Rs. 300 a month	...	...	...	...	...	32,400	
							63,960
<i>Twenty-two Second Grade Normal Schools.</i>							
Head master	...	...	...	...	...	70	
Second „	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Stipend grant	...	...	...	...	...	120	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Total						240	
Or for twenty-two schools, per annum						...	63,360
<i>Fifteen Third Class Normal Schools.</i>							
Head master	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Second „	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Stipend grant	...	...	...	...	...	80	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Total						165	
Or for fifteen schools, per annum						...	29,700
Grand Total						...	1,57,020

There will remain from the full grant of 1872-73 a sum of about Rs. 7,000 to meet charges for house-rent; these charges are now very considerable at Calcutta, Dacca, and some other places. For new normal schools at places where there is now no accommodation, the Lieutenant-Governor will be ready to consider proposals for building cheap school-houses of the native style. But in no case could he sanction more than Rs. 1,000 for a second or third, or Rs. 3,000 for a first grade normal school. The grant, whatever it might be, would have to cover all charges for school furniture.

6. There remains the question whether, as proposed by the Commissioner of Patna in his Primary School Report, training classes for patshala schoolmasters should be established at the head-quarters of some of the larger sub-divisions, wherein primary schools may be very numerous. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that it will be necessary to have more than one normal school

in each district (save the 24-Pergunnahs and Tirhoot) as a permanent arrangement; but he will be ready to sanction as a special case, and during the year 1873-74 only, small sums not exceeding Rs. 300 in all for any one district to pay for special gooroo-training classes at the head-quarters of large sub-divisions, and he will not disturb the arrangements which the Commissioner of Patna has already made.

7. Special attention must be called to the orders contained in paragraph 2, strictly confining the teaching in all normal schools to the proper vernacular. In Behar especially the Commissioner must see that in the Patna and all other normal schools the Hindi character only is used, Nagaree for print and Kaithiee for writing, in accordance with the orders on the same subject issued for administrative purposes. In Assam and Orissa Bengalee must be strictly excluded from normal schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS OPENED IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

No. 2751, dated Calcutta, the 2nd August 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department,
To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. AA, dated 17th July 1873, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor thanks you much for the report on primary schools submitted therewith. His Honor has perused it with much gratification as showing that the Government orders have been carried out, and carried out successfully, in your division.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the high terms in which you have been able to speak of your district officers, except the district officer of Chumparun; and I am to say that he has specially noticed the testimony borne by you to the zeal and energy of the sub-divisional officers noted in the margin.

Mr. O'Reilly, Seetamarhee; Babu Bimolachurn Bhattacharjee, Behar; Mr. Eyre, Sasseram; Syud Ameer Hossain, Nowada.

3. All districts except Chumparun have done very successfully. The Gya results are especially good in several particulars. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes Chumparun will make up way in future.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the orders you issued were excellent and judicious, as your orders generally are, and fully carry out the views of Government. It must be expected that there will be difficulties and misconstructions as to anything new in this country, but they soon pass over, and the practical result shows that they have been conquered in this matter so far as to enable the Government to make a good start; that this once done, progress may be as fast as funds and means admit, though neither the funds nor the machinery admit of too rapid a progress, and it might not be politic to attempt to do too much. It may be well to give up for the time any inquiries with a view to classification of parents which excite special suspicions; the simple return recently prescribed for primary schools does not require this kind of information. We must not exaggerate the ignorance of village gooroos who cannot read print;—they are not accustomed to read print, and a man not so accustomed may not be able to read it, though really acute in his own way. He will be able to learn the printed character in a week. The gooroos are probably not now very good, but if officers steadily enlist all the available resources of the country, make friends instead of enemies of the Brahmins (as they well may) in this enterprise, and improve the material they find, the materials for simple village schoolmasters will, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be forthcoming in Behar.

5. Orders have been passed and are about to issue regarding normal schools, securing one for every district. His Honor has not yet attempted regular training schools at sub-divisions, but will not interfere with the temporary arrangements of that kind which you have made to set the new schoolmasters going.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to say that the Government of India have now sanctioned a liberal percentage on the revenue of Government estates being devoted to schools, roads, and local improvements. He trusts that by this grant the Government will be enabled to do its duty as an improving landlord, and to set a sufficient example to others.

7. The number of primary schools mentioned as kept up by the great Durbhangah estate is hardly so large as the Lieutenant-Governor could have hoped; but attention seems to be directed to the subject in Wards' estates, and His Honor hopes this will be fully kept in view in their management.

8. In Gya and some other places, the zemindars seem to contribute fairly, and His Honor trusts that they will be induced to do so more and more; sub-holders, proprietary communities, and village headmen should also be engaged to assist as much as possible.

9. As regards the complaint that parents will not pay teachers when the State does, that is a complaint in many parts of the world. Probably the schoolmasters are very prone to make the most of and exaggerate complaints of this kind. Though the tendency must to some extent be in the direction stated, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that, if the schoolmasters get the aid Government can give, and are left to claim and levy the old-fashioned fees in their own way for their own profit, they will probably manage it. At any rate, every effort should be made to carry out the system with fees, such as goorooos usually levy, or by voluntary contributions, or by self-assessment, so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to a compulsory assessment as long as possible.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of payment by results in Shahabad, as mentioned in paragraph 25 of your report, and hopes that it will be tried elsewhere.

11. His Honor will not now go into details of each district, preferring to let you carry out your plans as you so well can. But there are some peculiarities in what you say regarding Tirhoot, which must be noticed.

The large proportion of Mahomedan schools in a part of the country where the proportion of Mahomedan population is comparatively so small (say one-eighth) is a surprise, and it is more so when we see the contrast in this respect between Tirhoot and all the surrounding districts with apparently similar populations. His Honor would like to know the result of further inquiries on this subject. It should be ascertained whether the facts are spontaneous, or whether the results are influenced by any personal predilections of our officers. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks Mr. Halliday is wrong in giving the maximum grant to Mahomedan maktabas generally in Tirhoot when he does not do so to other schools, if that is what is to be understood. In many parts of the country the Mahomedans are at present markedly at a disadvantage, and any reasonable special assistance to bring them forward is most desirable. But in Behar it is not so. They have there a share of education and office more than in proportion to their numbers; and in Tirhoot, especially, it seems very far from being so. Where the Mahomedans are already as well off or better off than other people in respect of education, there is no reason for specially favoring them or giving them larger grants than others. In Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor might not have objected to such an arrangement; in Behar he does.

12. His Honor will also be anxious to know that the large number of Mahomedan schools thus aided are really, or are in process of being made, useful primary schools, and that middle-class schools or mere mosque religious recitations are not made recipients of primary school funds to too great an extent. His Honor knows that at many mosques boys are well taught, and wherever it be so, if they are well taught, the Government is thoroughly content, whoever the boys be, and whoever teaches them; but we must see that there is practical teaching.

13. Wherever it is the habit of the Mahomedans, the Persian character must be recognised as a vehicle of primary instruction among them, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes it really is so to a great extent in Behar, which differs from Bengal in that respect. But if the Persian or Arabic characters be admitted, there is more need for seeing carefully that the schools receiving grants really are useful primary schools. Also, Hindoos seeking to become

lawyers or clerks must not be taught Persian at primary schools, as that is not the Government object. For Hindoos of Behar, Hindes only can be admitted to be the primary vernacular.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to notice again, as he has noticed in another place, what is said of the hostility of Brahmins and Bahbuns. This seems especially strange with respect to the education we are now seeking to give. All over India the Brahmins are not the enemies of education, and are seldom intractable or sulky people; but just the contrary. In Hindustan proper, no doubt, they have lost their ancient position as the clerical monopolists of written power. His Honor believes that is principally because Persian was made the language of business under the Mahomedans, and they have never taken to that foreign tongue and character. But surely the establishment of Hindes schools, and the invitation to Brahmins and other literate castes to take pay as schoolmasters, is not calculated to excite their hostility. The Bahbuns, again, not unfrequently are educated and ambitious. And in Behar both Bahbuns and Brahmins are just the people who desire to be village headmen, *jeet* ryots, or putwarees, and to whom good primary education is especially serviceable. His Honor much trusts soon to hear that these classes, instead of being opposed, are wholly on our side, in this matter of primary education at least.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN CHOTA NAGPORE.

Extract of a report from Baboo Rakhaldas Halder, Special Commissioner in Chota Nagpore under Act II (B.C.) of 1869.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN CHOTA NAGPORE.

PARA. 15.—Chota Nagpore presents not only villages in which the old institutions of the country are in various stages of decay, but also villages in which the old commune system has been kept up in tolerable vigor. In portions of the country which have passed through various commotions, such as the greater part of Soupur, the ancient landmarks have to a considerable extent been washed away. In the *manki patts*, where the system has been preserved mainly through Government intervention, and in regions that have enjoyed comparative peace, such as the north-eastern portion of Pergunnah Khukhra, the old institutions can be seen very nearly at their best. A description of these institutions may conveniently be divided into, *first*, the old non-Aryan village commune as it probably was; *secondly*, the changes through which it has passed; and, *thirdly* and lastly, its present conditions.

16. The parhas, or unions, the chiefs called *mankis* or *rajahs*, who presided over those parhas, the headmen of villages, called *Mundas*, *Pahans*, or *Mahtos*, are extremely well-known. The system, of which these men formed the most important component parts, would seem to have been more patriarchal in its character than otherwise. It can scarcely be supposed that the feudal idea, which has been recognized at a subsequent period, had any existence in those old days. In times of warfare with neighbours, the very instinct of self-preservation would induce the people to rally round their acknowledged chiefs; but generally, the chief or *manki* was the great referee on points of social disputes. It does not seem to be probable that the *manki* had any recognized right to the villages held by the *Mundas*, nor did he interfere with the internal management of such villages. How his sovereignty was acknowledged by the people, does not very clearly appear; it is likely, however, that they supplied him occasionally with the produce of the fields, or with game killed in hunting. The *manki* had for his own maintenance generally more than one village, and his office was hereditary.

The non-Aryan commune.
The parha rajah, or *manki*, was probably always the *Munda* of a village as well as the chief of the parha.

E. T. D.

17. What the manki was to the parha, the Munda was to the village;

Not joint-proprietor; he was proprietor or head proprietor of the lands comprised in his own khunt. But the Pahan was in like manner proprietor of the lands of the Pahan Khunt; and if there were a Mahati, he was proprietor or head proprietor of the Mahati Khunt.

E. T. D.

but he was something more. He was the head of secular affairs, and at the same time a joint-proprietor of the village with the Pahan, and in some cases with the Mahto also.

18. The Pahan was by no means a mere village priest, as we find him in many places in these days. Somewhat subordinate to the Munda in secular affairs, he was master of the invisible world, and no less a proprietor of the village than the Munda. If the Munda was charged with guarding against human foes, it was the Pahan's special business to propitiate the invisible spirits for protecting the village from blights, droughts, diseases, and other calamities. He held certain lands in the village by virtue of his office, and such lands are to be detailed presently.

19. We may be sure that the Mahto had no existence in the Munda system. We find him in the Oraon villages and in Munda villages bordering upon the Oraon. In the old commune the necessity for his existence as distinct from the Munda is not very apparent.

20. In some villages the offices of both Munda and Pahan were united in the same individual or family.

21. The most indispensable village servants were the pani-bharu, or the Pahan's assistant and water-carrier, the blacksmith, the potter, the cowherd, the barber, the washerman, and the watchman. The first was in every village; the others might be common to more than one village. Some servants were remunerated by land, others by produce of the fields.

22. The population of the village consisted of the families of the Munda and the Pahan, called "Hutu horos," and the ryots called "Eta háturinig." The Hutu horos (subsequently known as the Bhuinhars) held lands of which they consumed the whole produce; on the other hand, the ryots who held lands owed a certain proportion of the produce to the Munda and the Pahan. Besides these fields, which formed the bulk of the village, there were some known as bonga-loyang or bhútkhéta. These were of three kinds:

1stly.—Fields appropriated to the service of spirits called *Darba*; such spirits being regarded as special guardians of the Hutu horos. Any Bhuinhar might hold such a field, known to this day as bhuinhari-bhútkhéta.

(1) *Note*.—The dalikatari is held by the Pahan on account of "Lutkum budi," usually called Jahirbudi, supposed to reside in the *serua*. Offerings of fowls thrice a year, and a pig every 10 or 12 years, are made to her with the object of gaining good crops. The deswali bhútkhéta is held for worshipping the husband of the above goddess, called "Lutkum hadam," usually Deswali; sacrifices of fowls yearly, and of a ram every five, and of a buffalo every 10 years are made to him in order to prevent diseases. The gaon-deoti bhútkhéta is held on account of "Ikirbudi," who procures general welfare of the village. The chandikhet is dedicated to Chundi, or goddess of hunting, to whom sacrifice of a she-goat is made every 4 or 5 years.

(2) *Note*.—The audher bhúts originated in this wise. A village being visited by a calamity, the principal inhabitants held council, and commissioned an Ojah to drive it away. In the dead of night the Ojah goes to a neighbouring village, taking hold, it is believed, of the bhút, and there, within any field he may happen to come across, drives in a wooden-peg and comes back unobserved. The people of the latter village on finding the wooden-peg in the ground, regard it as the token of the advent of an Audher Bhút, and thenceforth the produce of the field in which the peg is found is appropriated to the worship of the spirit.

(3) *Note*.—It is necessary to state that the Pahan, as joint-proprietor of a village with the Munda, was by no means invariably bound to the drudgeries of his office. He would often excuse himself on the score of age or infirmity, and delegate the drudgeries to a younger member of his family. An expedient (now the orthodox mode of appointing Pahan every third year) was found: an unmarried boy was blind-folded, and a *sap*, or winnowing fan, placed in his hands; the boy was then supposed to be led by a bhút to the house of the Pahan elect, who was generally the man secretly selected by the head of the Pahan Khunt.

2ndly.—Fields known as pahani for propitiating certain spirits for the general welfare of the village. These fields are known as dalikatari, the deswali bhútkhéta, the gaon-deoti bhútkhéta, and the chandikhet (1).

3rdly.—Fields devoted to the service of certain spirits mysteriously imported into the village (2). Such fields are now called audher or audher bhútkhéta, and are also generally held by the Pahan. These bhutkheta fields bore a small proportion to the bulk of the lands in the village. The Pahan's assistant (alluded to above) had a very small quantity of land for supplying water and cooked fowls, and otherwise helping the Pahan during the periodical sacrifices (3).

23. It does not appear that any other description of tenures existed in the old commune. The name of *rajhus*, or rent-bearing land, could not have been as yet known. The majhas and

the bhútkhéta, with which we are now familiar, did not certainly exist. The mundai and mahtoai fields would also appear to have been created at a subsequent period.

24. It is probable that while the country was in this state of simplicity, the Oraons entered it from the North-West, and founded villages by clearing the forests. They brought with them a sort of civilization akin to that of the Mundas; a fellow feeling must have sprung up between them, for we are led to believe that the Oraons were allowed to settle peaceably in Chota Nagpore (4). Though widely differing in speech, the two races

(4) *Note.*—A Munda Bhuinhar stated to me (preliminary inquiry, dated 30th July 1869) thus:

"We claim bhuinhari rights because Nagpore is our fatherland. We consider Nagpore as our Gaya, Ganga, Kasi, and Prayág. The bones of our ancestors lie buried in the bowels of Nagpore. We are no colonists from other countries, but derive our race from Nagpore. There exist in Sutiamhá the ruins of our Munda fort, half a pawn east of Pitbauria. We allowed the Oraons of Buhidas to come to this country. They came peaceably and we allowed them to occupy the country in peace. I cannot say how or when the Hindus came to this country."

became for many purposes as one. To this day a Munda describes an Oraon as his súár or cook, and does not lose caste by partaking of food cooked by an Oraon.

25. The village community, imperfectly described above, was of the same character among the Mundas and the Oraons. How or when it was brought into existence cannot well be conjectured, but there is almost historical probability to believe that it existed since a period anterior to the permanent occupation of the country by the modern Hindus.

26. The first indication of change in the system may be found in the establishment of a Munda as sovereign of Chota Nagpore. The usual opinion, resembling

The changes in the commune system.

Rousseau's idea of social compact, is that the Munda in question was the sovereign elect, and that the people voluntarily gave up to him a half of every village for his maintenance. I may, however, be permitted to hold the opinion that the sovereign, for aught we know, may have been originally a manki of a parha, who gained ascendancy over his brother mankis by his superior intelligence, tact, and prowess, and perhaps also with extraneous aid—a process of becoming the lord-paramount of a country natural and true almost all over the world. To attain to a state of aggrandizement, it was necessary for the sovereign to make and enforce his claim to supplies from all the villages under his sway; and his authority came to be acknowledged everywhere. Since this time, then, the old village republics may be said to have been doomed, and the patriarchal character of the system began to be supervened, if not superseded, everywhere by the feudal.

27. The next stage of the change was the sovereign or Maharajah's giving away villages to foreigners, as jagir or perpetual tenures. It is probable that when he gave away villages in this manner, he meant no more than to relinquish his claim to the supplies in favor of the jagirdars, though they gave him considerations (often very inadequate) and stipulated to pay him quit-rents. There was clear reservation of the Maharajah's right to call all the people in his raj, as occasion might require, and all people were bound to attend on him by turns.

28. The grantee could not possibly remain contented with the Maharajah's share of the produce. His natural desire was to grow rich and powerful, within his own sphere at least; and he was not long master of his village before he commenced attacks on the most vulnerable points of the system. The lands held by the ryots naturally came first within his grasp.

The people could be easily persuaded to believe that as the Maharajah was entitled to supplies from the villages, and the ryots provided the bulk of the supplies, and as the Maharajah had made over these to the grantees, the latter had an absolute right to them.

Thus a certain proportion of the produce of the lands held by the ryots was collected by the jaghirdars, the same being gradually commuted to money, and the foreign idea of rent introduced. The jaghirdar's right to such lands came to be recognized also, and hence I believe originated the rajhus tenure.

* His home farm

Out of the rajhus, the grantee took some lands for holding* himself; such lands came to be known

as *manjhas*, from *manjhce*, the head of a village. As the grantee was mostly a resident proprietor, he required agricultural services from the ryots, and created the *bhútkheta*

* Or out of his *manjhas*.

out of the *rajhus*.*

29. For a while the right of the families of the Munda, Pahan, or Mahto to hold the lands always held by them must have been scrupulously respected, for therein lay the safety of the *jaghirdar*. These lands were distinguished from the *rajhus* as *bhuinhari*. This latter tenure has not unoften been confounded with *bahbola*, *areat* or *korkar* lands, and the confusion arose from the idea of the *zemindars* that *bhuinhari* lands were nothing more than water channels and such like wastes turned by manual labor into rice-producing fields, which the *Rajah*, the absolute proprietor of the village, allowed the persons reclaiming such lands or their descendants to hold. No intelligent and well-

(5) *Note*.—The *khuntkalli* is equivalent to the “jungle-booree talookas” of the Regulations as now understood. I use it here for want of a better and more significant term. The *khuntkalli* tenure, as I use the epithet, was not obtained from any sovereign power or superior landlord. The holders of such tenures had absolute property in the soil.

(6) *Note*.—The *bhuinhari* may include both low-lying fields and uplands, but the name *korkar*, &c., cannot properly be applied to uplands.

informed Munda accepts (justly as I think) such an idea. The *bhuinhari* is the remnant of the old *khuntkalli* (5) tenure (as may indeed be gathered from the Preamble of the Chota Nagore Tenures Act); whereas the *bahbola*, *areat* or *korkar*, as it is variously called, presupposes the existence of the village, or at least of the lands constituting the village, as property of a person other than the *bahbola*, *areat*, or *korkar*-holder, or his ancestor (6). The *bhuinhari* is the most ancient tenure, and its possession gives a high status in

the country. It can therefore be imagined that encroachments were not made upon the *bhuinhari* lands all at once; but in process of time opportunities were not wanting to the *jaghirdars* to infringe upon the *bhuinhari* also. Some *Bhuinhars* died out, and their lands were added to the *rajhus* or *manjhas*. Others struggled hard to maintain their ground, but not being equal to the force of the *jaghirdar*, backed as he usually was by the myrmidons of the *Maharajah*, gave up the contest and elected to remain in exile; some of them making new clearings amid forests, into which it was supposed the “*diku*” or alien landlord would not easily penetrate. The lands of such banished *Bhuinhars*, if good and well situated, were added to the *manjhas*, and if otherwise to the *rajhus*. Then the *jaghirdar*’s mastery over the village was complete. The Munda, the Pahan, or the Mahto, came to be regarded in not a few villages more in the light of vassals to the *jaghirdar*, than otherwise. Small fields were given to them out of the *rajhus* as *mundai* or *mahtoai* for attending on the *zemindars*, or making annual settlements of lands with *royts*, &c.; nay, some *Bhuinhars* were induced to submit to the condition of rendering the same agricultural and other services which were exacted from the *royts*. A *Bhundari* (generally a semi-aboriginal man) or a *Barhail* (a native of the north) was appointed ostensibly as an assistant to the Munda or Mahto, but actually as a sort of spy in the village.

30. Where a *jaghirdar* was unable himself to cope successfully with the *Bhuinhars* he would farm the village to a brother *jaghirdar*, or other person having the reputation of a tyrant; such a man would do all in his power to knock down the village system.

31. Equally great, if not greater, injury was done to the old commune by the custom of giving away *pergunnahs* or villages to certain members of the *Maharajah*’s family known as *Kunwars*, *Thakúrs* and *Lalls*, as maintenance grants. They commanded the highest respect in the country, and wherever they made their head-quarters (and they have the reputation of being knights-errant, at least in the choice of abodes) the commune was entirely crushed. I may allude to *Lodhma*, *Kokaria*, *Gomdpúr*, and *Soupurgarh* as instances. These members of the *Maharajah*’s family vied to rival each other or the court in worldly show, and gave away many villages in their turn to *Routias*, *Hindus*, and *Mussulmans*, who were their creditors, either in flattery or in goods and money. In some portions of *Soupúr* we find that the very names of the *parhas* have been extinguished through foreign influence.

32. We may here pause and inquire about what period the foreign influence had probably begun to tell upon the old village system. Some inter-

ested people of the country would have us believe that so recently as only a little before the Kol insurrection of 1832, the system existed intact throughout Chota Nagpore. Others, even less careful about the truth, would bring the date of the disturbance of the system to the time of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. Such opinions do not of course require serious refutation. I mention them only to show that there are people ignorant enough to entertain them, or presumptuous enough to try to induce others to believe in their validity. In order to form a tolerable opinion about the question, we should inquire how long the Hindus and others have settled in the country. The date of their settlement cannot, I am persuaded, be placed at a very remote period. Old Hindu monuments with inscriptions (few as they are) carry us back to no more than 250 years. The oldest pottah I have hitherto seen is not dated earlier than 1676 A. D. But as this pottah contains attestation of Hindu officials, it bespeaks of earlier settlements of Hindus in the country. If we add 250 years to the monumental date, we are not, I suppose, very far from the mark. It was after convulsions had begun in other parts of Hindustan that we may suppose hordes of people had entered this forest-covered country. Tradition says that the Routias came from Berar through the south-west corner, as the Brahmans and Rajpûts came from the north.

The countries of these people, Central India and Behar, could have felt the Mahomedan power very keenly only after a century or two had elapsed since its establishment on the throne of Delhi. It is therefore reasonable to presume that the colonists of whom I speak, Indians as they were, would not for an almost inaccessible country care to leave their homes until it was made too hot for them. If this conjecture be right, the occupation of Chota Nagpore by the Routias and the Hindus may be supposed to have commenced within 500 years. It must further be conceded that the colonists could attack the non-Aryan communes only very slowly and by degrees, since they could not have been long in perceiving that the aborigines, though a simple, were yet a very excitable and dangerous people. Allowing all this, however, enough time seems to have elapsed for doing serious injury to the old village communities.

33. Great changes had doubtless taken place in some parts of the country both immediately before and immediately after the Kol insurrection of 1832. Much that took place before is well known, as inquiries had been instituted by the Government after that event. What took place after the insurrection may be ascertained by inquiries. When the British troops entered into Chota Nagpore from the north to quell the disturbances, the zemindars gave out that all the Kols would be cut off or blown away. Many simple people believed it, and thinking the Government was the friend of the Hindus, fled into the jungles. For a year or two lands in many a village were left fallow for want of cultivation. When the peace of the country was fully restored, the Bhuinhars gradually came back to their villages; some got back their lands on the old tenure, some on condition of paying quit-rents, some on condition of paying rents at full rates, while others were not allowed to have their lands at all.

34. We should note a change in the opposite direction which followed the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 in some villages of Lodhma, Sompûr, Belkadi, Doesa, and Busia—a change which did not escape the notice of Colonel (then Captain) Davies, who visited the scenes of disturbances in 1859. Then Christianity had been introduced at least in name, and a new spirit had been aroused among a considerable number of people. The Christian converts, or would-be converts, believed that the Government was *their* friend, and they banded together and forcibly took possession of lands which they rightly or wrongly believed to have been formerly their bhuinhari. In some villages such attacks were successfully repulsed by the zemindars, in others (perhaps not a very large number) the Bhuinhars got and maintained possession.

35. The above facts and conjectures, based upon inquiries, cannot, I humbly think, fail to cross the mind of any unprejudiced person who may carefully conduct inquiries in this country, and they may help us to understand aright the present condition of the tenures. It is said, and truly, that there is such an elasticity in the village communes of India, that they have outlived many a revolution. But this has been the case where disturbances have passed

over the communes, like waves; where a foreign and contrary element had been, as it were, infused into the system, and attacks had been made persistently for generations to sweep it away, it was impossible for it to remain intact.

36. I beg now to offer some remarks about the present condition of the

The present condition of the tenures and the tenure-holders.

(7) "Soupúr," means the golden country, as its synonym is "Kamaka-patta" (*vulgo*—Konkpat), from which latter our Mundas take their national by name, in order to be distinguished from the Khanghar Mundas, and Kherias.

(8) This name means paraphrastically "the place where the mother was delivered of the child," in allusion to the birth of Phani Mukut Rai, the founder of the Nagvansi family.

The tradition is, that after the birth of the child she performed the rite of *sati*.

tenures and of the tenure-holders. In pergunnah Lodhma we found 52 villages, of which the Bhuinhars were Mundas, six villages were found by Oraons, and there were three others of which the Bhuinhars were both Mundas and Oraons. Soupúr is essentially a Munda pergunnah (7) and about half-a-dozen villages only exist in it, of which the Bhuinhars

are Oraons. In Sutiambá (8) and Baragaian (the former noted in the Nagpore annals as the cradle of the present Nagvansi family) the Bhuinhars are of the Munda race. In Belkadi there is a sprinkling of Munda villages, the bulk being Oraon. In Udaipúr and the eastern portions of Khúkhra there are both Munda and Oraon villages, and some in which the Bhuinhars are both Mundas and Oraons. Though there are some very well-to-do Oraon villages, the Mundas may be said to predominate in Udaipúr and the eastern portion of Khúkhra. The condition of the Bhuinhars of both the races is the same, and the same description equally applies to both. The fact cannot be ignored that in the greater number of villages the Bhuinhars have been reduced almost to a state of serfdom. We may judge of the material condition of a Bhuinhar by the quantity of lands found belonging to him, although bhuinhari land alone may not be absolutely a safe criterion; for we know that bhuinhari lands have been mortgaged or given away in perpetual leases, and in cases where lands are the joint property of the khunt, and there is a large number of co-sharers, each member of the khunt can have but an inconsiderable quantity of land to hold; and besides, on the other hand, there are Bhuinhars who having only a little bhuinhari of their own, largely cultivate rajhus lands, and are prosperous in their way. Still the quantity of bhuinhari lands in a village is a fair criterion in the great majority of cases for judging the condition of the Bhuinhars. We found a single village (Dornia), in Pergunnah Soupúr, with more than 1,500 bigahs (495 acres) of bhuinhari lands. No such village exists in Lodhma. There are one village in Lodhma and four in Soupúr in which the bhuinhari exceeds 1,000 bigahs (320 acres), but is less than 1,500. Two villages in Lodhma and 23 in Soupúr have each from 500 bigahs (165 acres) bhuinhari, but less than 1,000. Eighteen villages in Lodhma and 142 in Soupúr have each more than 100 bigahs (33 acres), but less than 500. Thirty-four villages in Lodhma and 99 in Soupúr have each less than 100 bigahs of bhuinhari lands. Six villages of Lodhma and 22 of Soupúr contain each of them the pahnai lands only, and the pahnairy from $1\frac{1}{2}$ bigahs (0.495 acres) to 34 bigahs (11.220 acres).

37. It would have been exceedingly well if means existed for ascertaining the proportion of bhuinhari lands to the rajhus, or the proportion which each description of land bore to the bulk of the lands in the village. The absence of a village survey in Chota Nagpore leaves us in darkness as to the total areas of villages. By no summary inquiry can the proportions be even approximately ascertained. Where people speak of so many kharis of rajhus and so many kharis of bhuinhari, they speak of the wet or low-lying lands alone; and they have not the least idea of the total quantities of cultivated uplands which contribute no less to the material prosperity of the people. Besides, as the areas of kharis are unknown, it is impossible to make any deductions for any useful purposes as to proportions of different descriptions of lands to each other. The lands also of different classes demarcated by us are so various in quantities in different villages that no customary proportions may be said to exist. The proportions can only be vaguely described by the relative terms—large and small: in Nagpúr phraseology it is always called half—whether more or less than a moiety, "half." The lands settled by us in Udaipúr, Sutiambá, Baragaian, and the eastern portions of Khúkhra, are being

demarcated during the present season, and the areas cannot be calculated until the recess. It would be extremely hazardous to form even rough guesses about the proportions of lands in these parts of the country.

38. No better illustration of the fallacious nature of the reputed quantities of lands can be given than the lands in the village of Barum, situate about four miles eastward of Ranchee. The village belongs to Ratan Sahi Manki, a man who may be said to be every inch a Munda, and a fair representative of his ancestors. Under such auspices, the bhuinhari of a village cannot but be seen at its best, and the Bhuinhars must be prosperous. And we find that the head Bhuinhar of Barum, Malar Pahan, is a respectable and well-to-do man, who owns, according to his own account, three bharis (or 24 kharis) don, or low-lying lands, while it is stated that the Manki has three bharis rajhus. Neither the Manki nor the Pahan enlightens us as to the total quantity of uplands in the village, although 150 kats were claimed as bhuinhari. Upon close scrutiny again we find that the bhuinhari of the village is not 24 kharis, but more than 28 kharis, while we have no means of ascertaining the actual quantity of rajhus. Consequently the reputed half of the lands in Barum being bhuinhari, and the other half being rajhus, has no intelligible meaning.

39. No more instances need be cited. It may be broadly stated that the proportion of bhuinhari to rajhus vary from even less than the hundredth part of the cultivated lands to more than three-fourths. In some villages it may be correct to say that one-fourth of the lands is bhuinhari, in others one-third, one-half, two-thirds, or even so much as three-fourths. I have made rough calculations of the total lands in three villages (Baragaian, Lalgunj, and Nagri), which fall under the last description. Baragaian has a total area of somewhat more than 4,300 bigahs (1,419 acres), and the area of the bhuinhari in it is more than 3,200 bigahs (1,056 acres). Lalgunj has a total area of about 2,600 bigahs (858 acres), with more than 2,000 bigahs (660 acres) bhuinhari. Nagri has a total area of about 4,000 bigahs (1,320 acres), of which about 3,000 bigahs (990 acres) is bhuinhari.

40. I now beg to conclude this report with a brief description of the tenures under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act found by us.

1st.—The bhuinhari lands of the Munda, Pahan, and Mahto Khunts. These are subject to quit-rents only, or to certain services only, or to both.

The lands are absolutely hereditary property of the Bhuinhars, who have in many an instance exercised the right of transferring their property. Where the lands of a khunt are held jointly, or at least under the control of a single head Bhuinhar, such right of transfer cannot be exercised unless all the members of the khunt chose jointly to do so. We find instances of lands held by subordinate Bhuinhars who have left the country for good retained within the khunt, another member taking the place of the one who is absent. But this occurs where the Bhuinhars muster strong. In the majority of cases,

But of course the recognition of the proprietary right of the Bhuinhar in all lands registered as bhuinhars settles this question.

E. T. D.

fit. This is regarded as a right of transfer and of the by no means so clear as to

The only difficulty is that the shareholders of khunt often put forward one individual as their representative, and it will not do to give him authority to sell or alienate without the permission of, to others. Otherwise the Bhuinhar, having full proprietary right, can do what he pleases with his property.

E.T.D.

years ago been agreed to especially in lieu of the service of carrying the landlord's luggages while travelling.

2nd.—The bhuinhari bhútkhéta, which also is absolute property of the Bhuinhars, but unencumbered with any condition as regards the zemindars.

where the Bhuinhar leaves his village, the zemindar takes possession of his lands as rajhus, and does not allow a Bhuinhar about to leave his home to sell or mortgage his lands for his own benefit. However, the questions of the custom of succession among the Bhuinhars are rendered superfluous some equitable rulings by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore on these points. The tenures registered at so much public cost should be made as secure as possible, and the greatest obstacles should be placed by rules in the way of assessing them as rajhus. It would appear in several north-eastern villages that the Bhuinhars and the zemindars had anticipated the law of commutation of services into money-rent. Rents have

Colonel Dalton has ruled that such lands are like the dewattar or dharmottar lands of the Hindus, and cannot be alienated.

3rd.—The pahnai lands, which may be divided into the dalikatiri, the panibhara, and the bhútkhéta. (a)—The dalikatiri exists in every village; in some there are two separate dalikatiri fields, held by different Pahan, one of whom may be a Munda, and the other an Oraon. (b)—The panibhara (which includes also fields called mewgoi-pakowa, *i.e.*, fields held for the consideration of cooking fowls during ceremonies) exists almost wherever there is dalikatiri. (c)—The bhútkhéta is described in paragraph 22. These exist in some villages only. The zemindars have persuaded most Bhuinhars to believe that these pahnai lands had been created out of the rajhus. The opinion seems now to me to be manifestly wrong. It is true that the Pahan has no hereditary interest in such fields, but they must be in possession of the Pahan for the time being, and such Pahan must be a Bhuinhar. The pahnai lands should therefore be held to fall within the bhuinhari. It may be said that if *all* the Bhuinhars of a village embrace Christianity, the pahnai lands in it may properly belong to the church of which the Bhuinhars are members. Questions have arisen in the local courts as to right of property to the *sarna*.^{*} I think the remarks on the pahnai apply to the *sarna* also.

4th.—The gaoro or mardana bhútkhéta (such fields are rather rare) are held by ryots generally without payment of rent. These fields may originally have been the bhuinhari bhútkhéta of a Bhuinhar's family, and held by ryots on extinction of that family; hence the fields are sometimes called "lawaris" bhútkéta. They are called also "mardana," because females are not allowed to take part in the orgies held out of the produce of the bhútkéta.

5th.—The bhútkhéta, the mundai, and the matohai, all these may be classed together as service-tenures created out of the rajhus. In several villages these service-tenures have been given up by the holders thereof in order to be exempted from the services.

6th.—The manjheas, held either by the sub-proprietor or farmer of the village. In the north-eastern villages manjheas is understood to mean a small quantity of land (generally a khari, or about five acres) held by the manager of village. Southwards manjheas means the lands held by the sub-proprietors, or grantees, and there the quantity of manjheas is much grater. Both these sorts of lands fall within the scope of the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act, and when claimed and proved, have been admitted into our registers.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE STEAM BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS' ACT VI, B.C., OF 1864.

No. 194, dated the 5th July 1873.

From—H. A. CUCKERELL, Esq., President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, &c.,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my predecessor's letter to your address, No. 190, of the 18th December, I have the honor of submitting a special report from the Acting Engineer and Inspector of Boilers, recommending that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before native engine drivers are permitted to have charge of boilers and prime-movers in the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

2. Mr. Madge, from experience, states that in flour and soorkey mills worked by native proprietors, common coolies, entirely unacquainted with the working of the steam engine, are placed in charge of the machinery; that the mills are frequently kept working day and night without a change of men; and that the practice of working mills at night is greatly on the increase.

3. It appears to me that our supervision over steam boilers in the town and suburbs cannot be considered complete and effectual unless we take measures to ensure that the working of the machinery is placed in the hands of competent persons.

4. Under the terms of the present Act VI (B. C.) of 1864 it appears to me doubtful whether any rules on the subject can be passed. I would there-

fore beg leave to suggest that when the Legislative Council for Bengal reassembles, a bill should be introduced amending Act VI, and giving to the Lieutenant-Governor authority to issue such rules as he may think necessary, to provide for the competency of natives and others placed in charge of boilers and prime-movers.

5. Certificates might, I would suggest, be granted either by a committee composed of engineers meeting, say, every quarter; or specially selected officers, such as the Mint-Master, the Railway Locomotive Superintendents, the Justices' Engineers, might be authorized to grant certificates of competency.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th April 1873.

From—H. J. MADGE, Esq., Officiating Engineer and Inspector of Steam Boilers,

To—The President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, &c.

WITH reference to the suggestion made by Mr. Walker, who was lately the Engineer and Inspector, that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before persons are allowed to have charge of boilers, I have the honor to make the following observations on the subject.

Several of the flour and soorkey mills in the vicinity of Calcutta have very inefficient men in charge of boilers. In the course of my visits for the purposes of conducting ordinary surveys, described in paragraph 5 of Lord H. Ulick Browne's letter, No. 190, dated the 18th December 1872, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, I have been very much surprised at the class of men who are usually placed in charge of the machinery. They are, as a rule, totally unacquainted with the working of a steam engine, and are simply entertained on the ground of economy. In many instances I have found them to be common coolies, and in some cases where there are a number of flour and soorkey mills muddled together, the services of a native mistry, who has some little experience in repairing machinery, are entertained; but his supervision over the firemen is simply nothing, as the firemen are left in independent charge of the boilers; the native mistry's services being called into requisition only when repairs are required to be executed.

An objectionable practice exists of working flour mills throughout the night; and this I consider dangerous. I have found the room in which the machinery is placed often very indifferently lighted, and noticed that the same man who has had charge of the boiler during the day, was also in charge during the night, assisted only by a cooly, who is likewise expected to attend to other duties connected with the manufacture of flour. Under such an arrangement accidents are likely to occur, and the practice of working flour mills at night, I might observe, is greatly on the increase.

I desire it to be understood that these remarks only apply to mills worked by native proprietors, of which there are about thirty in number.

Under these circumstances, I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of adopting the proposal made by Mr. Walker, of having some system of examination for the grant of certificates before any one is placed in charge of a boiler.

• Dated 18th July 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

READ a letter No. 194 of the 5th instant, with its enclosures, from the President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, bringing to notice the fact that in a large number of mills in and about Calcutta very inefficient men are found to be in charge of the boilers, and suggesting that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before any persons are permitted to have charge of boilers and prime-movers, and that the law should be amended with this view.

Ordered that the above correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that some of the leading bodies and individual proprietors in Calcutta, and of the principal officers at the Presidency, be invited to express their opinion on the proposals submitted.

OPENING OF A NATIVE SURGICAL WARD IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

No. 2982, dated Calcutta, the 4th August 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Police.

I AM directed to forward for your information a copy of the proceedings of this Government noted on the margin, from which it will be seen that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the opening out of a new ward, to be called the "Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward", in a separate demi-upper-roomed building in the compound of the Presidency General Hospital for the treatment of Native Surgical cases.

2. I am to request that the police around Bhowanipore, Kidderpore and the neighbourhood may be directed to take all accident and other cases that come into their hands from that quarter, and require surgical treatment, to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward instead of to the Medical College Hospital, as heretofore. The new ward, His Honor understands, is ready for the reception of patients.

No. 1346, dated Calcutta, the 4th April 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has now before him a proposal to open a native surgical ward and an out-door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital. Looking to the number of charitable hospitals and dispensaries at present in the neighbourhood of the General Hospital, at which natives are received either as in-door or out-door patients, His Honor is doubtful whether the proposed new departments are absolutely needed. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced, however, that natives would much more readily go to large institutions for advice and treatment than to small ones presided over by Sub-Assistant Surgeons; and bearing in mind the correspondence that has recently taken place, ending with this office letter No. 4114, dated the 16th September 1872, on the subject of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, which institution, it may be said, has proved a comparative failure, and has cost much in establishment alone since it came into existence, it has occurred to His Honor that the members of the committee of the above hospital, and the Suburban Municipality, would probably be glad to endow as it were the native ward and out-door dispensary which it is proposed to open in the General Hospital, in preference to keeping up the present abortive institution on the Peepulputtee road.

2. The establishment necessary, and the cost of the two new departments which it is proposed to open in the General Hospital, are given on the margin, from which it will be seen that the measure, if carried out, will involve an expenditure of Rs. 221 per mensem. A separate demi-upper-roomed building in the compound of the General Hospital, well raised on arches and thoroughly ventilated, capable of holding 15 beds, and in every

respect well adapted for the purpose, will be set apart for the native surgical cases, while the out-patient department will be accommodated on the ground floor of the central building in the General Hospital compound. The surgical department will be under the Surgeon Superintendent and the 1st and 2nd Assistant Surgeons, and the out-door dispensary will be placed in charge of the apothecary, (who has had considerable experience under Doctors Brougham and Ewart, and in regimental employ,) with this reservation that all important cases will be kept daily to be prescribed for by the Assistant Surgeon on duty.

For Out-door Dispensary.

1 Assistant Apothecary (2nd class) ...	Rs.	A.	P.
	75	0	0

For Native Surgical Ward.

1 Assistant Apothecary (1st class) ...	100	0	0
6 Ward coolies, @ Rs. 5 each ...	30	0	0
1 Hindu cook ...	6	0	0
2 Mohiturs, @ Rs. 5 each ...	10	0	0
Total ...	221	0	0

3. From all that can be gathered in this office, it appears that the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital receives from Government the salary of the medical officer in charge (Rs. 150 × 20 per mensem as conveyance allowance) and a money grant of Rs. 100 a month to cover house-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. The Suburban Municipality and the public contribute a further sum of Rs. 150 a month towards its support, and it realizes besides

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Surplus of Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Memorial Fund ...	5,500	0	0
Subscriptions from various sources ...	6,003	0	8
Total ...	11,503	0	8

Rs. 40 a month as interest on invested funds* (Rs. 11,503-0-8 raised for the improvement of the institution). Its income may thus be said to amount to Rs. 460 per mensem, while its expenses according to the last accounts, are, it is believed, upwards of Rs. 400 a month.

4. I am to request you will be so good as to lay this proposal before the members of the committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality, and beg them to favor the Lieutenant-Governor, through you, with an early expression of their views on the subject.

No. 25J.M., dated Calcutta, the 9th June 1873.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to Government letter No. 1346 of April 4th 1873, regarding the proposal to open a native surgical ward and out-door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a letter No. 212 of 31st May 1873, from the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, communicating the views of the members of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee and of the Suburban Municipality as to the removal of the hospital to the compound of the General Hospital.

2. It will be seen that the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee are willing to assist in regard to the maintenance of a surgical ward at the General Hospital, but are unwilling to transfer their dispensary treatment there. Instead of this they propose, if Government should accede to their views generally, to close the Sumbhoo Nath Hospital and transfer the dispensary business to Bhowanipore. The Municipal Commissioners are willing to continue their contribution of Rs. 100 to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, even if it be entirely transferred to the General Hospital.

3. It seems to me that the views of the Hospital Committee are sound. It is desirable that the treatment of surgical cases should be in the best hands procurable within a reasonable distance, and in such cases patients would not think anything of going a little further. But as regards ordinary dispensary treatment, the great point is that the dispensary should be as near the people as possible, and I think that few would go to the General Hospital for that purpose.

4. In connection with the subject of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, I submit with reference to Government letter No. 3833 of 28th August 1872, a copy of a letter No. 214, dated 2nd June 1873, from the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, regarding the amount of support the institution receives from the public. As the proposal of Government and of the Hospital Committee, referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this letter, affects the continued existence of the institution as a hospital, no remarks seem to be called for at present on the Magistrate's letter.

No. 212, dated Alipore, the 31st May 1873.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, and Chairman to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, Bhowanipore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Calcutta.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 27JM, dated the 15th April last, I have the honor to report that I laid the proposal of Government for the removal of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital to the compound of the General Hospital both before the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee and the Suburban Municipality, and beg now to inform you of the decision at which they have arrived. The Hospital Committee are not without doubt as to the success of the surgical ward which it is proposed to open in connection with the General Hospital, mainly on the ground of its distance from the places where the bulk of the people who might be expected to use it reside.

2. It is believed that the removal of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital to Peepulputtee road has affected its usefulness and popularity, and the measure now proposed may, if carried out, still further interfere with the charitable objects of the institution.

3. At the same time the Committee are of opinion that the cost of maintaining the in-door branch of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it, and that it is desirable that some arrangements should be made to reduce the expenditure without depriving the sick-poor of the advantages afforded to them by the present institution. Under these circumstances the Committee have recorded the following resolution with reference to the proposals of Government :—

1st.—“ That the Committee do make over to Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,000 and half of the present subscription of the Municipality, Rs. 50, towards the support of a surgical ward to be established at the General Hospital and called “ the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward”, upon condition of the Government providing the Committee with a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the dispensary at a salary of not less than Rs. 150 a month, and Europe medicines free of cost.”

2nd.—“ That on this arrangement being effected, the present hospital be closed and the dispensary be removed to the southern part of Bhowanipore, as soon as the lease of the present house expires.”

4. The Suburban Municipality have concurred with the Committee, and have consented to continue their present subscription of Rs. 100 a month. I trust, therefore, that the offer now made will be approved of by Government. It will perhaps be better that I should here state that the effect of the Committee's proposal will be to make over towards the support of the surgical ward not only the interest of the Rs. 6,000 above referred to, together with half of the municipal subscriptions, but also the Rs. 100 now paid by Government as a money grant to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital. With the remainder of their income they will maintain an out-door dispensary at Bhowanipore.

No. 214, dated Alipore, the 2nd June 1873.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, and Chairman to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary, Bhowanipore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

With reference to your memorandum No. 53J M., dated the 12th September last, calling for a report as to the amount of support the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital receives from the local public, I have the honor to state that the Committee have at present failed to secure additional subscriptions towards the maintenance of the institution.

2. The hospital is not conveniently situated with regard to the bulk of the population, and this is urged by several persons as a reason for their not subscribing towards its support. Before, however, the lease of the present house expires, the Committee are not in a position to remove the hospital to a more favorable locality. I have reason to believe that the subscription list would be increased if the institution could be removed to a spot more accessible to the people residing in different parts of Bhowanipore.

3. The Committee have lately invested Rs. 2,140 in Government securities, and have now a monthly income of Rs. 62 from interest on funds invested, and this, with the receipts from private subscriptions, exceed Rs. 100 a month. The Suburban Municipality also contributes, Rs. 100 a month towards the maintenance of the hospital. I hope, therefore, the Government will continue its money subscription of Rs. 100 a month, which, if the arrangements proposed in my letter No. 212, dated 31st May 1873, be approved, will be applied towards the support of the surgical ward to be opened in connection with the General Hospital.

No. 2407, dated Calcutta, the 5th July 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 25J.M., dated the 9th June 1873, with its enclosures, communicating the views of the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality, with reference to the proposal contained in this office letter No. 1346, dated the 4th April last, to do away with the above institution and to apply the funds appertaining to it in opening out a Native Surgical ward and an out-door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital.

2. The papers submitted go to show that the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital are not in favor of altogether abolishing that institution. They are desirous of keeping up its out-door branch only, and of ultimately removing that branch, on the expiration of the lease of the building on the Peepulputtee Road in which the hospital is at present located, to the southern part of Bhowanipore, where it is believed it would prove more useful to the native community, for whose benefit the hospital was originally established, than where it is now situated.

3. As regards the in-door branch of the hospital, the Committee are of opinion that the cost of maintaining it is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it. They are willing, therefore, to close it altogether, and to make over to Government, towards the maintenance of the Native Surgical ward which it is proposed to open out in connection with the Presidency General Hospital, securities to the nominal value of Rs. 6,000, and Rs. 50 monthly, being half of the present subscription of the Suburban Municipality towards the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, as also to give up the Rs. 100 per mensem which the Government now contribute towards that institution, on condition that the Government will continue to allow them a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150 a month, as at present, for their out-door dispensary, and Europe medicines free of cost. With the balance of the hospital funds and subscriptions they purpose maintaining the out-door dispensary. The Suburban Municipality concur in the above proposals, and express their willingness to continue their present contribution of Rs. 100 a month, even if the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital were to be entirely transferred to the General Hospital.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the above proposals, and desires to thank the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality for the very ready manner in which they have come forward to meet the wishes of Government in the matter. It must be clearly understood, however, that besides the salary of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon (Rs. 150) and Europe medicines free of cost, the Government will give nothing further towards the out-door dispensary which the committee are desirous of maintaining at Bhowanipore.

5. The Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, will be addressed on the subject and requested to place himself in communication with you, and to make the necessary arrangements in the matter in view to opening out the Native Surgical ward in the General Hospital.

6. The new ward will be called the "Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward," in token of the liberal and substantial aid it has received from the funds of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	... Aug. 5th*	6.63	.....	Prospects of amun improved by recent rains.	Fever same as before.
	2 Bancoorah	.. " 2nd	4.96	A steady 10 hours fall of rain on the 22nd July. Showery during the rest of the week.	All going on well	... Some fresh cases of cholera are still reported.
	3 Beerbhoom	... " 2nd	5.60	Rain general except in a small tract to the south.	Prospects good in the centre and west of the district. The rain of last week has visited the east also, and planting out of paddy is going on. Both the Adjae and More rivers have been in flood, and some little damage is reported.	Public health on the whole good.
	4 Midnapore	... " 2nd	3.20	Rainy	... The district is now suffering rather from excess than deficient rainfall. The crops are doing very well, but the rivers are more or less in floods, and the water is flowing through the breaches in the Cossye caused by the late inundation. Roads have also been breached in many places in the east of the district.	
	5 Hooghly	.. " 2nd	6.85	Heavy rain on Monday. Occasional showers since then.	The amun crop, owing to the heavy rain, is progressing most satisfactorily; what is left of the aus is also doing well. Jute prospects satisfactory.	
	Howrah	.. " 2nd	8.29	Rain during the first three days throughout the district. Weather cool.	The late heavy rain has done good to both aus and amun rice crops. Sugarcane has much improved. Prospects of jute much the same as before.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	... " 5th	7.76	Warm and showery, with occasional heavy rain.	The heavy fall of rain during the week has done much good to crops which promise well; transplantation of amun going on throughout the district.	Public health good. Some fever in Bakbhirah and Barripore, but not more than is usually the case at this time of the year.
	7 Nuddea	... " 2nd	10.92	Heavy and continuous rain throughout the district.	The prospects of the rice crops are improved. The indigo crop will probably be a failure.	Public health good.
	8 Jessore	... " 2nd	4.82	Cloudy and rainy. A good deal of rain in the last two or three days of the week.	Crops all coming on well, and have much benefitted by the rains. More rain is said to be still wanted in Jenidah sub-division.	
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad	... " 2nd	3.99	Rain on every day of the week, and the weather is much cooler. The rains have thoroughly set in.	The rain has done much good, but the general outturn of the aus crop will be poor. Indigo manufacturing continues, the yield will be below the average in most parts. Amun has been sown, and in some places is being transplanted.	
	10 Dinagepore	... " 2nd	1.77	Damp and showery, but no continuous fall of rain.	The bhadoi rice and jute crops have suffered everywhere for want of rain, and there has not been enough yet to enable the people to get on with planting out of amun rice.	
	11 Maldah	... " 2nd	2.99	First four days rainy and cloudy; the last three days warm and dry.	Seasonable rain has fallen and benefitted the bhadoi and amun paddy which, however, besides being backward, are not likely to be full crops.	

* Telegram of the 5th August received on the same day.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	13 Rajshahye	Aug. 2nd	3.47	There has been some rain throughout the district during the week.	The prospects of the amun and aus dhan crops have much improved owing to the rain that has lately fallen; more rain is still needed. The aus is being reaped in some parts of the Nattore sub-division. Mulberry, sugarcane, archor, and jute, are also in good condition.	A few cases of small-pox have been reported from the Nattore station.
	13 Rungpore	" 2nd	1.11	Hot and cloudy	More rain very much wanted.	
	14 Bograh	" 2nd	2.16	More rain has fallen this week, but much more is required.	The cutting of the aus crop continues, but the yield is not good owing to the want of rain. More rain has fallen in parts of the district, and it has helped the transplanting of the amun paddy. Jute is being cut.	
	15 Pubna	" 2nd	10.50	Weather cool, with heavy showers of rain throughout the week.	The prospect of aus dhan is not favorable; of amun dhan fair. The rain has done great good to the crops.	
COCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	" 2nd	4.16	A good deal of rain, but still not enough for the time of the year. High wind during the last few days.	Hill crops progressing favorably on the whole. Terai crops have not suffered materially from want of rain, and no fears for the present are entertained, but more rain is still needed.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 2nd	2.54	Cloudy, showery, and close.	Good, but more rain is now wanted.	
	Cooch Behar	" 2nd	1.91	Cloudy at the beginning and hot and sunny at the end of the week.	Good. The late kinds of aus dhan are up to the average. Planting out of amun dhan is going on, but there has not been sufficient rain to admit of planting out on high lands. Jute promises well.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 5th*	2.35	Weather.—First three days heavy rain, last four days fair.	Prospects of crops good. Rivers still low.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 2nd	3.90	Cloudy and rainy in the beginning of the week.	Crops doing well. The rivers are rising steadily, but slowly. Much of the aus dhan has suffered considerably.	
	20 Backergunge	" 2nd	7.06	Very rainy; strong winds from the south.	The rain has done much good, and the transplantation of the amun crops is progressing favorably.	
	21 Mymensing	" 2nd	3.76	Moderate rain at sudder station, but plentiful in other parts.	The aus crop is not a very good one, but the amun promises well. River still extremely low.	
	22 Sylhet	July 26th	5.91	There has been more rain in this week. Cool.	The aus has not yielded so good a crop as was expected, owing to the unusually dry weather at this season. If the rains continue, the amun crop will be saved.	
	23 Cachar	" 26th	6.40	Cloudy, with rain	Prospects better. A good deal of salee dhan planted out during the week.	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	24 Chittagong	" 26th	2.19	Hot and cloudy the first part of the week, with frequent showers the last two days.	Crops reported healthy from Cox's Bazar. Dhan in some central parts of the district has been attacked by beetles. The rain will help on transplanting.	
	25 Noakhally	" 26th	2.51	Stormy and rainy	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	Aug. 2nd	4.3	A good deal of rain has fallen, but not of a sufficiently heavy character.	Prospects certainly a little better, though heavy rain is wanted and soon, especially in the north. Rain has fallen heavily in the south-east apparently, as the insects (Leda-poka) complained of last week are disappearing.	

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIV.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	July 26th	2.58	Rains have set in fairly. Steady drenching showers for the last three days. Foggy and cool.	Paddy coming into ear. More rain wanted still.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	.. 26th	1.90	Light rain throughout the week. Cloudy and very warm.	More rain wanted to bring up the crops.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	.. Aug. 5th*	5.03	Weather sultry. Heavy rain at the beginning of the week.	Bhadoi crops nearly entirely destroyed by excess of floods, and rice crops said to be damaged, but at present it is impossible to ascertain the extent.	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox throughout the district.
	29 Gya	.. 2nd	13.77	Unprecedentedly wet	Bhadoi crop greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed. Paddy not much injured.	
	30 Shahabad	.. 2nd	6.48	Seasonable	Prospects of crops generally good, but in Sasseram first sowings of indigo a failure, and bhadoi much injured by rain. Floods have been heavy, that from the Sone unusually so.	Cholera still hanging about the outlying villages; some overflowed.
	31 Tirhoot	.. 2nd	4.99	Hot and cloudy; easterly wind prevailing. Two heavy showers of rain during the week in the north of the district.	In the east of the district dhan has not been planted out for want of rain. In the south the rain that has fallen has greatly benefited the indigo and other bhadoi crops. More rain is much wanted.	
	32 Sarun	.. 2nd	6.83	Cloudy; heavy rain at the beginning of the week. Prevailing wind east. Rain general throughout the district.	Crops are doing well. Manufacture of indigo going on. Paddy seedlings are being transplanted.	Cholera continues. Small-pox on the decrease.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Chumparun	.. 2nd	6.31	Sultry. Winds variable	Prospects of crops continue favorable. Rain has been of much benefit, especially at Bethiah.	
	34 Monghyr	.. 2nd	6.85	Seasonable	On highlands the prospects are very good. The genera crops on dearah lands have suffered to some extent. The rice is coming on very well. Sub-divisional reports favorable.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	.. 5th*	3.30	.....	Very favorable report from the south of all crops where there has been good rain, and transplanting is being carried on rapidly. Accounts from the north, Madhapoorah especially, are not so favorable, much more rain being wanted. Rivers being very high, railway between Bhaugulpore and Ghogu may be breached any time.	General health good.
	36 Purneah	.. 2nd	3.54	Rain plentiful in south of the district. More wanted in Arariah.	Transplanting of aughany going on briskly; prospects generally much improved.	
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	.. 2nd	8.87	Very good rain has fallen during the week.	All crops promise favorably. Transplanting of dhan seedlings actively progressing.	

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.		1873.				
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	... Aug. 5th*	3.10	Less rain at sub-divisions.	Early rice crops excellent. More rain needed for late rice crops.	
	39 Pooree	... July 26th	4.07	Close and cloudy, with good rainfall. Rainfall at Khoordha, 7.25.	Weeding and transplanting going on in sarad fields. Weeding is also going on in beali fields. Mandea (murwa) crop is being sown in almost all parts of the sudder sub-division. Khoordha.—State of paddy crops good; other crops, such as mandea, cotton, sugarcane, and arhar, are all good and promising.	
	40 Balasore	... Aug. 2nd	1.39	Frequent and copious rain in the north and centre; frequent but less copious in the south of the district.	Crops in general very flourishing, but fears are entertained lest those in the south should be injured for want of rain.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh	... „ 2nd	13.19	Weather cloudy, with heavy and continuous rain.	Mukai and murwa crops have suffered very much from the late heavy rains; the rice crop is, however, doing well.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
42	Lohardugga	... „ 2nd	5.19	Very rainy. Seasonable.	In Chota Nagpore transplanting is going on, and the reports of the crops from all quarters are very satisfactory. In Palamow everything is said to be progressing well.	
43	Singbhoom	... July 26th	3.86	Seasonable	... Favorable. Transplanting in course. The rain has enabled the ploughing up for the up-land crops.	Cholera bad in Dhulbhoom, Ghatsila, Baharagora, and Kokpara.
44	Maunbhoom	... Aug. 2nd	10.01	Very favorable	... Prospects of all crops good, but as a less breadth of high land has been cropped this year than generally on account of the lateness of the setting in of the rains, the crops from them will be short.	Cholera and small pox declining.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	... July 26th	1.49	Sunny and cloudy alternately. Rain scanty throughout the district	Reaping of assu dhan continues. Outturn good. Rain not yet sufficient for transplanting winter rice crops. Jute, cotton, and sugarcane, doing well.	
46	Kamroop	... Aug. 4th	1.64	Weather hot, with occasional showers.	Aus crop almost gathered. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable. Shalee dhan being transplanted.	Public health good
47	Durrung	... July 26th	5.70	Sultry; no breeze.	A very favorable time for dhan cultivation.	Fever and cattle disease prevalent. Cholera disappeared.
48	Nowgong	... „ 26th	8.99	Weather seasonable since the new moon, but rainfall to date behind that of last year. Rain wanted.	Cultivation of salee crop going on satisfactorily. Aus crop nearly all gathered in. Tea prospects good.	District now generally healthier than it has been of late. A few cases of cholera. Cattle murrain almost died out.
49	Sochaugor	... „ 26th	1.46	Fair, with occasional showers at night.	The sowings of dhan crop continue. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease still present.
50	Luckimpore	... „ 26th	4.61	Rather cloudy and still. Very heavy rain on Thursday night, preceded by thunder. North Luckimpore.—Weather very hot. Heavy showers of rain, sometimes accompanied by thunder, nearly every morning from about 6 to 8 A.M.	The cutting of aus dhan commenced. Transplanting of salee dhan going on. Crops now on the ground promising.	

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No.	District.	Date of return from each dis- trict.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
51	Naga Hills	July 19th	4.24	Seasonable throughout the district.	The rice crop in the hills looks well and healthy, and a fair outturn may be expected. Satisfactory reports of the crops in the plains.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	„ 26th	0.94	The weather has been variable and sultry, and want of rain still con- tinues.	Though the crops in many parts of the hills are not, for want of rain, as forward as they ought to be, yet at present prospects continue favorable.	
53	Garó Hills	„ 26th	6.97	Considerable fall of rain during the week; heavy showers morning and evening, with a fair amount of sunshine. Good weather for crops.	The prospects of the crops, continue good. The Garos are now cutting their dhan crop, which promises to be a very fair one.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 5th August 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from	Rain from	RAIN FROM 1ST		REMARKS.	
			13th to 19th July 1873.	20th to 26th July 1873.	JANUARY 1873.			
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan	Burdwan	4.63	1.74	28.08	20th July.	Not received 13th to 19th July.	
		Cutwa	3.03	0.33	18.20	ditto.		
		Culina	3.52	1.42	18.79	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood	3.16	1.79	24.83	ditto.		
	Hancoorah	Raneegunge	4.65	2.78	18.87	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	4.27	2.28	19.36	ditto.		
		Hancoorah	6.85	1.79	23.62	ditto.		
		Sooree	Not rec.	1.40	20.18	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Midnapore	6.31	1.30	31.20	ditto.		
		Tumlook	9.28	3.32	28.50	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	7.25	0.87	26.40	ditto.		
		Contal	7.95	2.28	22.57	ditto.		
	Hooghly	{	Dy. Collr.'s Office	8.60	3.08	26.75		ditto.
			Exc. Engr.'s Office	3.06	1.05	21.10		ditto.
{		Hooghly	6.19	1.39	23.19	ditto.		
		Serampore	4.74	1.66	22.62	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	6.20	1.50	21.53	ditto.	From 1st February.	
		Calcutta	5.11	1.46	19.82	ditto.		
		Alipore	3.72	1.73	20.16	ditto.		
		Alipore Jail	3.83	1.59	19.59	ditto.		
		Russcherhaut	2.35	1.79	21.44	ditto.		
		Harnet	2.30	Not rec.	13.51	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	4.84	1.50	27.61	ditto.		
		Barriore	5.45	3.91	27.06	ditto.		
		Satkharia	1.87	1.39	22.34	ditto.		
		Barackpore	6.00	2.73	21.66	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	4.05	0.00	17.86	ditto.		
		Kishninghur	2.39	0.06	19.05	ditto.		
		Bongone	1.57	1.61	18.19	ditto.		
		Meherpore	1.13	1.60	22.62	ditto.		
Choodanagah		2.17	0.75	18.57	ditto.			
Kooshtea		1.57	0.60	17.93	ditto.			
Ranaghat		1.94	0.58	14.78	ditto.			
Jessore		1.29	1.57	20.64	ditto.			
Nurrail		2.41	2.03	27.56	ditto.			
Khoodneah		2.60	1.39	30.34	ditto.			
RAJSHAHYE.	Jessore	Jessore	2.74	1.50	26.78	ditto.		
		Jenadah	1.31	1.13	26.63	ditto.		
		Bazirhaut	1.97	0.66	25.85	ditto.		
		Magoorah	2.98	0.57	12.51	ditto.		
		Berhampore	1.88	0.59	0.89	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut	3.14	1.10	11.08	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	6.51	0.54	17.16	ditto.		
		Junagore	1.66	0.96	13.96	ditto.		
		Azimungo	1.82	0.31	21.32	ditto.		
		Lalgolla	1.24	1.05	27.27	ditto.		
	Dinapore	Dinapore	1.79	0.07	10.41	ditto.		
		Maldah	2.66	0.28	14.69	ditto.		
		Rajshahye	1.65	0.62	10.03	ditto.		
		Nailoro	0.15	0.56	26.11	ditto.		
		Rungpore	0.41	3.09	26.65	ditto.		
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Bhowanungo	0.19	1.57	45.74	ditto.		
		Titalya	1.04	0.56	18.53	ditto.		
		Bogra	2.51	0.60	20.59	ditto.		
		Pubna	1.40	0.80	10.70	ditto.		
	Dinapore	Serajungo	Not rec.	Not rec.	30.40	30th June.		
		Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	44.58	26th July.		
		Julpigoree	0.72	2.61	53.58	ditto.		
		Fallacotta	0.69	2.94	71.39	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Bodah	0.73	1.33	42.43	ditto.		
		Cooch Behar	1.29	7.78	85.74	ditto.		
		Bhutan Doorga	2.17	Not rec.	92.62	19th July.		
		Buxa						
	DARJEELING.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca	1.36	1.87	32.91	20th July.	
			Moonshegunge	1.67	2.37	26.65	ditto.	
Manickgunge			3.08	0.65	33.93	ditto.		
Furreedpore			1.40	0.21	21.12	ditto.		
Backergunge		Furreedpore	1.86	0.50	24.22	ditto.		
		Goalundo	2.96	0.10	19.51	ditto.		
		Burriagui	3.35	1.53	27.01	ditto.		
		Perozepore	1.87	1.70	29.39	ditto.		
Mymensing		Madaripore	2.24	0.88	29.78	ditto.		
		Patoakhally	4.61	2.86	46.62	ditto.		
		Dowlat Khan	3.33	3.25	37.92	ditto.		
		Mymensing	Nil	2.74	37.80	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.		Sylhet	Jamsilpore	1.67	4.51	27.69	ditto.	
			Atteah	4.84	1.77	23.04	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge		2.10	3.53	36.61	ditto.		
	Sylhet		4.80	0.12	74.41	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar	3.30	6.93	63.43	ditto.		
		Hylakandy	3.00	Not rec.	48.58	19th July.		
		Koyah	1.84	4.23	42.22	20th July.		
		Chittagong	2.40	2.60	38.00	ditto.		
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2.54	2.46	40.86	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar	14.29	3.60	87.77	ditto.		
		Noakhally	3.26	4.02	58.00	ditto.		
		Comillah	1.75	1.41	57.21	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Brannanbariah	1.23	1.13	37.34	ditto.		
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2.23	2.78	32.61	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	0.58	1.00	29.00	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah						

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 13th to 19th July 1873.	Rain from 20th to 26th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
			Inches.	Inches.		1873.		
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	3.25	0.47	10.98	26th July.		
		Behar	1.60	1.81	8.47	ditto.		
		Barh	3.94	0.44	11.76	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore... { Jail	3.20	4.30	16.36	ditto.		
		{ Cantonment	3.70	4.30	13.75	ditto.		
		Gya	3.71	0.09	8.05	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Nowadah	0.22	Not rec.	15.01	10th July.		
		Arungabad	5.97	ditto	13.40	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	5.04	0.81	10.95	26th July.		
	Tirhoot	Sasaram	3.23	1.75	17.33	ditto.		
Buxar		4.75	3.06	17.99	ditto.			
Bhuboah		1.55	1.80	8.18	ditto.			
Sarun	Mozafferpore	5.00	Not rec.	17.75	19th July.			
	Durbhanga	2.22	1.09	14.11	26th July.			
	Hajepore	0.78	1.38	12.59	ditto.			
Chumparun	Mudhubani	5.27	1.51	15.62	ditto.			
	Seetamaroo	1.74	1.80	10.39	ditto.			
	Tajpore	1.00	0.40	18.80	ditto.			
Monghyr	Chuprah	1.27	1.10	16.05	26th July.			
	Sewan	3.97	1.27	16.15	ditto.			
	Moteehari	2.56	3.22	14.16	ditto.			
Bhaugulpore	Bettiah	1.00	2.40	22.42	ditto.			
	Monghyr	1.10	0.50	21.12	ditto.			
	Begoeserai	1.92	3.33	12.35	ditto.			
Purneah	Jamooie	4.55	1.03	10.95	ditto.			
	Bhaugulpore	8.77	1.79	19.91	ditto.			
	Sooool	3.28	2.53	14.24	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Mudheypoorah	1.42	1.17	11.11	ditto.			
	Ranka	1.40	0.90	15.64	ditto.			
	Samborsah	4.23	2.79	19.11	ditto.			
Cuttack	Purneah	1.28	0.02	10.25	ditto.			
	Kishengunge	1.90	1.37	18.97	ditto.			
	Arrarwah	0.48	4.30	24.30	ditto.			
Balasore	Deoghur	0.32	1.10	17.56	ditto.			
	Jamtara	2.52	4.03	20.70	ditto.			
	Rajmahal	3.20	Not rec.	8.27	19th July.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July		
Cuttack Tributary	Pakour	3.50	0.10	11.08	26th July.			
	Nya-Doomka	1.57	1.48	7.80	ditto.			
	Godda	4.43	3.17	21.29	ditto.			
			2.60	0.20	12.03	ditto.		
ORISSA.								
Cuttack	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	1.40	2.10	14.00	ditto.		
		{ Hospital	1.41	2.44	16.52	ditto.		
		Jajipore	0.45	2.06	18.00	ditto.		
	Pooree	Kendrapara	2.16	1.80	23.20	ditto.		
		Jugutinsapore	1.07	3.23	15.27	ditto.		
		False Point	2.70	2.80	17.75	ditto.		
	Balasore	Pooree	3.34	4.07	16.48	ditto.		
		Khurda	2.50	7.24	21.05	ditto.		
		Balasore	3.34	4.09	21.86	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary	Bhuddruck	0.86	2.51	12.57	ditto.		
Jellapore		7.83	2.13	21.78	ditto.			
Sorah		1.07	2.76	12.01	ditto.	From 1st April.		
Mehala	Chandbally	1.59	1.62	11.34	ditto.	ditto.		
Sambalpoore			Not rec.	Not rec.	11.60	12th July.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh	{ Jail	8.44	0.93	17.97	26th July.		
		{ Dispensary	7.02	0.50	16.41	ditto.		
		Pachumbah	10.57	0.88	22.03	ditto.		
Loharduggah	Ranchee	0.72	1.93	16.72	ditto.			
	Palanow	3.19	1.65	17.18	ditto.			
	Chyebassa	3.56	2.13	18.12	ditto.			
Maunbhoom	Puruba	8.20	1.49	20.08	ditto.			
	Gobindpore	0.90	1.80	20.97	ditto.			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Goalparah	Goalparah	Goalparah	1.26	1.09	47.87	ditto.		
		Dhoobree	0.55	4.20	61.97	ditto.		
		Gowhatti	0.15	2.11	35.18	ditto.		
Kamroop	Burpettah	0.87	5.06	48.71	ditto.			
	Tezpor	1.17	Not rec.	42.37	19th July.			
	Munieldye	0.23	ditto	41.86	ditto.			
Nowkong	Nowkong	1.08	0.43	46.34	20th July.			
	Seesaugor	1.93	Not rec.	40.79	19th July.			
	Golaghat	1.17	ditto	40.80	ditto.			
Seesaugor	Jorehaut	3.30	ditto	35.19	ditto.			
	Nazcerah	2.13	ditto	49.80	ditto.			
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	5.22	ditto	57.89	ditto.		
North Luckimpore		5.04	ditto	61.38	ditto.			
Suddya		0.43	ditto	46.31	ditto.			
Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	19.94	5th July.			
	Shillong	0.66	1.37	32.35	26th July.			
	Jaowai	0.54	2.86	60.00	ditto.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Cherrapunjee	4.04	17.40	178.04	ditto.			
	Tura	1.17	0.97	58.18	ditto.			
	Garo Hills	Benares Akyah	1.00 1/2	1.11	4.13	ditto.		
			12.70	4.40	93.70	ditto		

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th July to 2nd August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July											
	27th	10	29.501	29.519	82.5	81.3	96	S S W	...	2.05	.....	o
	16		29.434	29.452	81.0	81.0	87	S by W	...	...	.....	o
	28th	10	29.549	29.567	83.0	80.7	90	S W	...	...	.....	o
	16		29.475	29.493	81.0	80.0	95	S S W	...	...	.....	o, r
	29th	10	29.509	29.517	83.4	81.0	91	S S W	...	3.66	S	scuds.
	16		29.509	29.527	85.0	80.5	81	S W	...	0.08	.....	o
	30th	10	29.616	29.634	87.5	82.0	78	W S W	...	0.27	C	scuds.
	16		29.538	29.556	87.3	82.0	79	S S W	...	...	.....	o
	31st	10	29.589	29.607	82.4	79.5	87	S W	...	...	.....	o
	Aug.	16	29.500	29.518	85.1	80.5	81	S S W	...	...	.....	o
	1st	10	29.604	29.622	83.4	81.0	89	E S E	...	0.47	.....	o
	16		29.535	29.553	83.0	80.0	87	S S E	...	0.27	S	...
	2nd	10	29.685	29.703	85.5	81.0	81	S E	...	...	.....	o
	16		29.593	29.611	83.8	81.0	90	S E	...	0.08	K	...
SANDWICH ISLAND.	July											
	27th	10	29.531	29.537	83	80	97	S W	26.1	...	N	d.o.n. scuds.
	16		29.441	29.450	87	82	79	S W	23.5	...	N	o, scuds.
	28th	10	29.507	29.573	84	81	79	S W	28.6	...	N	o
	16		29.525	29.531	81	81	87	S W	22.3	0.10	N	d, o
	29th	10	29.635	29.641	84	80	83	S W	23.7	0.60	N	d, o
	16		29.500	29.566	84	79	79	S W	24.0	0.10	N	o, p
	30th	10	29.649	29.655	88	84	83	S S W	17.0	...	N	b, scuds.
	16		29.562	29.569	89	84	80	S W	20.3	...	KS	o, u
	31st	10	29.605	29.611	86	80	75	W	19.6	...	N	o, r
	Aug.	16	29.525	29.531	92	80	91	W S W	9.0	0.10	N	o, p
	1st	10	29.615	29.621	80	80	100	N E	0.1	1.30	N	o, r. calm.
	16		29.543	29.540	83	80	87	E S E	1.6	0.10	N	r, scuds.
	2nd	10	29.681	29.687	86	81	79	S E	11.0	0.10	KS	b, p
	16		29.587	29.593	88	81	73	S E	11.5	...	N	b, v. scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	July											
	27th	10	29.557	29.640	83	79	83	S E	5.7	0.10	KS	p, g
	16		29.407	29.560	80	79	87	S S W	12.3	0.20	KS	p, u
	28th	10	29.502	29.555	80	78	91	S	6.8	0.30	KS	p, g
	16		29.519	29.612	82	78	82	S W	17.3	0.00	KS	p, g, g
	29th	10	29.641	29.736	83	80	87	S	7.5	2.50	KS	p, g
	16		29.541	29.674	80	78	91	S W	8.1	...	KS	u, g
	30th	10	29.601	29.754	79	78	95	S E	6.0	0.01	N	r, o, g
	16		29.574	29.667	79	78	95	E S E	6.1	1.00	N	r, g
	31st	10	29.590	29.690	77	77	100	N E	5.1	6.00	N	r, o, g
	Aug.	16	29.527	29.621	77	76	85	S	5.8	1.10	N	r, u, g
	1st	10	29.089	29.754	82	78	82	E S E	4.5	...	CK, KS	u
	16		29.557	29.640	83	80	87	S S E	5.4	0.40	KS	u
	2nd	10	29.685	29.787	84	79	79	E N E	3.1	...	CK	b
	16		29.598	29.601	81	79	91	N E	3.3	0.30	N	d, u
MADRAS.	July											
	28th	10	29.794	29.828	91	75	44	W	8	...	.....	b, cloudy.
	16		29.688	29.718	87	78	65	S E by E	10	...	.....	o
	27th	10	29.761	29.791	91	76	47	W S W	9	...	.....	o
	16		29.648	29.672	87	78	65	S E by E	10	...	.....	o
	28th	10	29.745	29.815	84	76	55	S W by W	10	...	.....	o
	16		29.682	29.712	87	80	72	S E by S	11	...	.....	o
	29th	10	29.843	29.973	88	75	62	S W by W	12	...	.....	o
	16		29.729	29.759	87	77	61	S E by S	11	...	.....	o
	30th	10	29.869	29.890	90	75	47	W by N	12	...	.....	m
	16		29.745	29.775	90	76	50	N W by N	8	...	.....	cloudy.
	31st	10	29.826	29.856	90	75	47	W	10	...	.....	cloudy.
	Aug.	16	29.671	29.701	90	76	50	E N E	7	...	.....	cloudy.
	1st	10	29.770	29.800	85	73	64	W by S	10	...	.....	cloudy.
	16		29.665	29.695	91	75	44	W S W	6	...	.....	o
CUTTACK.	July											
	27th	10	29.500	29.582	84	79	79	S W	3.6	0.90	KS, C	r
	16		29.425	29.507	80	79	72	W	3.7	...	CK, N, C	o, p
	28th	10	29.545	29.627	88	79	95	W S W	2.4	...	CK, N, C	o, p
	16		29.500	29.583	79	77	90	W S W	6.5	0.60	N	o
	29th	10	29.592	29.674	83	79	83	S W	1.9	...	KS, N, C	o
	16		29.540	29.623	80	78	91	S S W	3.5	0.20	K, N, C	o
	30th	10	29.613	29.694	85	80	79	W S W	1.5	0.30	CK, N, C	o
	16		29.520	29.602	85	79	75	W S W	1.8	...	N, C	o
	31st	10	29.559	29.641	85	78	71	W S W	2.2	...	CK, KS, C	o
	Aug.	16	29.415	29.527	89	80	66	W	3.2	...	CK, N, C	o
	1st	10	29.545	29.627	83	77	75	W N W	1.4	...	KS, N, C	o
	16		29.447	29.529	86	79	72	W S W	2.5	...	CK, N, C	o
	2nd	10	29.582	29.644	84	80	83	N N E	2.6	0.10	CK, N, C	o
	16		29.457	29.530	87	81	75	E N E	4.3	0.20	C, K, N	p
ARAB.	July											
	27th	10	29.600	29.688	78	73	100	S W	1.8	3.20	.....	r
	16		29.570	29.592	81	79	91	S	0.8	...	.....	o, p
	28th	10	29.718	29.740	79	76	100	N	1.3	7.50	.....	r
	16		29.638	29.660	73	77	95	N E	0.5	1.80	.....	r
	29th	10	29.737	29.759	82	81	95	S S W	0.8	2.10	.....	d
	16		29.687	29.700	82	81	95	S S W	1.3	0.40	.....	d
	30th	10	29.758	29.780	77	77	100	N N W	0.5	5.80	.....	r, t
	16		29.688	29.710	78	78	100	S S E	0.2	1.10	.....	r
	31st	10	29.711	29.733	78	77	100	S	0.6	3.80	.....	d
	Aug.	16	29.620	29.648	78	77	95	S W	1.6	2.30	.....	g
	1st	10	29.731	29.753	77	76	95	S	0.2	1.60	.....	r
	16		29.628	29.649	83	79	83	S S E	2.1	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	29.747	29.760	82	78	82	S	0.5	...	.....	b, g
	16		29.645	29.664	85	80	79	S S E	2.0	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd August 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st July 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Run.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			in	Miles	In.		
July	22nd	29.408	92.0	81.0	137.0	85.6	82.0	79.5	0.83	S by W, E & E by N	...	60.0	...	...	Stratoni, cumuli & cirri. Lightning on W at 8 P.M. Drizzled at 5½ P.M.
	23rd	453	87.0	81.0	128.5	83.4	81.2	79.7	.89	E by N & E	0.8	105.2	0.33	...	Cirri, overcast and cumuli. Thunder between 11 and 12 A.M. Lightning at 9 and 10 P.M. Slight rain after intervals.
	24th	406	88.8	80.0	138.8	83.0	81.2	79.5	.88	E & S	1.4	219.4	0.3	...	Overcast & cumuli. Thunder at 12½ A.M. Rain between 11 & 12 A.M. at 3½, 6½ & 7½ P.M.
	25th	516	88.5	80.3	138.7	83.0	81.3	79.5	.87	S S E, S S W & S by W	0.1	203.8	0.02	...	Clouds of different kinds. Light rain at 2½, 3½ & from 10½ to 12 A.M.
	26th	513	90.3	81.8	134.0	85.1	81.7	79.3	.83	S S W & S W	0.8	157.5	...	●	Stratoni, cumuli & overcast. Lightning from 7½ to 11 P.M. Drizzled at 2½, 3½ A.M., & 11 P.M.
	27th	404	84.5	80.5	...	82.1	80.8	79.7	.92	S W	...	157.0	2.05	...	Overcast. Thunder from 1½ to 5 A.M. Lightning at 2 A.M. Rain from midnight to 12 A.M.
	28th	511	86.0	77.5	...	81.1	79.5	78.4	.92	S W	2.0	111.3	3.26	...	Cirri & cirrostrati & overcast. Thunder at 5½ P.M. Rain at 5½ A.M. & from 1½ to 11 P.M.
	29th	559	87.0	77.5	130.0	81.8	79.2	77.4	.87	W & S W	3.5	203.3	0.73	...	Chiefly overcast. Rain from midnight to 6 A.M. at 2 & between 7 & 8 P.M.
	30th	585	89.3	80.2	136.5	84.4	80.7	78.1	.82	S W & S S W	1.2	197.1	...	...	Cirri & Stratoni.
	31st	559	85.8	80.5	135.2	83.0	80.2	78.2	.86	S W & S	...	107.0	...	...	Overcast. Lightning on S W at 8 & 9 P.M. Drizzled at 7, 8, 10½ A.M., 7½ & 11½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	14.5
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	92.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.88

		Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	...	{ by lower rain gauge	6.77
	...	{ by anemometer gauge	6.31
Ditto ditto ditto,	...	average of nineteen previous years	4.74
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st July	...		25.86
Ditto ditto ditto,	...	average of nineteen previous years	37.76

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd August 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURUF SEASON 1873-74, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1873-74.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).			Inches during month.	Inches during last season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cutback	Kendraparah	1,922	211	2,776	..	189	2,965	30	3	42	3,007	252	..	..	..	a In addition to this, 38 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII (B. C.) of 1867.
		High Level	675	271	1,202	..	216	1,418	..	..	..	1,418	..	..	274	..	b The details of column 12 are as under— Sugarcane ... 86 acres. Haldi ... 10 " Garden produce ... 10 " Total ... 106
		Tallichah	1,390	62,028	74	..	..	74	22	..	22	96	29	..	..	..	c Details of column 9— At the rate of Rs. 1 ... 4,508 acres. " " Rs. 1-8 ... 15 " Total ... 4,521
		Machgong	659	18,00	124	..	..	124	42	..	12	136	..	..	..	..	d The leases granted during the month are all at Rs. 2, except those for which applications were made prior to the 1st June 1873.
		Total	..	..	4,170	..	403	4,573	100	3	6,106	4,687	311	..	..	..
South-Western	Midnapore	..	875	2297	3,401	..	1,525	4,926	..	..	..	4,926	329	..	686	..	
		Panchcoerah	240	111,25	584	..	877	1,461	..	..	..	1,468	..	..	33	..	
		Total	..	..	3,985	..	22,402	6,387	..	..	..	6,387	329	..	..	..
		Grand Total	..	..	9,161	..	2,807	10,968	103	3	11,6	11,074	640	..	..	..

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 29th July 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of June 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—3 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.					ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.		
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	Amount of corresponding month in previous year.			
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.											
													TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	
													Maunds.	Tons.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
6	Tobacco	875	5,600	1,000	Local	1,766	13,104 0 0	302	966	50 12 3	2,365 7 6	The decrease is owing to the canal being closed for the silt excavation. The tolls realized from the portion of Range No. 1 between the Hoopnarain river and the extension canal to Gowahally.
2	Salt	225	900	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Grains	150	600	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tile bricks	...	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Thread	16	1,000	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Miscellaneous	400	2,400	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Timber, No. 5	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Water	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beans, No. 85	...	2,000	1,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jacks, No. 2,000	...	276	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pottery, No. 5,000	...	50	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mango, No. 1,000	...	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plant	100	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Palm leaves	...	20	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Straw, kabons 5	...	15	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Men, No. 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1,766	13,104	8,150	302	966	50 12 3	45	1,766	13,104 0 0	302	966	50 12 3	2,365 7 6

N.B.—Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.—COSSYIE DIVISION.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the Month of June 1873.
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maulds.	Tons.									
		Ra.				Rs. A. P.				Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
76	Coal ..	32,500	10,231	34,970		131 8 0	1,947	Local	1,31,920	7,57,716	10,200	88,687	2,045 0 3	Range III canal was closed for repairs during the whole of the month.
21	Cotton ..	2,455	42,760	7,425		46 11 6	..	Irrigation Works	..	..	..	..	..	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,654-15-3. There is an increase therefore of 25 per cent. very nearly this month, more than half of which is due to salt trade alone, which has more than doubled itself.
5	Firewood ..	580	1,028	1,450		6 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Grain ..	5,480	91,730	13,100		71 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Hides and horns ..	975	20,520	2,800		18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Jaggery and sugar ..	2,445	9,785	5,800		28 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Metal ..	5,155	2,18,051	12,975		58 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Miscellaneous ..	6,302	17,379	20,925		111 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Oil and oilseeds ..	9,235	38,075	15,075		120 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Paddy and rice ..	2,245	3,550	5,000		21 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Piece-goods ..	408	41,855	5,891		24 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Threads ..	2,405	84,411	10,800		45 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Garden produce ..	6,685	16,125	42,325		185 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Pottery ..	415	647	2,525		12 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Salt ..	39,485	1,24,020	61,350		452 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Silk and indigo ..	582	1,14,070	4,275		18 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	June ..	101	300	200		0 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Straw ..	3,453	1,567	11,123		41 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Tobacco ..	5,805	35,210	14,755		76 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Sand ..	5,475	480	10,275		38 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Rafts of timber ..	..	40	Log 1		0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rafts of bamboos ..	..	21	" 125		0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
329	Empty boats ..	..	..	..		96 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
774	Passengers ..	..	..	..		99 2 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Ditto ..	..	..	..		353 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Miscellaneous revenue ..	..	..	..		7 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Police boats ..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,31,920	7,57,716	2,85,600	10,200	88,687 2,045 0 3	1,947		1,31,920	7,57,716	10,200	88,687	2,045 0 3	
1947														

Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of June 1873.
DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Approximate value of cargo.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Approximate value of cargo.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.												
		Maunds.	Tons.							Maunds.	Tons.																						
21 Paddy	...	1,749	3,493	...	25 8 0	...	...	91 Paddy	...	9,348	18,697	...	Rs. A. P.	...	19 0 0	116 Local traffic paid	...	28,698 0 0	9,697	121 15 7	Rs. A. P.										
1 Wheat	...	270	99	...	1 2 0	...	...	7 Wheat	...	3,315	1,115	...	...	...	2 2 0	264 Through (dec)	...	2,47,107 0 0	67,692	737 13 6	...							
2 Black gram	...	205	164	...	1 14 0	...	...	1 Chots	...	17,500	675	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
1 Salt	...	325	65	...	0 8 0	...	...	1 Ghree	...	2,780	69	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
2 Garlic	...	4,184	416	...	2 4 0	...	...	87 Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
12 Jaggery	...	17,625	3,525	...	25 1 0	...	...	7 Spices	...	82,890	4,143	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
2 Turmeric	...	1,410	282	...	1 4 0	...	...	15 Passengers (23 in No.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
2 Dry fish	...	2,310	231	...	2 4 0	...	...	3 Wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
8 Passanger (9 in No.)	5 12 7	...	...	2 Gram	...	31,250	391	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
1 Horse (2 in No.)	...	150	875	...	13 2 0	...	...	2 Straw	...	417	298	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
1 Plank	...	150	378	...	1 14 0	...	...	7 Mustard seed	...	15,810	3,102	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
61 Empty	20 11 0	...	...	2 Coarse lime	...	144	765	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
1 Firewood	0 8 0	...	...	1 Beans	...	759	232	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
1 Borki	0 8 0	...	...	6 Hides	...	54,110	5,411	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
8 Rte Bamboos (9523 in No.)	...	124	...	...	9 1 0	...	...	5 Rice	...	3,588	3,585	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
2 " Bamboos (10 in No.)	...	20	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	2 Salt	...	1,130	228	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	21 Dry mangoes	...	394	197	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	1 Bamboos	...	16	131	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	3 Turmeric	...	3,565	701	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	3 Jaggery	...	3,655	731	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	1 Horses	...	2,840	294	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	1 Paddy	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	6 Gungelly	...	13,392	3,318	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	3 Timbers (12 in No.)	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
...	5 Rte Timbers (12 in No.)	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...	...							
116	...	28,698	9,544	341	9,697	121 15 7	294	...	...	2,47,107	45,113	1,611	67,692	737 13 6	74	...	...	2,79,576 0 0	2,771	1,403 3 7	...								

Toll collection for the corresponding month 1st year was Rs. 808-11-6.

An increase of 30 per cent on the private trade is payable to the carriage of rice for loading the ship *Barbadian* at False Point and also to general improvement of trade. The receipts from Government traffic is exceptional, due to carriage of stones, and will not continue next month.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmince Division High Level Canal for the month of June 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
No.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo, traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.			
				Maunds.	Tons.						Maunds.	Tons.												
36	Straw	...	4,415	1,379	7,719	...	Rs. A. P.	Firewood	...	4,371	437	9,319	333	5,163	63 0	111	Private merchandise.	6,465	8,921	403	4,617	101 13 2	Toll collections for the corresponding month of last year were Rs. 134-5-7.	
4	Salt	...	437	2,195	692	...	9 1 11	Charcoal	...	351	523	756	27	324	3 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jaggery	...	561	4,320	1,392	...	6 8 0	Shutters and Rails	648	23	786	9 6 0	29	Govt. stores	4,722	963	383	6,273	96 14 0	...	
2	Firewood	...	240	24	408	...	3 6 0	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Furniture	...	...	...	164	...	2 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Paddy	...	233	117	369	...	2 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Provision	...	130	130	170	...	1 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Turneric	...	130	650	198	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice	...	16	16	33	...	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Luggage	...	...	...	36	...	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ropes	...	...	...	36	...	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pambros	...	...	...	105	...	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	21 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111		6,465	8,921	11,249	442	4,617	101 13 2		4,725	963	10,723	383	6,273	96 14 0		11,187	9,784	1,061 1/2	14,967 1/2	198 11 2				

Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for June 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	REMARKS.					
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.													
		Mds.	Rs.					Mds.	Rs.															
14 Paddy		...	1,835	5,589	190	1,995																		
10 Straw		...	196	2,723	97	640																		
1 Jaggery		...	15	57	2	30																		
1 Onions		...	25	236	12	21																		
1 Saffron		...	20	25	1	26																		
1 Sand cut stone		...	35	486	17	69																		
2 Fuel		...	45	44	23	23																		
1 Charcoal		...	20	160	5	78																		
1 Horse furniture		...	10	25	1	17																		
350 Timbers		...	84	...	...	...															
32 Empty																			
Demurrage of 11 boats for 15 days																			
64		...	2,510	10,035	357	2,912	44 7 5	...	...	1,990	71	71	9 6 6	72	...	2,552	438	3,013	53 13 11			

Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo.

The 5th July 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
For Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,902	1,24,202 2 0	11,333 8 11	4,85,067 0	2,20,105 15 0	20,184 12 6	31,578 1 5
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	97 1 8	8 18 0	.....	172 0 5	15 15 5	24 13 5
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	1,88,066	2,23,100 13 0	20,450 18 2	10,50,630 20	4,76,751 8 0	43,702 4 6	64,153 2 8
Total for 3 weeks	2,80,028	3,47,302 15 0	31,844 7 1	15,51,703 20	6,96,847 7 0	63,886 17 0	95,731 4 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,631	1,08,512 12 2	9,947 0 0	4,84,810 30	2,27,711 12 1	20,873 11 7	30,820 11 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	84 12 5	7 15 5	.....	177 14 5	16 6 2	24 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,87,888	3,24,750 11 0	29,760 12 9	13,92,074 10	6,84,684 4 2	62,762 14 0	92,532 7 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,669	8,800 10 6	806 14 6	30,632 10	9,011 8 3	911 6 2	1,718 0 8
Or per mile of railway		39 6 0	3 12 2		41 7 9	4 1 7	7 13 9
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	6,619	15,840 1 6	1,452 0 2	83,864 20	22,750 6 9	2,086 7 5	3,538 7 7
Total for 3 weeks	11,288	24,640 12 0	2,258 14 8	113,878 30	32,761 15 0	2,997 13 7	6,256 8 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,513	9,026 2 8	882 8 0	34,780 0	7,862 11 5	720 15 0	1,603 3 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		40 1 1	3 19 0		35 2 11	3 4 6	7 3 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,268	27,164 5 7	2,690 1 4	99,301 20	25,771 14 2	2,179 7 4	4,660 8 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,286	751 0 0	75 4 0	18,215 0	551 0 0	55 8 0	130 12 0
Or per mile of railway	153	27 0 0	2 14 0	671 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	4 14 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	8,223	1,591 0 0	159 2 0	32,188 0	708 0 0	70 16 0	218 18 0
Total for 3 weeks	12,509	2,143 0 0	214 6 0	50,403 0	1,352 0 0	135 4 0	349 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,979	702 14 0	70 5 9	16,585 20	471 1 3	47 2 2	117 7 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	142	25 1 8	2 10 2	596 25	16 13 2	1 13 8	4 3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,991½	2,131 1 0	213 2 2	42,988 25	1,224 15 6	122 9 11	335 12 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,407	760 0 0	76 0 0	24,314 0	781 0 0	78 2 0	154 2 0
Or per mile of railway	157	27 0 0	2 14 0	868 0	28 0 0	2 16 0	5 10 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	12,509	2,143 0 0	214 6 0	50,403 0	1,352 0 0	135 4 0	349 10 0
Total for 4 weeks	16,916	2,903 0 0	290 6 0	74,717 0	2,133 0 0	213 6 0	503 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,870½	684 3 9	68 8 5	12,736 22	398 15 6	39 17 11	108 6 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	138	24 7 0	2 10 10	454 35	14 4 0	1 8 6	3 17 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,862	2,815 4 9	281 10 7	53,725 7	1,623 15 0	162 7 10	443 18 5

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,488½	1,025 0 0	102 10 0	2,181 0	235 0 0	23 10 0	128 0 0
Or per mile of railway ...	55	38 0 0	3 16 0	80 0	9 0 0	0 18 0	4 14 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	3,797½	3,681 0 0	368 2 0	8,588 0	768 0 0	76 18 0	444 18 0
Total for 4 weeks ...	5,286	4,706 0 0	470 12 0	10,764 0	1,008 0 0	100 6 0	570 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

[*N.B.*—The Government orders on this report were published in last week's *Gazette*, but the Commissioner's report was omitted. The two are now published together to show how far the primary school scheme answers in Behar.]

No. AA, dated Bankipore, the 17th July 1873.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of Patna.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In his resolution of 30th September last, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a hope that at the end of the year 1872-73 the district officers would be able to report on the first-fruits of the scheme of primary education for which the funds were then granted. The following report, compiled from the periodical reports of the district officers, will show how far our efforts have been successful.

2. I began by issuing a circular summarising the principal points in the new scheme, explaining those where I thought difficulty was likely to occur, and inviting co-operation. I venture to quote the following paragraphs from that circular:—

"The resolution lays down with all possible distinctness what the object is that Government have in view, viz., by a system of grants to multiply and somewhat improve the existing class of indigenous schools, but not to introduce a new kind of school, nor to any extent new subjects of teaching. The great aim and object is to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic in the indigenous language of the province, to practise the boys in the native system of accounts, and teach them something of mensuration, and the native system of land survey, and the instruments to be used, as teachers are men of the indigenous school-master class, who will be content with emoluments of Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month, and not the higher class of masters hitherto turned out by our training schools, who will be content neither with the low wages of gurus nor with the native system of teaching. The conditions to be insisted upon are efficiency according to the native standards, and submission to periodical inspections and examinations by Government officers; and, on those conditions being agreed to, grants may be given to existing schools to some extent, and should be offered to a much larger extent to persons willing to start fresh schools where they are wanted.

"Grants should in no case exceed Rs. 5 a month, and generally should be as low as Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a month, which would probably be quite enough to induce the gurus of

existing schools to submit to the conditions to be imposed. The assistance expected by Government from wards' estates and municipalities should not be lost sight of, and you should take full advantage of the Government orders in this respect in the endeavour to establish new schools and to bring the old ones under inspection.

"You will observe that the Lieutenant-Governor does not insist on all the old guru-mohashoys being brought in for training to a training class, but he thinks that for all the new teachers who may be appointed, and for the younger gurus of existing schools, this should also be made a condition.

"As to the nature and standard of teaching, which we should aim at, I commend to your perusal Mr. Clarke's report on indigenous education in Mymensing, which is published as an appendix to the resolution, and I beg that you will bear steadily in mind that existing materials and existing systems are to be made use of as much as possible, and that we should not insist on printed books superseding oral repetition, and writing paper taking the place of the plantain leaf or dust. Even in such things as regular hours and registers of attendance, we should be very tender to native habits and prejudices. I dwell on this subject, not because it is left out of the resolution, but because the subordinate officers of the Education Department, who will in this matter serve as your hands and eyes, have naturally enough acquired a very marked dislike and contempt for the unmethodical and primitive methods of indigenous teaching; and, contrasting it with the improved system under which they have been taught, will, unless carefully checked, endeavour to substitute for it something better perhaps, but wholly different, and acceptable neither to the habits nor the means of the class we wish to reach.

"You should, therefore, draw out a very simple list of the conditions on which grants are to be given, excluding where you think fit, in the case of old gurus or menajees, the enforced attendance for a few months at a training class. You will observe that during this attendance at the training class, the guru will continue to draw the Government grant, though he must provide a substitute for his school."

"Having drawn out these conditions, you should, I think, circulate them as widely as possible during your approaching tour, on which you should be accompanied by the Deputy Inspector of your district, and you should make it your special object to select old schools and establish new ones as you move about, and then and there commence the system of grants which Government wish to introduce. You should direct your sub-divisional officers to assist you in thus carrying out these instructions so far as applicable during their tours, and reporting to you week by week what progress they make; and I request that you will furnish me similarly with monthly reports of the action taken by you to carry out the orders of Government."

3. Besides this, I consulted Dr. Fallon on several subsidiary points which will be discussed in a later portion of this report.

4. The Magistrates commenced operations generally in December, and the few reports I got at the end of that month showed fair progress which my cold weather tour confirmed. This has continued throughout the succeeding months, and the warm interest taken in the scheme by almost all the local officers is exhibited in the results which, fairly successful as they appear in figures, give a very inadequate idea of the difficulties to be overcome in attaining any practical result.

5. The following table shows the total grant given to each district (including the previous grant of July), the number of schools which the grant was expected to aid in each district, and the number actually brought on our books at the end of the year:—

District.	Total grant for 1872-73 and 1873-74.	Approximate number of schools expected to be opened or subsidized.	Number of schools actually brought on our books.
Patna	9,600	163 + 30 = 193	182
Gya	12,000	200 + 38 = 238	369
Shahabad	11,200	190 + 30 = 220	216
Tirhoot	24,000	400 + 70 = 470	418
Sarun	12,000	200 + 30 = 230	269
Chumparun... ..	8,800	150 + 0 = 150	65
	77,600	1,303 + 198 = 1,501	1,519

6. The return shows a total of 18 more than the estimate. The number started in each district is as follows:—

In Patna	182
„ Gya	369
„ Shahabad	216
„ Tirhoot	418
„ Sarun	269
„ Chumparun	65
Total	1,519

7. I have no figures of the exact number of pupils except for Tirhoot. There the average is 18, but generally I should incline to put it somewhat lower, say 16 per school, which gives a total of 24,304 boys receiving primary instruction.

8. I proceed now to note how the orders have been carried out in each district.

9. *Patna*.—In the beginning of the year 1872-73 there were in this district four Government primary schools, which, with those subsequently opened or aided, makes a total of 186. Of these 58 are in the sudder sub-division, 38 in Dinapore, 40 in Barh, and 50 in Behar, receiving from the State Rs. 178-8, Rs. 127, Rs. 143-8, and Rs. 143, respectively, aggregating Rs. 582 per mensem, or an average of about Rs. 318 per each school. Of the total number of schools subsidized in Patna, five are mukhtubs. There are no wards' estates from which assistance is possible in this district, and no arrangements have yet been made in regard to Government estates.

10. The unexpended balance in the hands of the Magistrate amounts to Rs. 2,634, and with this sum it is his intention "to start training classes for the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions at an annual cost of Rs. 420, at Barh and Behar at a cost of Rs. 240 each, and also to start or give aid to 30 mukhtubs on the mcajees agreeing to learn arithmetic and mensuration at a cost of Rs. 1,440, thus leaving a sum of Rs. 294 to meet printing, stationery, and other unforeseen expenses." I have approved of this proposal for utilizing the unexpended balance.

11. *Gya*.—The schools opened in this district are as follows:—

In head-quarters sub-division	88
„ Nowada ditto	111
„ Jehanabad ditto	86
„ Aurungabad ditto	46

aggregating 369 schools, or 131 in excess of the number expected.

12. Of the number of schools at Nowada and Jehanabad, as indicated above, four are on Government estates, namely, two at Nowada and two at Jehanabad. Moreover, nine of the schools in the former sub-division have been established against a fund arising from a contribution of Rs. 37 per mensem, made by eight of the principal zemindars of the place. From the same fund the Magistrate hopes to be enabled to open half-a-dozen more schools or raise the pay of some of the gurus, if the contributors do not object to the money being so appropriated. In Jehanabad two zemindars have come forward with an annual subscription of Rs. 30 each, but it has not yet been reported how this sum has been disposed of. I have drawn the attention of the Magistrate to clause 3, paragraph 11 of the Government resolution of the 30th September last, in connection with the management of schools maintained from the contributions of the zemindars, and also informed him that such schools, if possible, should be opened on the estates of the zemindars contributing.

13. The greater number of the schools at Gya are old patshalas, and of the total number (331) opened or aided under the September grant, eight are mukhtubs.

14. The monthly cost to Government of these 331 schools is Rs. 730 per mensem, or less than Rs. 2-8 per each school on an average. The highest grant allowed to old schools is Rs. 2, and that to new schools Rs. 2-8. By thus economizing the resources at his disposal, the Magistrate has been enabled to establish a "considerable number of schools in addition to the number sanctioned, and to provide every village of any pretensions with the means of primary education." The Magistrate adds that "the Government grants, however small, are, so far as he has been able to ascertain, looked on by the gurus as no insignificant addition to their income, and consequently worth contending for."

15. Mr. Palmer has issued instructions to the Deputy Magistrate of Aurungabad to establish a patshala at Pachokhur, "the only village in the Pachokhur Court of Wards, where a patshala ought to exist."

16. Rs. 120 are in the hands of the Magistrate from the Government Estates Improvement Fund for expenditure in furtherance of mass education. He has as yet established four patshalas on the Government estates in his district, of which he has given full particulars:—

Names of patshalas.	Number of pupils now attending.	Hindoo.	Malhoomedans.	Amount of Government aid.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A.	
Phooldih ..	17	6	11	2 8	These schools have only just been opened, and a much larger attendance is expected hereafter.
Toonsihary ...	12	4	8	2 8	
Takra ...	11	11	.....	2 8	
Bimalpore ...	3	3	.....	2 8	

17. Mr. Palmer states that the inspection reports of his Sub-Inspectors are not very intelligent or satisfactory, but so far as they go, they show that real progress is being made, and he is satisfied with the working of the schools on the whole.

18. *Shahabad*.—The aggregate number of schools opened or subsidized in this district is 216, and includes 17 mukhtubs. The schools are distributed in the four sub-divisions of the zillah as follows:—

Arrah	73
Sasscerm	56
Buxar	51
Blhubooa	36

19. In regard to mukhtubs, the Magistrate in one of his reports stated that he feared "little has been done either in the way of giving Government aid to existing mukhtubs or in establishing new ones, the chief reasons being that so few institutions of this kind are to be met with in the interior, in which more than ten Mahomedans receive education, or in which the *meajees* are capable of giving instructions in arithmetic, mensuration, and the vernacular."

20. In reply, I gave the Magistrate to understand that I do not want the conditions of giving grants to mukhtubs to be fixed and invariable in the beginning. The object in fixing the conditions is to show the standard which we should work up to, but they need not be insisted upon as necessary preliminaries to a grant in every case.

21. The zemindars in this district have not afforded any pecuniary assistance although a few of them have promised to do so. They have, however, in most cases willingly allowed the use of houses for schools where *their* villages have been selected for the establishment of these institutions.

22. Mr. Alexander, however, entrusted in a large measure to the zemindars and head villagers the power of nominating teachers, a plan which I do not think was followed in other districts. The qualifications of the nominees of course had to be tested by the Deputy Inspectors.

23. The maximum stipend of Rs. 5 a month has been given only to those teachers who are fully qualified to teach in the Nagree and Kaithee character, and who also possess a fair knowledge of arithmetic and mensuration.

24. The average stipend of the teacher has been from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 a month.

25. It was arranged on Mr. Alexander's suggestion that lest the receipt of a Government stipend should induce the gurus to wax careless of their duties towards their pupils, that stipends should be raised and lowered according to results, and the Sub-Inspectors were expected to keep a register with a page to each guru's name, noting therein the result of their inspections by way of guiding the Magistrate in raising and reducing the stipends.

26. *Tirhoot*.—Mr. Halliday has furnished a concise report of what has been done by him in furtherance of the scheme, and has assisted me materially with the suggestions made by Mr. Gordon, the Secretary to the District Committee, in regard to some of the subsidiary points which are discussed at the end of this report.

27. His results have for convenience of inspection been tabulated in the annexed statement:—

Name of Sub-divisions.	Old schools aided.			New schools opened.			Total number of old and new schools.			Total number of boys attending the schools.			Total monthly cost of the schools to Government.	Number of teachers entertained.		
	No. of pathshalas.	No. of mukhtubs.	Total.	No. of pathshalas.	No. of mukhtubs.	Total.	No. of pathshalas.	No. of mukhtubs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
													Rs. A. P.			
Budher	30	15	51	30	16	46	66	31	97	1,642*	142	1,784	322 0 0	71	26	97
Neelamaree	18	12	30	51	15	66	69	27	96	...	...	1,956	205 8 0	70	20	90
Hajipur	19	13	32	24	20	44	43	33	76	1,242	125	1,367	308 14 11	55	21	76
Tajpur	2	1	3	25	7	32	27	8	35	510	130	630	79 4 0	27	8	35
Durbhanga	17	13	30	28	15	43	45	28	73	925	100	1,025	173 9 3	43	30	73
Modhubuny ... ..	...	...	...	6	*35	41	6	35	41	304	516	820	158 15 3	11	30	41
Total	62	54	146	164	108	272	256	162	418	4,623	1,003	7,482	1,334 3 5	277	141	418

Average 18 nearly; Rs. 3-3.

* This number appearing to be rather too large with regard to the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans, the Magistrate has called for an explanation from the sub-divisional officer.

28. This statement shows an average attendance of nearly eighteen pupils to each school, and a monthly cost on account of each Rs. 3-3 to the State.

29. The most remarkable feature of this table is the number of mukhtubs, and for this I am unable to account except by a reference to the number actually in existence before the scheme commenced to work. It will be seen that Mr. Halliday has started new ones in but slightly larger proportion than those he found already existing, though out of all proportion to the numbers of Mahomedans to Hindus. I was rather afraid in the first instance of the interest of the poorer Mahomedans being altogether overlooked, and requested special attention to their requirements; but in Tirhoot this was scarcely necessary. In sanctioning the course Mr. Halliday adopted in giving the maximum grant to *meajees*, I stipulated for some guarantee of improved teaching on their part, and Mr. Halliday has directed that besides reading and writing they should, in order to retain the grant, teach arithmetic, simple mensuration, and zemindaree accounts. It is very noticeable how large a number of the pupils in the primary schools of the district are Mahomedans; and another point which comes out with special clearness in the reports is the general opposition shown by the Brahmins, Bahbuns, and higher castes generally of Tirhoot to these schools.

30. Another point worth noticing is the great difference between neighbouring sub-divisions in the success with which this scheme has been introduced. Hajipur has 76 schools for instance against 35 in Tajpur; Seetamaree, too, shows ninety-six schools and 1,856 pupils, while the neighbouring sub-division of Modhubuny shows only 41 schools and 820 pupils. No doubt the Brahmins in the east of Tirhoot are particularly hard to deal with; but I think the personal energy and influence of the sub-divisional officer has a good deal to do with it, and of all the officers of this division I think Mr. O'Reilly of Seetamaree has taken the most pains and had the most promising results to show. His constant intercourse with the natives, and his ready sympathy with them, has gone a long way towards this result, and by continual visits and personal explanations he has, I hope, raised an interest which will give permanent efficacy to his work.

31. In the Sudder, Seetamaree, and Hajipur sub-divisions, Mr. Halliday reports the maliks have erected or are erecting huts or sheds for the schools. He has not received any definite reports on this point from the officers in charge of the other sub-divisions.

32. Apart from the schools enumerated in the table given in paragraph 27, there are in this district 22 primary schools supported entirely by the Durbhangah Raj. These schools are established in or near the Raj villages, and educate about 700 boys in Hindustani and Hindi; since the latter part of the last official year a Deputy Inspector has been appointed by the Raj to supervise them, and the cost to the Raj of maintaining these institutions during that year was about Rs. 7,627.

33. *Sarun*.—Most of the schools opened in this district are new ones, no less than 269 have been set up or aided as marginally noted, being 39 in excess of the expected number. Previous to the introduction of the present scheme there existed two Government patshalas in this district, which, with those established under recent orders makes a total of 271 schools.

In the sudder sub-division	...	185
Sewan	...	84
Total	...	269

34. The aggregate monthly cost to Government on account of these schools amounts to Rs. 800, or Rs. 9,600 per annum, being Rs. 600 over and above the amount of grant sanctioned for the current official year. Taking, however, the grant for 1872-73 and 1873-74 together, Mr. Drummond calculates on a surplus of Rs. 2,139 which he proposes to expend partly in new schools and partly in providing house accommodation, books, maps, and furniture where necessary for the schools already set up, as well as in granting rewards in accordance with the suggestions contained in Government order No. 1091, dated 11th March 1873. I see no objection to accede to the proposal of the Magistrate, but I notice that if he carries out his plans in full a Government grant of Rs. 12,000 would be required annually to keep up the present rate of contribution.

35. Of the total number of schools established in Sarun 15 are mukhtubs.

36. The total sum available from Government and Wards' estates for the object of diffusing primary education in this district amounts to Rs. 236, and from this fund the Magistrate has been instructed to establish 10 or 12 schools.

37. The Court of Wards has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 4,692 from the assets of the Hutwa Raj for opening 31 schools in the estates of the Raj. Of these 30 have been opened, and are included in the number (84) exhibited against Sewan.

38. Mr. Drummond, in consultation with the manager, decided, however, that the total cost of these schools should not fall on the Raj, and has subsidized them with a Government grant of Rs. 1,100. The object of this was by no means to save the Raj money, but that by associating the Government as a joint contributor with the Rajah, the chance of the latter discontinuing his subscriptions hereafter should be reduced to a minimum.

39. At the recommendation of the manager of the Hutwa estate a number of scholarships (4 or 5) of about Re. 1 each has been sanctioned for each of the Raj schools at an annual outlay of Rs. 1,000 "in order to enable the children of poor parents, who otherwise cannot dispense with their childrens' earnings, to attend school."

40. *Chumparun*.—This is a very backward district; of the 150 schools assigned for it only 65 have been started, viz.—

In the Sudder sub-division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ Bettiah „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total ...									65

41. The aid given to the schools vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per mensem. The only report received from the Magistrate scarcely furnishes any further particulars than those mentioned above.

42. There are no Government or Wards' estates in this district.

43. In the selection of teachers as well as villages for opening new schools or aiding existing ones, the district and local officers have been guided generally by the spirit of the instructions contained in paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution of the 30th September.

44. I have only in one instance come across a man combining the profession of putwaree with that of guru, but very many of the gurus are of that class; potential but not actual putwarees.

45. One of the great difficulties which in some places we have had to contend with has been the selection of good gurus. One sub-divisional officer reported that the applicants whom he had examined could scarcely write their own names, and could not read three lines of print correctly. One sub-divisional officer was induced by this difficulty to employ the police in hunting up candidates for him. The result was as may be imagined, not successful.

46. It has been arranged, as I have before mentioned, that a register should be kept in the Deputy Inspector's office in every district, with a page to each teacher's name, wherein the result of the Deputy Inspector's visit to a school is to be entered, and that the Magistrates should send for and examine this frequently, especially when questions of revising the Government grant come up. I have at the same time distinctly authorized reductions to be made in the stipends of the teachers whenever a falling off in their work is perceptible. This system of paying-by-results will, I trust, prevent from sliding into laziness or a wilful neglect of their duties. This is one possible result of the Government grants. Another actual and very general result, I am sorry to say, has been the refusal of the pupils' parents to contribute any longer. The argument would seem to be that "Government pays the guru, why should we pay him." The guru is helpless; he must keep a certain number of boys together to get Government grant, even if he teach them gratis.

47. By not assigning a larger grant than Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-4, and by continual explanations on the part of Sub-Inspectors and sub-divisional officers, I trust that this may be overcome; it is, however, a serious difficulty to have to deal with at first starting. More than all other difficulties, however, that district officers have had to contend with, they complain of the obstinate incredulity of the people as to any disinterested benefit coming from Government, and their wild credulity as to the motives which actuate us. The state of things is not a happy comment on our rule; but so it is. I quote the following remarks of the district officers.

48. The Magistrate of Patna in his report No. 99, dated 14th February last, paragraph 4, states—

"There has been one instance in which the boys attending a school, all left because a stupid report got about as to why they were being taught, viz., that they were to be shipped off to the Mauritius when they could read and write; in another, the Inspector of Schools, Mr. Fallon, told me he could not get a single boy in a village in which one of these schools had been started to come anywhere near him, till an enlightened Mahomedan who had been in Government service, brought up his son to lead the way, when the others followed—and all because an equally stupid rumour had been circulated; in a third, an old guru, who had been established in his village for years as schoolmaster, returned his first month's salary of Rs. 5 by the peon who took it, and decamped to another village, leaving the school to look after itself; why or wherefore, I have not yet been able to ascertain, and the school is now flourishing under the management of another competent man; but these are all incidents which lead me to think that it is not advisable to push on the work of introduction too rapidly."

49. The same officer in his letter, dated 13th May last, No. 13, paragraph 2, also states—

"In addition to the rumours, which have for some time past been going the round of the district, that all those learning up to a certain standard will be shipped off to the colonies, whether they wish it or not, another idea has now taken hold of the people, which has been started through the circulation of the returns to be filled up by the different gurus, which requires their furnishing information regarding the position in life of their pupils and the means of their parents; which is, that the gurus are nothing more or less than paid spies of the Government placed all over the country to acquire information which will allow of Government introducing some new tax." I believe this idea to be distressingly common.

50. The Magistrate of Shahabad in paragraph 7 of his letter No. 846, dated 27th March, remarks—

“Zemindars and their ryots as a body cannot quite understand why Government should expend so much money without the ulterior object of securing benefit to itself in some way; some zemindars think the people are only to be educated in order that when they have acquired a certain amount of knowledge and have so far become useful, they may be taken away from their village and employed elsewhere by Government; others, that the village teachers are really entertained as a means of espionage in regard to what goes on in the village.”

51. In paragraph 3 of his letter, No. 141, dated 22nd May 1873, addressed to the Magistrate of Tirhoot, the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Modhubuny sub-division observes—

“I beg to say that his (Sub-Inspector's) representation to me of his difficulties are stronger than what I put forward in my letter; he says he was everywhere received with distrust, on the ground that it was incredible that Government should give Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 a month gratuitously; there must be some object. And villagers persisted in believing that their children, if sent to such schools, would be transferred to Patna or Calcutta, chiefly as army recruits, and would be obliged to give up their religion.”

52. Other Magistrates have spoken of the same things in more general terms.

53. The moral I draw from all this is, not that the scheme should be abandoned, but that it should be persisted in, and introduced more extensively—only gradually and, above all, patiently. I refer to this universal distrust to show that the introduction of the scheme was by no means altogether plain-sailing to the district officers and their subordinates.

54. It is difficult to specify among the district officers any one more deserving of praise than another. They have all (with the single exception of the Magistrate of Chumparun, for whom there were special excuses) taken up the subject with all possible zeal and earnestness, and devoted the early months of the year to this special work, and, as I venture to submit, with a remarkable degree of success. Of the sub-divisional officers, I would bring specially to notice—

Mr. O'Reilly	...	...	Sectamarce.
Babu Bimolachurn Bhattacharjee	...	...	Behar.
Mr. Eyre	...	...	Sasseeram.
Syud Amir Hossein	...	...	Nowada.

Other sub-divisional officers may have done as well as these, but I have been specially struck by a perusal of their diaries, &c., with the energy and intelligence brought to bear on the subject by these officers.

55. There are some subsidiary points about which correspondence has been and still is going on, which deserve a brief mention here. These are—

56. I.—*Indigenous teaching for Mahomedans.*—As regards this point, I agree with Dr. Fallon in thinking that simple Hindustani in the Persian character may be used, as the vehicle for conveying primary instruction in the mukhtabs without infringing any of the rules laid down by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The language being one and the same, the only question is whether Mahomedan boys may be taught the Persian character. The prejudice against their learning the Nagri without learning the Persian character also is much stronger than I had any idea of, and I recently heard one of the wisest and most enlightened Mahomedans of the day (Syud Ahmad of Benares) at a public meeting of Mahomedans, emphatically repudiate on their part the notion that they would ever consent that their children should be educated in Hindu schools, and through the medium of the Nagri character. I have accordingly authorized the Magistrates to give small grants from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 to mukhtabs teaching more than 10 boys on condition of the meajees learning and introducing into their schools arithmetic, mensuration, and the vernacular as defined above, without at the same time being too strict in the beginning in enforcing the conditions required.

57. II.—*Training of Gurus.*—In regard to the training of gurus, a beginning has been made in Patna, I believe, and in Chuprah. But so long ago as January last, I raised the whole question of the status on which our model and training schools should be kept up, but have hitherto received no reply; and till that is settled, it is most difficult to organize any general scheme. There is some difficulty in getting the gurus in, apart from their natural antipathy to leaving their houses and going to school for three or six months, in the fact that though they get the Government stipend their substitutes get scarcely any fees and will not stay. I am not anxious to force on this training too vigorously. I would get in the present men where I can, but I would look more to training classes for young men, and to substituting these by degrees for the older set as they fall behind and are weeded out. This is Mr. Gordon's view, and I have no doubt it is a sound one.

58. III.—*Education Census.*—I have directed an educational census to be taken in two or three representative villages in each sub-division on the basis of the late census papers. There will be no difficulty in this, and it will afford a fair standard of present comparison and future progress. I hope soon to hear the results of this.

59. IV.—*Examination Centres*.—Dr. Fallon has proposed, in order to facilitate the inspection of these numerous schools, that certain centres should be fixed, at which all pathshalas at a convenient distance, say within a radius of six miles, may be assembled on certain dates previously notified for the purpose of undergoing common examination by the Deputy or Sub-Inspector or by sub-divisional or district officer.

60. I have consulted the Magistrates on this point, and all who have reported are agreed that it would be a mistake. It would entail toil and trouble on the masters as well as the students, and in consequence prove particularly distasteful to them. It would lose the great advantage of inspection on the spot, and the subsidiary advantage of explaining matters to the parents and encouraging the villagers.

61. Mr. Gordon remarks that an examination carefully conducted under the existing system is likely to leave a wholesome impression on the minds of the pupils as well as of their relatives, and local visits of officials repeated as often as possible would help not a little in wiping off the misconceptions and prejudices which are still rife among the people in respect to the new scheme of popular education.

62. V.—*Education Durbar*.—Another suggestion which Dr. Fallon has made is the institution of an educational durbar. As connected specially with primary education, this would, I submit, be a mistake, and is, if suitable at all, only suitable when we come to deal with the higher education; but apart from this, I am always afraid of such things becoming mere shams, which, instead of commanding respect, would only be a subject of ridicule.

63. I extract a portion from a note by Mr. Gordon on this subject which I think is valuable:—

“With reference to the third point, the institution of an educational durbar, the idea seems to me rather a foolish one so far as regards primary education is concerned. If its objects were only to promote higher education, something perhaps might be said in its favor, but I am confident that such an institution would, practically speaking, confer no benefit whatever on the masses, and do no good towards the furtherance of elementary education. It is not to be supposed that the half-clad boys of primitive pathshalas and mukhtubs with their teachers would attend in these durbars, or if they did, would be at all bettered thereby. An assembly of this kind would perhaps be one of the most extraordinary ever seen in India, and as for rewarding in this manner the few philanthropic landholders who may have given Rs. 2 or 3 a month and built a shed for the school, why, there are many other ways open to Government of expressing approval of their conduct. Durbars are liked by those native gentlemen who go in for establishing societies all over the country, who have a taste for pomp and ceremony, who look forward to the robe or title of honor as a reward for their philanthropic exertions. The bestowal of a ‘*khilat*,’ or title of honor or distinction, on such persons may be a fitting way of recognizing the great good they have done to their country, but these are not the men who would go among their villagers and point out to them the advantage they will gain by sending their boys to these elementary schools; nay, I believe they would probably rather discourage than encourage them to do so.”

“I have pointed out above what I consider the best way of advancing primary education among the masses. Frequent visits to and converse with the people will do much good than holding hundreds of ‘*durbars*.’ The idea is a delusion and a snare.”

64. One other point only remains which I have had a good deal of discussion about, that is, the means of conveying their pay to the gurus. I called for opinions from the Magistrates to whom the matter is left by Government, and after considering them, I issued the following brief circular which conveys my own opinions on the matter: “I observe that the question of paying their stipends to the gurus and meajees under the new scheme of primary education is left mainly to the discretion of the Magistrates. After consulting the Magistrates of this division, I find that they are unanimous in desiring a monthly, and not a quarterly, payment. It is also tolerably clear from their answers that the existing staff of Sub-Inspectors is utterly insufficient to undertake the duty of making regular payments month by month to each school, and if a system of circles be devised, so as to bring a number of gurus together on a fixed day to meet him, the plan involves a loss of time both to him and to the gurus. I should have liked it to be arranged, wherever possible, that the gurus should come in to the sub-divisional head-quarters to receive their pay, so as to give the sub-divisional officer an opportunity of seeing and speaking with them, and thus tightening their connection with the Government, and for this object I think the loss of two or three days’ work in the month would be cheaply purchased. But it seems clear that this plan cannot be carried out universally, and though I hope the Magistrates may adopt it for those schools that are within easy reach, for all others they have apparently to choose between two alternatives, either to let the gurus receive their pay from the thannah, or to adopt the system of circles by which a Sub-Inspector might meet and pay a certain number of gurus on a certain day. If the money were deposited at the thannah, and the Sub-Inspector was to fix a day for paying all the gurus in the jurisdiction at the thannah, as often as he could come and let the police do it when he was unable, it would combine the advantages of both systems and save the Sub-Inspector from travelling about with large sums of money.”

65. I must apologize for the delay in sending in this report and for the length to which it has reached.

No. 2751, dated Calcutta, the 2nd August 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department.

To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. AA, dated 17th July 1873, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor thanks you much for the report on primary schools submitted therewith. His Honor has perused it with much gratification as showing that the Government orders have been carried out, and carried out successfully, in your division.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the high terms in which you have been able to speak of your district officers, except the district officer of Chumparun; and I am to say that he has specially noticed the testimony borne by you to the zeal and energy of the sub-divisional officers noted in the margin.

Mr. O'Reilly, Sectamaree; Babu Binolachurn Bhattacharjee, Behar; Mr. Eyre, Susseerain; Syud Ameer Hossain, Nowada.

3. All districts except Chumparun have done very successfully. The Gya results are especially good in several particulars. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes Chumparun will make up way in future.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the orders you issued were excellent and judicious, as your orders generally are, and fully carry out the views of Government. It must be expected that there will be difficulties and misconstructions as to anything new in this country, but they soon pass over, and the practical result shows that they have been conquered in this matter so far as to enable the Government to make a good start; that this once done, progress may be as fast as funds and means admit, though neither the funds nor the machinery admit of too rapid a progress, and it might not be politic to attempt to do too much. It may be well to give up for the time any inquiries with a view to classification of parents which excite special suspicions; the simple return recently prescribed for primary schools does not require this kind of information. We must not exaggerate the ignorance of village gurus who cannot read print;—they are not accustomed to read print, and a man not so accustomed may not be able to read it, though really acute in his own way. He will be able to learn the printed character in a week. The gurus are probably not now very good, but if officers steadily enlist all the available resources of the country, make friends instead of enemies of the Brahmins (as they well may) in this enterprise, and improve the material they find, the materials for simple village schoolmasters will, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be forthcoming in Behar.

5. Orders have been passed and are about to issue regarding normal schools, securing one for every district. His Honor has not yet attempted regular training schools at sub-divisions, but will not interfere with the temporary arrangements of that kind which you have made to set the new schoolmasters going.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to say that the Government of India have now sanctioned a liberal percentage on the revenue of Government estates being devoted to schools, roads, and local improvements. He trusts that by this grant the Government will be enabled to do its duty as an improving landlord, and to set a sufficient example to others.

7. The number of primary schools mentioned as kept up by the great Durbhangah estate is hardly so many as the Lieutenant-Governor could have hoped; but attention seems to be directed to the subject in wards' estates, and His Honor hopes this will be fully kept in view in their management.

8. In Gya and some other places, the zemindars seem to contribute fairly, and His Honor trusts that they will be induced to do so more and more; sub-holders, proprietary communities, and village headmen should also be engaged to assist as much as possible.

9. As regards the complaint that parents will not pay teachers when the State does, that is a complaint in many parts of the world. Probably the schoolmasters are very prone to make the most of and exaggerate complaints of this kind. Though the tendency must to some extent be in the direction stated, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that, if the schoolmasters get the aid Government can give, and are left to claim and levy the old-fashioned fees in their own way for their own profit, they will

probably manage it. At any rate, every effort should be made to carry out the system with fees, such as gooroos usually levy, or by voluntary contributions, or by self-assessment, so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to a compulsory assessment as long as possible.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of payment by results in Shahabad, as mentioned in paragraph 25 of your report, and hopes that it will be tried elsewhere.

11. His Honor will not now go into details of each district, preferring to let you carry out your plans as you so well can. But there are some peculiarities in what you say regarding Tirhoot, which must be noticed.

The large proportion of Mahomedan schools in a part of the country where the proportion of Mahomedan population is comparatively so small (say one-eighth) is a surprise, and it is more so when we see the contrast in this respect between Tirhoot and all the surrounding districts with apparently similar populations. His Honor would like to know the result of further inquiries on this subject. It should be ascertained whether the facts are spontaneous, or whether the results are influenced by any personal proclivities of our officers. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks Mr. Halliday is wrong in giving the maximum grant to Mahomedan mukhtubs generally in Tirhoot when he does not do so to other schools, if that is what is to be understood. In many parts of the country the Mahomedans are at present markedly at a disadvantage, and any reasonable special assistance to bring them forward is most desirable. But in Behar it is not so. They have there a share of education and office more than in proportion to their numbers; and in Tirhoot, especially, it seems very far from being so. Where the Mahomedans are already as well off or better off than other people in respect of education, there is no reason for specially favoring them or giving them larger grants than others. In Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor might not have objected to such an arrangement; in Behar he does.

12. His Honor will also be anxious to know that the large number of Mahomedan schools thus aided are really, or are in process of being made, useful primary schools, and that middle-class schools or mere mosque religious recitations are not made recipients of primary school funds to too great an extent. His Honor knows that at many mosques boys are well taught, and wherever it be so, if they are well taught, the Government is thoroughly content, whoever the boys be, and whoever teaches them; but we must see that there is practical teaching.

13. Wherever it is the habit of the Mahomedans, the Persian character must be recognised as a vehicle of primary instruction among them, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes it really is so to a great extent in Behar, which differs from Bengal in that respect. But if the Persian or Arabic characters be admitted, there is more need for seeing carefully that the schools receiving grants really are useful primary schools. Also, Hindoos seeking to become lawyers or clerks must not be taught Persian at primary schools, as that is not the Government object. For Hindus of Behar, Hindi only can be admitted to be the primary vernacular.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to notice again, as he has noticed in another place, what is said of the hostility of Brahmins and Bahbuns. This seems especially strange with respect to the education we are now seeking to give. All over India the Brahmins are not the enemies of education, and are seldom intractable or sulky people; but just the contrary. In Hindustan proper, no doubt, they have lost their ancient position as the clerical monopolists of written power. His Honor believes that is principally because Persian was made the language of business under the Mahomedans, and they have never taken to that foreign tongue and character. But surely the establishment of Hindoo schools, and the invitation to Brahmins and other literate castes to take pay as schoolmasters, is not calculated to excite their hostility. The Bahbuns, again, not unfrequently are educated and ambitious. And in Behar both Bahbuns and Brahmins are just the people who desire to be village headmen, *jeyt* ryots, or putwarces, and to whom good primary education is especially serviceable. His Honor much trusts soon to hear that these classes, instead of being opposed, are wholly on our side, in this matter of primary education at least.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 292.—The 11th August 1873.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi and Brahmaputra during the month of July 1873.

Date.	Distance.	RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPUTRA.			
		Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Moucy.	Sahlgunge.	Ranpore Beaulah.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Kishnachar.	Gowhatty.				
	Miles.	90.	177.	57.	257.	381.	471.	501.	501.	70.					
		From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.				
1st	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
2nd	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
3rd	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
4th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
5th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
6th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
7th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
8th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
9th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
10th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
11th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
12th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
13th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
14th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
15th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
16th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
17th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
18th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
19th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
20th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
21st	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
22nd	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
23rd	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
24th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
25th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
26th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
27th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
28th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
29th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
30th	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
31st	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Col nel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE												
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
BENGAL.														
Western Districts.														
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan ...	13 0	13 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	31 0	
	2 Baidyabati ...	13 0	13 9	14 12	22 0	22 8	20 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 12	16 0	14 12	
	3 Beerbhoom ...	14 8	14 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	17 9	21 0	20 8	18 0	19 8
	4 Midnapore ...	12 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	25 0	21 0
	5 Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	18 8	20 0
	Howrah ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	15 8	15 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	
Central Districts.														
PRESIDENCY	6 24-Pergunnahs ...	12 12	12 5	13 5	22 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	20 0	18 12	20 0	
	7 Naddea ...	14 8	14 8	16 13	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 13	17 12	17 12	10 6	
	8 Jessore ...	14 0	14 9	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 8	18 0
RAJSHAHY	9 Moonsheeabad ...	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	15 0	18 8	17 0	19 0	18 0
	10 Durgapore ...	11 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	
	11 Malda ...	17 0	17 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	
	12 Rajshahye ...	15 0	15 0	16 8	30 0	37 8	32 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 11	21 0	21 9	
	13 Rangpore ...	15 0	15 0	16 5	...	...	...	12 10	14 10	14 0	18 0	25 14	21 6
COOCH BEHAR	14 Bogra ...	12 0	15 12	19 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	19 8	21 0	26 4	30 0
	15 Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	26 4	28 2
	16 Darjeeling ...	5 0	5 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	17 Jhalpore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
Eastern Districts.														
DACCA	18 Dacca ...	13 8	13 8	16 0	26 8	23 0	26 10	21 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	
	19 Faridpore ...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	20 Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	26 0
	21 Mymensing ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 8	30 0	32 0
	22 Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	24 0	23 4	31 8	34 0	33 12	
CHITTAGONG	23 Cachar ...	9 2	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	21 10	24 10	26 10	29 1	29 1	32 0
	24 Chittagong ...	9 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	23 0
	25 Noulhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	27 0
	26 Tipperah ...	12 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	32 8
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 8
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 6	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 5	23 7	28 0	40 0
BEHAR.														
PATNA	28 Patna ...	17 0	16 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	31 4	17 0	16 0	...	18 0	17 8	21 0	
	29 Gaya ...	14 8	14 0	17 0	22 0	22 8	31 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	
	30 Shahabad ...	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	
	31 Tuhoot ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	
	32 Saran ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	18 8	16 8	18 0	
BHAUGULPORE	33 Champarni ...	15 0	16 0	19 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	
	34 Monghyr ...	17 8	17 3	19 9	19 4	31 5	31 5	13 6	12 6	13 6	16 8	16 8	18 3	
	35 Bhagulpore ...	16 6	15 12	17 11	27 12	27 12	30 4	15 2	15 2	16 12	16 6	17 0	19 9	
	36 Purneah ...	14 0	13 5	12 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	18 5	19 0	31 0	
	37 Southal Pergunnahs ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0
ORISSA.														
ORISSA	38 Cuttack ...	19 11	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	28 10	23 10	14 6	31 8	28 14	17 6
	39 Pooree ...	13 12	13 12	14 7	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	17 1	34 2	34 2	23 10
	40 Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	38 0	38 0	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.														
South-West Frontier Agency.														
CHOTA NAGPORE	41 Hazarebhangh ...	13 0	13 8	16 12	18 0	20 0	23 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	18 4	
	42 Lohardugga ...	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	
	43 Singhbhum ...	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	37 0	21 0	24 0	30 0	
	44 Manbhum ...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.														
ASSAM	45 Gawalpara ...	30 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	20 0
	46 Kamroop ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	26 0
	47 Darring ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	48 Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	49 Seohaugor ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	
	50 Lakkimpore ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
	51 Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	13 8
	52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53 Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAGI OR MURWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
25 0	25 0	24 0	33 0	34 0	24 8	20 0	21 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	9 0	
...	21 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 12	8 12	
...	22 0	21 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 8	8 12	
...	21 5	26 11	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 10	
...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	5 0	6 8	
...	22 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	21 0	24 6	...	...	...	...	20 0	30 0	...	7 14	7 8	...	
...	16 5	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	7 8	
...	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	
...	24 0	26 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	
...	9 0	0 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	
...	29 0	30 0	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	
...	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	
...	8 4	8 0	8 0	
...	18 0	18 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	
...	17 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	9 1	
...	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 0	
...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	
...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	0 0	
...	6 10	6 10	6 4	
...	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	
...	20 8	26 0	34 8	27 0	26 8	35 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	10 0	18 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	
...	24 0	23 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	22 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	...	26 0	27 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	
...	23 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	32 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	23 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	
...	27 3	26 1	28 4	...	...	...	27 3	28 3	21 0	7 5	7 5	7 8	
...	25 4	25 4	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 14	
...	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 5	
28 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	24 15	24 15	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 24	9 2	7 14	
...	22 5	23 10	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	6 10	
...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	
...	16 0	14 0	16 4	25 0	24 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	27 8	6 10	6 2	6 10	
...	14 0	14 8	14 0	37 0	36 0	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	6 4	6 0	6 8	
...	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	6 0	
...	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 4	
...	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	8 0	
...	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 8	7 0	
...	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	8 0	
...	10 0	12 0	14 0	4 0	4 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	
...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	4 8	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Aug. 12th*	7.50	Weather cloudy and rainy.	The late rain has done much good to crops. Grain dearer.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 9th	2.74	Showery.	Generally good	Cholera not yet disappeared, but fever cases have been reported.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 9th	3.13	Showery. Heavy rains on Friday night and Saturday morning.	Prospects generally favorable. Some local damage to dhan from inundation in eastern part of district.	No increase in fever, small-pox or cholera; sporadic cases of the latter two diseases continue to occur.
	4 Midnapore	" 9th	2.12	Rainy and cloudy	The rain is said to have been too much for the indigo, and it has been impossible up to latest information to close one of the worst breaches in the Cossye embankment through which water still flows, otherwise the general prospect is encouraging.	
	5 Hooghly	" 9th	1.02	Cloudy. Occasional light rains.	The prospects of the crops are the same as they were last week—on the whole satisfactory.	
	Howrah	" 9th	1.13	Rain during the first four days of the week throughout the district. Weather cool.	Transplantation of amun rice crop is being carried on throughout the district, and in some places it is nearly finished. The jute and sugarcane are good.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 12th	0.85	Weather warm and close. Light rains with occasional heavy showers during first four days of the week.	Transplantation of amun progressing rapidly; prospects of all crops good, but more rain is still wanted in Baraset.	Fever peculiar to this season prevailing at Satkhira and Barripore. One case of cholera reported at Barrackpore.
	7 Nuddea	" 9th	3.84	The rainfall has been scanty.	The aus dhan and the indigo in the northern part of the district have not been at all good. In the southern and eastern part they have been better. The prospects of amun dhan have much improved. More rain is required all over the district.	
	8 Jessore	" 9th	1.37	Cloudy and clear alternately; not very much rain.	Generally good. Transplantation of amun going on rapidly.	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	9 Moorshedabad	" 9th	3.44	Cloudy and close with frequent showers of rain.	The prospects of bhadoi continue to improve, but the outturn will be scanty. More rain wanted for amun in the west of the district. Mulberry and sugarcane doing well. Rivers very full and inundating crops, but no water standing on the fields.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 9th	3.19	Tolerably heavy showers throughout the district.	The rain which has fallen has been of great benefit, but more is still required, especially in the south-east portion where, from want of rain, scarcely any cultivation has yet taken place. More rain wanted throughout the district for amun crops.	

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah	Aug. 9th	2.29	Hot and sultry at first, cloudy and rainy afterwards, with strong easterly winds.	There has been steady and plentiful rain during the week which will much benefit the paddy crops.	A few cases of small-pox reported from Nattore.
	12 Rajshahye	" 9th	3.56	Moderate rain throughout the district during the past week.	Prospects of rupa dhan unfavorable in consequence of deficiency of rain; that which is sown broad-cast and the aus dhan are in a more hopeful condition. In some places the latter is being cut. In parts of the Barondra (high land) in the west of the district want of rain has prevented any transplantation of rice, and in some parts the young plants have dried up before transplantation. Mulberry, sugarcane, urhur, and jute are thriving.	
	13 Itungpore	" 9th	0.78	Cloudy with thunder, but very slight showers.	The spring crop is nearly cut, the outturn will be from 6 to 8 annas only. Very little winter rice has been planted out for want of rain, and the prospects of the crop are very bad.	
	14 Bograh	" 9th	2.19	More rain has fallen; weather cooler.	The transplanting of amun crop has continued, but much more rain is wanted.	
	15 Pubna	" 9th	0.71	Weather cool with small showers of rain.	The prospect of amun crops is good; more rain is wanted. Aus is being cut.	
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	" 9th	2.70	Cooler and more bracing than last week. Rainfall still below the mark for the month of August.	In the terai the early rice crop sown in April and May is now well grown, and the cold weather crops are being transplanted; both are progressing favorably. In the hills the crops are doing well.	
	17 Julpigoree	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	Aug. 12th*	8.36	Rain daily all over the district.	Prospects of crops fair. Rivers gradually rising; more sunshine wanted. Jute generally short.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 9th	2.2	Cloudy and rainy during the week, sunshine at intervals.	The aus crop, such as it is, is being reaped. The amun and jute crops are on the whole promising.	
	20 Backergunge	" 9th	2.81	Rainy	Much improved.	
	21 Mymensing	" 9th	6.39	Sufficient, but not excessive rain.	The aus rice is being cut and will prove rather a deficient crop. Amun rice crop promises well.	
	22 Sylhet	" 2nd	8.37	Very wet and cool	A good deal of the amun sown earlier in the season has been destroyed from want of rain, but if the present weather continues, there is still every hope of a fair harvest.	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	23 Cachar	" 2nd	7.0	Cloudy, with rain	Pretty fair. The soil dhan is being rapidly planted out. Tea very good.	
	24 Chittagong	" 2nd	12.12	Very heavy rain during the greater part of the week. At the end weather fine, with occasional showers.	The rain will have done an immense deal of good, and it appears to have been general.	
	25 Noakhally	" 2nd	15.01	Constant heavy rains during the week.	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIVY.	26 Tipperah ...	Aug. 9th	5.67	Very satisfactory weather on the whole, though heavier rain is required in the north.	It is difficult to say exactly how far the rain fall has benefited the crops. The probable result is extremely satisfactory.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 2nd	7.08	Almost incessant rain and foggy mornings.	Good.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	" 2nd	2.25	Rainy and cloudy almost throughout the week.	Ploughing and sowing still going on. Prospects good. The jooms in the hills flourishing.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna ...	" 12th*	9.32	Seasonable weather; heavy rain for the last four days.	Bhadoi crops almost entirely destroyed. Dhan crops, especially in the low lands, reported to have been injured by floods. Extent of loss under inquiry.	Cholera prevalent throughout the district and very bad in Behar.
	29 Gya ...	" 9th	1.86	Cool, with growing showers daily.	Bhadoi crop has been somewhat injured, but not destroyed. The transplanting of rice is going on everywhere.	Sickness less.
	30 Shahabad ...	" 9th	2.07	Cloudy and rainy	Bhadoi crop promising except in Sassecram where it has suffered much from the late rains. Anghany paddy being transplanted.	Cholera still prevalent in the outlying villages and Sassecram. Some subsided.
	31 Tirhoot ...	" 9th	2.33	Hot and cloudy	Bhadoi crops generally promise well, but dhan is very backward; the young dhan is drying up for want of rain; an early and copious rainfall is very much wanted especially in the north and north-east of the district.	
	32 Sarun ...	" 9th	1.19	First four days warm, the last three days cloudy with occasional showers. Prevailing wind east.	Rain general throughout the district. Crops all coming on well. The manufacture of indigo (first cuttings) is going on, and will in most of the factories be completed within a fortnight. Paddy seedlings are being transplanted. More rain wanted still for paddy.	Cholera in the town continues and is slightly on the increase. Small-pox decreasing.
	33 Chumparan ...	" 5th	1.33	Cloudy and rainy. East winds.	Prospects of crops continue favorable; paddy seedlings being transplanted; manufacture of indigo going on briskly. More rain required.	Cholera reported in the south of the district.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr ...	" 9th	2.74	Seasonable	The crops on highlands, though late, are very good; the bhadoi crops on inundated dearah lands has little chance of being gathered; other crops excellent. Sub-divisional reports satisfactory.	
	35 Bhugulpore ...	" 12th*	3.76	Good rain	Report from south very good, from north accounts much improved. Bhadoi within reach of Ganges destroyed by flood.	General health good.
	36 Purneah ...	" 9th	1.57	Showery	Unless heavy rain falls soon the aughany crop in the north will be a failure. It is better in the south, but more rain is wanted. The bhadoi has failed in the north.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.		1873.				
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	... Aug. 12th	.....	Heavy rain throughout the district.	General prospects of crops good.	
	39 Pooree	... „ 2nd	0.84	Cloudy, with moderate rain.	Weeding and transplanting going on in the sarad fields. Beali fields are being weeded. Sugarcane and mandia crops appear promising. More rain much wanted. Khurdha.—Sarad paddy crops appear very flourishing. Transplanting of paddy being busily put in progress. Favorable season for mandia and other miscellaneous crops.	
	40 Balasore	... „ 9th	4.48	Cloudy, with frequent heavy showers.	Flourishing. Beali rice is in ear in many places in Bhadruck sub-division.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebagh	... „ 9th	5.05	Rain plentiful throughout the district. Weather cloudy, with easterly wind.	Bhadai crop has suffered in some parts from excessive rain, but with fine weather now for a short time there would not be much cause of complaint. The rice crop promises to be first-rate.	Cases of small-pox and cholera in all parts of the district and in Hazareebagh itself.
42	Lohardugga	...	...	...	.....	Return not received.
43	Singhbhum	... „ 2nd	4.72	Seasonable. Abundance of rain all over the district.	Very favorable. All apprehensions entirely removed. Ploughing of the uplands and transplanting proceeding actively.	A few deaths reported from thanahs Ghaisana, Baharagora, and Kokepara in Dabhoom.
44	Mannbhum	... „ 9th	3.35	Cloudy, with light showers daily.	Prospects of all crops good.	Cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	... „ 2nd	5.67	Weather seasonable; rain daily throughout the week.	Cutting usu dhan still continues. The late rain has brightened the prospects of the winter rice crops and done good to other crops.	
46	Kamroop	...	...	.....	...	Return not received.
47	Durrung	... „ 2nd	2.83	Sultry; hot nights and mornings; very little (easterly) breeze.	The ryots are all busy planting paddy. Tea planting prospects continue favorable.	Cattle disease prevalent.
48	Nowgong	... „ 2nd	7.62	Seasonable weather during the week, with heavy showers at night.	The aus crop has been cut and gathered in. The salee crop doing well. Very suitable weather for tea operations.	Cattle murrain almost died out. One or two secondary cases reported. Death from cholera reported in the Deo-groove mouzah but by latest accounts it was not spreading.
49	Sebsaugor	... „ 2nd	0.26	Fair. Maximum temperature, 90.2 in shade.	The sowings for the dhan crops progress but slowly, and are more backward than last season.	The ryots have sustained a great loss in cattle.
50	Luckimpore	... „ 2nd	1.60	With the exception of two days, the week was comparatively cool for the season; the rainfall light. At North Luckimpore weather cooler, rain in the morning, rest of the day generally cloudy.	Ahoi rice crops almost in, and has been very fine in most parts. Other crops promise well.	Cholera has disappeared, and the general health is good.
51	Naga Hills	... July 26th	3.83	Most seasonable throughout the district.	Satisfactory reports from all parts of the district.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	Aug. 2nd	2.18	The weather has been heavy throughout the hills, with the exception of Shillong, where, owing to the sheltered position, the fall of rain is always moderate.	Crops are doing well.	
53	Garó Hills	" 2nd	2.85	Fair amount of rain during the week. Weather cool.	Prospects of crops continue good. Garos cutting their dhan, which promises to be a fair one.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 12th August 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th to 26th July 1873.	Rain from 27th to 2nd Aug. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.74	7.55	36.55	2nd August.	
		Cutwa	0.33	6.88	25.14	ditto.	
		Culina	1.42	7.41	26.20	ditto.	
		Boud-Boud	1.79	6.52	31.35	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Kaneerunge	2.78	5.22	24.00	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	2.28	4.34	23.70	ditto.	
		Bancoorah	1.79	4.06	28.58	ditto.	
		Source	1.77	6.06	32.11	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1.30	3.69	34.89	ditto.	
		Tumlook	3.32	4.37	32.87	ditto.	
		Gurubetta	0.87	5.07	31.47	ditto.	
		Contal	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	2.28	1.49	24.06	ditto.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	3.09	1.52	28.27	ditto.	
		Serampore	1.05	6.87	27.97	ditto.	
		Howrah	1.08	7.31	30.50	ditto.	
PRESIDENTY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1.50	2.40	23.93	ditto.	
		Calcutta	1.44	0.86	26.08	ditto.	
		Alipore	1.73	7.76	28.23	ditto.	
		Alipore Jail	1.59	7.69	27.28	ditto.	
		Buxserhaut	1.79	7.20	28.64	ditto.	
		Baraset	Not rec.	7.97	21.18	Not received 20th to 26th July.	
		Diamond Harbour	1.50	2.58	20.09	ditto.	
		Barripore	3.91	0.81	33.87	ditto.	
		Satkerah	1.30	6.08	28.42	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	2.73	7.24	31.90	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	0.00	10.93	28.79	ditto.	
		Kishnaghur	0.96	10.92	20.97	ditto.	
		Bongong	1.61	5.58	23.77	ditto.	
		Meherpore	1.00	6.78	20.40	ditto.	
		Choondangrah	0.75	5.10	23.67	ditto.	
Kooshtea		0.66	8.04	25.97	ditto.		
Ranaghat		0.58	4.40	19.18	ditto.		
Jessore		1.57	4.90	25.54	ditto.		
Nurrail		2.03	7.15	34.71	ditto.		
Jessore		Khoolneah	1.30	6.20	36.63	ditto.	
	Jenadah	1.56	3.54	24.12	ditto.		
	Bazirhaut	1.43	7.91	34.54	ditto.		
	Magoorah	0.66	2.47	28.32	ditto.		
	Berhanpore	0.57	4.27	16.78	ditto.		
	Ranpurchaut	0.59	7.43	17.32	ditto.		
	City Moorshedabad	1.49	2.11	13.79	ditto.		
	Jungipore	0.54	2.74	19.00	ditto.		
	Azimungo	0.06	5.95	19.31	ditto.		
	Laigolla	0.31	3.30	24.62	ditto.		
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinapore	1.05	1.77	20.04	ditto.		
	Maldah	0.07	2.99	13.43	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	0.28	3.47	18.16	ditto.		
	Nattore	0.62	4.78	23.81	ditto.		
	Rungpore	0.56	1.11	27.52	ditto.		
	Bhowanungo	3.09	0.85	27.60	ditto.		
	Titalya	1.57	5.21	50.35	ditto.		
	Bograh	0.56	2.17	20.70	ditto.		
	Pubna	0.69	10.30	30.89	ditto.		
	Serajungo	0.80	5.15	21.85	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office ..	Not rec.	Not rec.	30.40	30th June.	
		{ Hospital ..	1.02	4.16	48.74	2nd August.	
	Julpigoree		2.61	2.07	57.65	ditto.	
	Falacotta		2.04	0.72	75.02	ditto.	
	Bodah		4.33	2.64	45.10	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State						
	Blitnan Doora	Cooch Behar	7.78	1.91	87.65	ditto.	
		Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	92.02	19th July.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	DACCA.	Dacca	{ Telegraph Office ..	1.87	0.02	41.93	2nd August.
		{ Hospital ..	2.37	10.43	37.09	ditto.	
Moonshegunge			0.05	8.57	42.50	ditto.	
Furreedpore		Manickgunge	0.24	5.13	26.25	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	0.50	3.00	28.12	ditto.	
		Gualundo	0.16	Not rec.	10.81	26th July.	
Backergunge		Burrisaul	1.53	7.68	34.60	2nd August.	
		Porozepore	1.70	6.00	33.39	ditto.	
		Madariyore	0.84	7.39	37.16	ditto.	
		Patuakhally	2.86	10.18	57.10	ditto.	
Dowlat Khan	3.25	14.50	52.42	ditto.			
Mymensing	Mymensing	2.74	2.57	40.37	ditto.		
	Jamulpore	4.51	3.27	30.00	ditto.		
	Attah	1.77	7.57	30.61	ditto.		
	Kishoregunge	3.56	5.89	42.50	ditto.		
Sylhet	Sylhet	0.12	7.83	82.24	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar	6.03	7.05	70.47	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	4.28	Not rec.	62.84	26th July.	
Koyan		4.23	4.84	50.84	2nd August.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office ..	2.50	13.10	52.00	ditto.	
		{ Jail ..	2.40	12.10	52.86	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	8.50	Not rec.	87.77	26th July.		
	Noakhally	4.03	12.05	70.05	2nd August.		
	Comillah	1.41	4.16	41.36	ditto.		
	Tipperah	1.13	3.47	40.81	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungmanatee Hill	2.53	7.03	39.64	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah		1.90	2.25	31.25	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th to 26th July 1873.	Rain from 27th July to 2nd August 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.47	0.79	17.77	2nd August.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.
		Behar	1.81	1.35	0.82	ditto.	
		Barh	0.44	5.24	17.00	ditto.	
		Dinapore... { Jail ...	4.30	Not rec.	16.36	26th July.	
	Gya	Dinapore... { Cantonment	4.30	8.00	21.75	2nd August.	
		Gya	0.09	13.57	22.22	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0.47	14.39	29.87	ditto.	
		Arungabad	1.10	Not rec.	14.06	26th July.	
	Shahabad	Johannabad	0.81	11.94	28.89	2nd August.	
		Arrah	1.75	0.48	23.81	ditto.	
		Sasaram	3.06	10.50	28.49	ditto.	
		Huxar	1.60	4.35	12.53	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Rhuboonah	0.30	0.02	27.07	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore	1.09	4.09	10.10	ditto.	
		Durbhanga	1.38	0.85	18.44	ditto.	
		Hajepore	1.51	6.27	21.89	ditto.	
	Sarun	Mudhubani	1.80	0.83	17.22	ditto.	
		Seetamarree	0.40	0.00	24.00	ditto.	
		Tajpore	1.10	2.08	18.33	ditto.	
		Chuprah	1.27	5.83	21.98	ditto.	
Chumpran	Sewan	3.22	8.35	22.81	ditto.		
	Motehari	2.40	6.31	28.73	ditto.		
	Bettiah	0.50	2.22	21.34	ditto.		
	Monghyr	3.33	7.33	19.68	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Begooah	1.03	4.84	13.79	ditto.	
		Jamouie	1.79	10.00	20.97	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore	2.53	4.10	18.34	ditto.	
		Soopool	1.17	3.00	14.11	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Mudheypoorah	0.90	2.10	17.74	ditto.	
		Banka	2.79	3.77	22.88	ditto.	
		Sanbora	0.93	1.77	13.02	ditto.	
		Purneah	1.37	3.34	22.51	ditto.	
	Purneah	Kishengunge	4.30	2.76	27.35	ditto.	
		Arrarah	1.16	1.90	19.46	ditto.	
Deochur		4.03	0.36	30.06	ditto.		
Jantara		2.30	0.00	20.47	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmchal	0.10	2.10	13.18	ditto.		
	Pakour	1.46	5.61	13.50	ditto.		
	Nya-Doomka	3.17	8.87	30.16	ditto.		
	Godda	0.20	4.40	16.43	ditto.		
ORISSA.							
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	2.10	2.80	16.40	ditto.	From 1st April. ditto. ditto.
		Cuttack { Hospital ...	2.44	3.10	19.02	ditto.	
		Jajipore	2.00	2.70	18.70	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	1.80	1.90	25.10	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jamunapore	3.23	2.85	18.12	ditto.	
		False Point	2.80	4.45	22.20	ditto.	
		Pooree	4.07	0.92	17.40	ditto.	
		Khurdah	7.24	2.05	23.10	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	4.00	2.07	23.03	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	2.51	3.37	15.94	ditto.	
		Jallasore	2.13	4.61	26.30	ditto.	
		Sorah	2.76	3.93	15.94	ditto.	
	Tributary	Chandbally	1.62	2.90	19.43	ditto.	
		Mehals	Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	14.00		12th July.
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.96	13.16	31.30	2nd August.	
		Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0.80	14.44	31.05	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Pachumba	0.88	8.60	31.23	ditto.	
		Rancher	1.38	5.27	24.09	ditto.	
	Singhbhum	Palamow	1.95	7.67	24.85	ditto.	
		Chyebassa	2.13	6.15	23.27	ditto.	
Maunbhum	Purulia	1.40	6.87	27.55	ditto.		
	Gobindpore	1.80	8.44	29.41	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	1.09	5.07	53.54	ditto.	
		Dhoobur	4.20	6.40	68.97	ditto.	
	Kamrup	Gowhatry	2.11	2.23	37.41	ditto.	
		Burpetigh	3.06	6.15	54.80	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpur	7.08	Not rec.	49.45	20th July.	
		Mungledye	1.23	ditto	43.14	ditto.	
	Nowkong	Nowkong	6.43	5.41	51.75	2nd August.	
		Seosaukor	1.40	Not rec.	51.25	26th July.	
	Seosaukor	Goluchat	10.42	ditto	51.22	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	5.01	ditto	40.20	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	1.20	ditto	50.06	ditto.	
		Luckimpore	Debrooghur	4.61	ditto	62.30	ditto.
	North Luckimpore...		8.48	ditto	69.80	ditto.	
	Suddya		1.55	ditto	47.86	ditto.	
Samoooodting	4.40		ditto	30.19	ditto.		
Naga Hills	Shillong	1.37	ditto	32.35	ditto.		
	Jaowai	2.86	ditto	50.00	ditto.		
	Cherrapunjee	17.40	ditto	189.04	ditto.		
	Tura	6.97	2.85	61.08	2nd August.		
Garohills	Benares	1.11	9.87	20.94	ditto.		
	Akyab	4.40	29.00	135.30	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug.											
	3rd	10	29.602	29.080	80.2	81.0	82	SE	...	0.13	K	
	16		29.515	29.603	85.0	81.5	85	E	...	...	K	d
	4th	10	29.590	29.608	86.0	81.5	81	E by S	...	...	K	scuds.
	16		29.488	29.486	90.0	84.0	76	ESE	...	0.07	K	
	5th	10	29.557	29.575	83.7	81.0	88	E	...	...	K, C	
	16		29.457	29.475	84.7	81.0	84	ESE	...	0.08	K	
	6th	10	29.570	29.597	79.5	78.5	95	S	...	0.05		o, r
	16		29.530	29.548	83.8	80.0	83	S	...	0.34		o
	7th	10	29.604	29.682	81.0	78.0	91	S by W	...	...		o
SALON ISLAND.	Aug.											
	3rd	10	29.550	29.005	84	81	79	E	5.7	0.10	N	i, p, v
	16		29.545	29.551	80	82	73	SE	14.3	...	KS	b, v, scuds.
	4th	10	29.569	29.575	80	81	69	NE	6.0	...	N	b
	16		29.482	29.488	86	81	70	SE	13.8	0.10	N	o, u, v
	5th	10	29.532	29.538	84	80	83	E	9.4	0.10	N	b, p, u
	16		29.436	29.412	86	80	75	ESE	14.3	0.20	N	b, p, u
	6th	10	29.590	29.596	81	79	91	SSW	16.3	1.50	N	o, r
	16		29.540	29.548	83	80	87	S	14.5	0.40	N	o
	7th	10	29.679	29.685	81	79	91	SSW	13.6	0.80	N	d, o, p
CHITTAGONG.	Aug.											
	3rd	10	29.651	29.743	85	70	75	NE	1.7	...	K	b
	16		29.529	29.622	81	77	52	ESE	3.3	...	KS	u, t
	4th	10	29.552	29.646	85	80	79	ENE	2.5	0.10	C, KS	u, v
	16		29.429	29.521	85	81	83	SW	5.3	...	K, KS	u, t
	5th	10	29.581	29.673	85	78	71	ESE	5.5	0.20	K, CK	b, v
	16		29.502	29.594	84	78	75	ESE	10.8	...	KS	u
	6th	10	29.693	29.786	79	77	90	ESE	8.8	0.10	N	d, p, g
	16		29.594	29.687	79	77	90	ESE	8.1	0.40	KS	p, g
	7th	10	29.694	29.791	81	79	91	SE	6.2	0.40	KS, K	p, g
MAHAB.	Aug.											
	3rd	10	29.787	29.817	83	76	71	SW by S	8	0.10		o
	16		29.695	29.725	81	74	70	S by W	6	0.04		o
	4th	10	29.813	29.813	80	75	79	SW	5	0.71		o
	16		29.704	29.734	83	75	67	SW	10	...		o
	5th	10	29.772	29.802	82	71	60	WSW	11	0.07		o
	16		29.614	29.611	88	77	58	W by S	3	...		cloudy.
	6th	10	29.713	29.713	83	76	71	W by S	8	0.18		cloudy.
	16		29.607	29.617	87	76	58	W by N	7	...		cloudy.
	7th	10	29.790	29.820	87	75	55	W by S	7	...		cloudy.
CUTTACK.	Aug.											
	3rd	10	29.553	29.635	81	80	83	NNE	8.1	0.30	CK, N, C	
	16		29.445	29.527	87	81	76	S	3.3	...	CK, N	p
	4th	10	29.490	29.572	86	80	76	N	0.9	0.20	K, N, C	
	16		29.377	29.459	86	80	75	ENE	6.8	...	C, K, N	p
	5th	10	29.437	29.519	86	80	75	NNE	3.8	1.50	CK, N, C	
	16		29.346	29.428	80	78	91	NNE	3.3	...	N	p
	6th	10	29.518	29.601	82	77	78	WSW	2.7	1.00	CK, N, C	
	16		29.448	29.531	70	76	86	E	4.2	...	K, N	r
	7th	10	29.530	29.682	81	78	80	SSW	0.8	1.50	K, N, C	
AKHAB.	Aug.											
	3rd	10	29.602	29.713	85	80	79	S	0.2	...		h, g
	16		29.593	29.606	84	80	87	S	3.3	...		g
	4th	10	29.628	29.649	81	79	79	SSW	1.3	1.20		b, g
	16		29.541	29.543	81	79	91	SE	4.5	...		d
	5th	10	29.673	29.695	78	77	85	SSW	2.9	1.70		g
	16		29.606	29.628	73	77	90	S	3.8	0.80		p
	6th	10	29.797	29.819	75	75	100	S	4.1	3.00		r
	16		29.698	29.720	76	78	100	SE	1.8	1.50		r
	7th	10	29.793	29.811	80	78	91	SSW	1.1	1.10		p

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th August 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles	In.		
Aug. ...	1st	29.575	80.0	80.0	130.0	81.8	79.9	78.6	0.91	S S W S E, & S S E	1.2	77.4	0.74	☾	Overcast and Strati. Slight rain at intervals
	2nd	.641	89.5	79.0	130.8	82.5	80.3	78.8	.89	S E & E S E	...	178.9	0.08	...	Overcast & cumuli. Thunder between 2 & 3 P.M. Light rain at 12½ A.M. 1½, 2½ & 3½ P.M.
	3rd	.617	89.5	78.6	145.0	83.6	80.5	78.3	.85	S S E & S E	...	97.0	0.13	...	Cumuli & cirri. Thunder at 4½ & 5½ P.M. Lightning between 7 & 8 P.M. Slight rain at 4½ A.M. 8 & 4 P.M.
	4th	.551	92.0	80.5	141.0	84.5	81.0	78.5	.83	S S E, S E & E by S	0.8	72.4	0.07	...	Cirri & cumuli. Thunder at 4½ P.M. Light rain 3½ & 4½ P.M.
	5th	.521	85.5	80.0	139.0	82.3	80.1	78.6	.80	S E & E	0.6	154.8	0.11	...	Strati & cumuli. After 9 A.M. Light rain after intervals.
	6th	.580	84.2	79.5	...	81.3	79.6	78.5	.93	S E & S	1.9	230.5	0.34	...	Overcast and Strati. Slight rain after intervals from 2 A.M., to 1½ P.M.
	7th	.625	83.5	80.0	...	81.3	79.0	78.4	.91	S & S S E	...	170.0	0.05	...	Cirrocumuli & overcast. Light rain at 6½, 8½, 10 & 11 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.90
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	...	1.52
	{ by lower rain gauge	...
	{ by anemometer gauge	...
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.57
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th August	...	27.38
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	41.33

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

• In charge of the Observatory.

The 11th August 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts. <i>o</i>		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,61,110	1,26,011 14 9	11,551 1 10	4,83,252 30	2,32,102 9 6	21,275 1 5	32,827 3 3
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	98 7 2	9 0 6	.....	181 5 3	16 12 5	25 12 11
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	2,89,029	2,47,592 15 0	31,844 7 1	15,51,703 20	6,96,947 7 0	63,886 17 0	95,731 4 1
Total for 4 weeks	3,90,138	4,73,404 13 9	43,395 8 11	20,34,956 10	9,30,050 1 3	85,162 18 5	128,558 7 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,945	1,06,065 13 8	9,723 14 1	4,75,380 0	2,27,360 13 8	20,842 4 9	30,564 18 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	82 13 10	7 11 11	.....	177 10 1	16 5 8	23 17 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,78,833	4,30,825 8 8	39,492 6 10	18,67,460 10	9,12,064 1 10	83,604 19 3	123,097 6 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,486	8,650 14 0	793 0 0	28,155 20	9,327 9 0	900 17 2	1,393 17 2
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	38 11 4	3 11 0	.....	43 15 6	4 0 7	7 11 7
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	11,284	24,040 12 0	2,258 14 8	1,13,678 30	32,701 15 0	2,997 13 7	5,256 4 3
Total for 4 weeks ...	15,771	33,291 10 6	3,051 14 8	1,42,034 10	42,529 8 0	3,898 10 9	6,950 5 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,764	8,596 7 8	788 0 2	29,035 0	7,145 11 2	685 0 5	1,443 0 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	38 7 5	3 10 6	.....	31 15 6	2 18 8	6 9 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	16,022	35,760 13 3	3,278 1 6	1,28,336 20	39,920 9 4	2,834 7 9	6,112 9 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

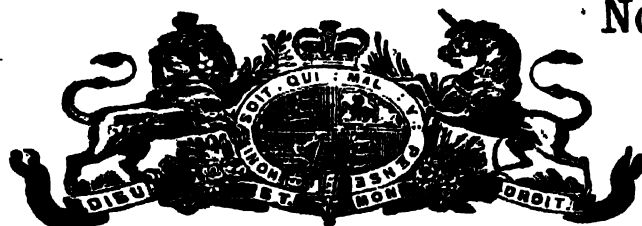
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	29,949½	22,304 6 0	2,089 13 0	1,02,780 24	28,983 10 10	2,656 16 9	4,755 9 9
Or per mile of railway ...	191	143 4 8	13 8 2	657 0	185 3 2	16 19 6	30 7 8
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	84,954	58,290 0 0	5,344 1 6	2,37,817 24½	55,936 9 2	5,127 10 4	10,471 11 10
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,14,903½	81,193 6 0	7,442 14 6	3,40,597 27	84,920 4 0	7,784 7 1	15,227 1 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,607½	15,328 3 0	1,405 1 8	1,31,677 32	29,791 5 0	2,730 17 5	4,755 10 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	177	97 13 1	8 19 7	841 0	119 5 9	17 9 0	26 8 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,09,714½	60,397 10 9	5,536 9 1	5,52,885 31	1,32,553 15 0	12,150 15 7	17,687 4 8

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,165½	890 0 0	80 18 0	3,810 0	308 0 0	30 16 0	120 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	42	33 0 0	3 6 0	140 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	4 8 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	5,286	4,700 0 0	470 12 0	10,704 0	1,003 0 0	100 6 0	570 18 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	6,441½	5,605 0 0	590 10 0	14,574 0	1,311 0 0	131 2 0	691 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 16th August 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*

The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,

The Hon'ble LORD H. ULICK BROWNE,

The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,

The Hon'ble MOULVI ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,

and

The Hon'ble BABU DIGUMBER MITTER.

HOWRAH LIGHTING RATE.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said it would be in the recollection of

hon'ble members that on the last occasion when the Bill was before the Council, it was remanded to the Select Committee for a definite object, which object had been adopted by the Council in opposition to the principle of the Bill as first presented by the Select Committee. Practically, the instruction to the Select Committee was to frame the Bill so that no portion of the cost of lighting any given tract should fall on the general rates of the Howrah Municipality; that the benefited tract should pay entirely, and under all circumstances, the whole cost of its own lighting. And the Council having adopted that principle, raised the maximum of taxation to three per cent., so that no part of the cost might possibly devolve upon the general revenues. In framing the Bill in accordance with these instructions, the Select Committee found it absolutely necessary to separate the case of the tract in which lighting already existed and in regard to which, so to say, the Council was not free. It was bound by certain obligations which had been already incurred. It would not have been giving effect to the principle adopted by the Council if, for that tract which was already lighted, the Select Committee had fixed a maximum of three per cent. Whatever would be the cost of efficient lighting there, as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, must, according to the principle adopted by the Council, be paid by the inhabitants of that particular tract. Therefore the Committee had separated that particular tract from the rest of the town by the proviso which the Council would see in the second part of Section 3, which imposed no maximum rate at all as to that part of the town which was already lighted.

Regarding the rest of the town to which, possibly, gas-lighting might be extended in future, the Committee had absolutely followed the instructions of the Council, which were to fix a maximum of three per cent. That was adopted in opposition to the Select Committee's former report as a whole.

There was only one more remark which Mr. Dampier would make. So much had been said of the poor population of Howrah, and the natives having to pay (an enormous number of them, some 97,000) for the benefit of a few Europeans, that he might as well give the Council the figures which had been supplied to him as to the effect of the Act within the tract already lighted. In that tract, he was informed, there were 3,200 houses occupied by natives, who, at two per cent., would have paid Rs. 4,200, or an average of about Re. 1-5 for each house. The houses occupied by Europeans numbered 281, and they would pay, at two per cent., Rs. 12,994, so that each native house would have got for Re. 1-5 precisely the same advantage of lighting as each European house would have by paying Rs. 46-2 or thereabouts. The same proportions would of course hold good at whatever amount the rate might be levied. He merely mentioned this to remove an impression which might have been left by the argument that 97,000 natives would suffer for the benefit of a few Europeans. He would now leave the motion in the hands of the Council.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER moved that in Section 3, line 7, the words "two per centum" be substituted for "three per centum." He must admit the soundness of the views which had dictated His Honor the President to oppose the amendment he moved at the last meeting of the Council proposing to fix the lighting-rate at three per cent. instead of two. As a general lighting-rate, there could be no question that three per cent. was extravagantly high for Howrah, when the Calcutta maximum rate was only two per cent. But he then thought that we had no other choice in the matter. The annual sum contracted for with the Gas Company must in the first instance be provided for, and that out of the proceeds of the rate levied within the gas area, which, according to the facts then before us, he found could not be done if the rate were fixed at two per cent. And rather than sacrifice the sound and righteous principle which for the purposes of this Bill we had laid down in Committee, and which had been unanimously agreed to by the Council, he proposed that the rate be raised to three per cent., the proceeds of which, he calculated, would just cover the required amount. We subsequently discovered, however, that the amount leviable according to the estimate furnished by the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality was contingent upon 36 more lights being added to the present number, to

render the whole of the given gas area accessible to the rate, according to the conditions prescribed in the Bill. This would entail an additional charge of nearly Rs. 4,000, so that the total amount we had to provide for as the first charge on the lighting-rate was, in round numbers, Rs. 25,000, which even a rate of three per cent. would not cover. Again, if the Howrah memorialists were to be believed, each per cent. of the rate represented Rs. 4,500, and not Rs. 7,000 as the Chairman of the Municipality estimated. In this state of uncertainty the Select Committee thought that they had no other alternative left than to recommend the rather unusual course of leaving the determination of the rate to be levied within the gas area, to the discretion of the Commissioners. The contract amount, however, being thus specially provided for, there was no longer any necessity for keeping the general lighting-rate at such an unreasonably high figure as three per cent. If a rate of two per cent. was found insufficient for the further extension of gas-lighting on the terms and conditions prescribed in the Bill, that of itself was a sufficient proof that the Municipality was not rich enough to afford the luxury, and must do without it.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAMPIER said that the position was rather curious. The hon'ble member who, at the previous debate, had forced up the rate from two to three per cent., now wished the Council to return to two per cent., and Mr. Dampier, who originally appeared as the advocate of two per cent., now appeared as the advocate of three per cent. He need not add that the inconsistency was on the surface only; both his hon'ble friend and Mr. Dampier himself had valid reasons for the course they had taken. The Bill had now taken a different shape, and there were new elements to be considered. Now, his reason for now advocating three per cent. was this. When there was a possibility of the cost of lighting any area overflowing, so to speak, the proceeds of the maximum rate to be levied under the Bill, he thought that it would be proper that anything above the two per cent. should be contributed from the general rates. But now the Council had absolutely refused to allow any contribution to be made under any circumstances from the general rates; and therefore to fix a maximum of two per cent. would, as far as he could judge, be futile, and make the clause practically inoperative. As things went, he did not believe that for many years it would be possible to make any extension of gas-lighting in Howrah if a two per cent. rate was fixed as a maximum. It was not meant that there was to be any immediate extension and that three per cent. was to be levied at once. But even if three per cent. were insufficient now, it might be expected that within a reasonable time the value of property in Howrah would have so far increased that the rate would be sufficient, at any rate in the more advanced portions of the town to which it would naturally be desirable first to extend gas-lighting. To limit the rate to two per cent. would be putting off any further extension *sine die*. For these reasons he would oppose the amendment.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he would support the amendment which had been proposed. The circumstances under which, at the last sitting of the Council, a rate of three per cent. was proposed, had, he thought, considerably changed. The rate, it would be remembered, was raised from two to three per cent. on the ground that a two per cent. rate would not be sufficient to meet the required amount which had been contracted for with the Gas Company. But now that the area which had been lighted had been, as it were, made into a separate tract, and a special provision for it had been introduced in the Bill, he did not see why an exceptionally high rate of three per cent.—a higher rate, in fact, than was levied in Calcutta,—was to be imposed in Howrah. If it was found hereafter, as it was feared, that a two per cent. rate was not sufficient for the purpose of lighting other portions of Howrah than that already lighted, it was much better, he thought, that there should be no extension of gas-light than that an exceptionally high rate should be imposed on the people for a benefit which they did not seem to appreciate. For these reasons he would support the motion.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that to him, as President of the Council, the course which the Bill had taken was somewhat a mystery, that from the first he

should not permit amendments to be brought forward without due and sufficient notice, in order that both the Council and the mover of the amendment himself should first consider the effect of the amendment in all its bearings. We were now in a somewhat curious position, inasmuch as the hon'ble member who moved and carried an amendment increasing the rate from two to three per cent., had now moved that we should go back again to two per cent. His Honor understood the situation to be this. We were assured by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill—and His Honor believed the hon'ble member had given good ground for his assurance—that in reality, as things now stood in Howrah, it was impossible to light any portion of the municipality by a rate not exceeding two per cent.; that, he believed, was a fact. On the other hand, we were met by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, supported by the Hon'ble Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, with the argument that if you could not light Howrah by a rate of two per cent., it was better not to light it at all. It seemed to His Honor that we were in this position—we must either pass a rate of three per cent. as recommended by the Select Committee, or we must indefinitely postpone the lighting of Howrah by gas beyond the portion already lighted. He understood the effect of the amendment would be this, that until the rest of Howrah was much richer and more populated than it was now, until a rate of two per cent. would produce a much larger sum than it would do now, the rest of Howrah could not be lighted with gas. The question then for the Council to decide was, would they give permission to the Municipality and the Government to light Howrah with gas by means of a rate not exceeding three per cent., or would they say that the town should not be lighted at all until it increased so much in wealth and population that a rate of two per cent. would be sufficient? His Honor must leave the Council to decide that question.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT having asked whether the hon'ble mover of the amendment had any remarks to offer in reply,

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER observed that His Honor had given a very correct analysis of what had been urged on either side, and Baboo Digumber Mitter had therefore nothing further to add to what he had already said in support of the amendment.

The question was then put, and the Council divided:—

AYES 2.
The Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter.
" " Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.

NOES 6.
The Hon'ble Moulvi Abdool Luteef.
" " Mr. Bernard.
" " Lord Ulick Browne.
" " Mr. Dampier.
" " The Acting Advocate-General.
His Honor the President.

So the motion was negatived.

THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE said, before the Council left Section 3, there was one point on which he should like to have an explanation from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The section as altered by the Select Committee made a distinction as regards the portion of the town now lighted and that portion which should be left hereafter to be lighted. As regards the portion already lighted, the section as it stood provided that—

"It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to impose a rate sufficient to defray the whole expense of lighting such portion."

And as regards the rest of the town, it shall only "be lawful to impose an annual rate not exceeding three per cent." Now, he had ascertained from the Magistrate of Howrah that under the contract with the Gas Company the Municipality were bound, in case they extended the area of gas-lighting, to deal with the same Gas Company, and to pay the same rate of Rs. 100 for each lamp lighted by gas, exclusive of the cost of maintaining the lamp-posts. That being so, if a rate of three per cent. was insufficient to pay for the cost of lighting the area now lighted, three per cent. would be insufficient to pay for lighting successive areas hereafter. He thought that was a point which required explanation as regards the distinction made in the section between the parts of Howrah already lighted and the parts to be lighted hereafter.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAMPIER said, the answer to the question put by the hon'ble member was, that the fact of three per cent. being insufficient to pay the cost of lighting the present area, having a very limited number of lamps, was not in itself conclusive that three per cent. would be insufficient, even in view of the existing contract, to make extensions. For in order to light this first tract which now had the benefit of gas, it was necessary for the Gas Company to set up large works. He was given to understand that the Company had in the gas works made provision for lighting a number of lamps which would suffice for all parts of Howrah which were ever likely to be lighted. They were obliged so to fix the price of the few lamps first lighted that there might be some little return on the capital outlay of setting up these large gas works which eventually were to suffice for all demands. He was given to understand that the present profits of the Gas Company were very small indeed, and every extra lamp lighted would be an object to them. It was their interest to meet any proposal of the Municipality to extend the lighting by saying—"If you wish to extend the number of your lamps, although you are bound by your contract to come to us, and not bring in another company at a cheaper rate, still, as an inducement to you to extend your lighting, we will reduce the cost for each lamp as much as we can." That was the reason why, although a three per cent. rate was insufficient to pay for the cost of the portion already lighted, it would not necessarily be insufficient for future extensions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier then moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

HOOGHLY FEVER, AND THE CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 19th August, 1873.

1. THE Lieutenant-Governor submitted to the Government of India some months back a very valuable note by Colonel Haig, R.E., Secretary to this Government in the Irrigation Department, proposing certain schemes for draining and irrigating the water-logged country lying between the Damooda and Hooghly rivers. The epidemic, known as the Burdwan fever, had specially affected the tract between these two rivers, and Colonel Haig's note discussed the physical and material condition of the people of this tract. That note was at the time communicated to the Press.

2. The Government of India, in orders dated the 22nd July, 1873, dealing with Colonel Haig's note, desired that a particular enquiry should be made into the theory held by Colonel Haig and Dr. Sanders, that the lower classes of the Hooghly and Burdwan districts were under-fed and ill-nourished, and so predisposed to fever. The Lieutenant-Governor has recorded a minute showing what direction enquiry should at first take, and how it should be made. His Honor now directs that extracts from the correspon-

Bengal Irrigation Department letter No. 403, dated 12th March, 1873, paragraph 1.

Government of India orders No. 178, dated 22nd July, 1873, paragraphs 1-4 and 6-12.

Bengal Irrigation Department letter No. 11271, dated 4th August, 1873, paragraphs 1 and 8.

dence marginally noted be published with a copy of his minute. Instructions will be issued to the Magistrates of Howrah and Midnapore, Hooghly and Burdwan, to make very careful enquiries into the points

suggested in the specially populous thannahs of Howrah and Midnapore noticed in the minute, and in the parts of Hooghly and Burdwan specially affected by the fever. The Commissioner of the Division will be requested to superintend and aid these enquiries, and the Magistrates' reports of results will be submitted through him. The Commissioner of Police for Calcutta will be asked to co-operate in the enquiry to any extent in his power. The Magistrates may employ on this duty the most competent officers, who are best acquainted with the people and the language in any department under them. If they have no such officers under them, the Lieutenant-Governor will try to supply them from other districts.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Magistrates will take up the business at once, and report as early as possible to the Commissioner what officer or officers they will depute, and what instructions they may give as to the order or manner in which the enquiries should be begun.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor further draws the attention of all officers of Government, and of the public generally, to these papers, and especially to the questions suggested by the Government of India in paragraph 12 of their letter of 22nd July. He trusts that all Commissioners of Divisions, and Magistrates of Districts will collect and collate all the information on these enormously important questions which they and their subordinates can obtain, and will submit them to Government in a clear and compact form. This Government also particularly invites practical information touching these questions from all persons who have a thorough knowledge and experience of the condition of the people.

Extract from a letter from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R.E., Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No 4031E, dated Fort William, the 12th March 1873.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith a note* by Colonel Haig on the drainage and water-supply of the Hooghly district. His Honor desires me to say

* Dated 27th February 1873.

that this note will at least inform the Government of India of the efforts which have been made to get information on this most important subject; of the self-sacrificing work of our engineers regardless of risk and exposure; and of the views of so able and competent an officer as Colonel Haig. The questions raised are, however, of extreme difficulty.

A section enabling Government to extend to other schemes of drainage the provisions of the Dhancoonee Drainage Bill (Act V B. C., of 1871) was at one time embodied by the Committee in the Embankment Bill now before the Bengal Council, but the native members have since taken another view, and that section has been retired for the present. The subject will be further considered. Any expression of the feelings of the Government of India on the subject would be very acceptable.

* * * * *

Extract from a letter from A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 178, dated Simla, the 22nd July 1873.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 403IE and 387I, dated 12th March, forwarding copy of Colonel Haig's note on the drainage and water-supply of the district of Hooghly.

2. Colonel Haig's able and thoughtful note discusses the whole question of the causes of the epidemic fever which has for years ravaged these tracts, and the means by which the sources of the fever may be removed, or its effects mitigated. The note is a valuable addition to the information already in possession of the Government of India on a subject which has engaged its attention for years, and the conclusions at which he has arrived merit the most careful consideration. He proposes briefly:—

1st.—The extension to various parts of the suffering districts of an elaborate system of drainage similar to the Dhancoonee drainage project now in course of execution.

2nd.—A small irrigation canal about 12 miles in length to lead the waters of the Damoodah into two of its former channels, the Kana Nuddee and the Kana Damoodah.

3. The drainage scheme is of so extensive a nature, and the questions involved are so complicated, the results seem so problematical, and the expenditure which will be required is so great, that the Governor-General in Council desires to postpone action on this part of the case until he is enabled to consider the matter in the light of fuller information than is at present available. It is specially desirable to know what are the prospects of success of the Dhancoonee project. His Excellency in Council believes that the result will be sufficiently ascertained during the present season, and as the plans and estimates of the other schemes could not be matured until the close of the monsoon, the adjournment of present action will involve no real delay.

4. Meanwhile the surveys connected with these schemes should be vigorously prosecuted, and to this end the establishments required by the Lieutenant-Governor have already been placed at His Honor's disposal by the Public Works Department. *

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6. The executive measures immediately required being thus disposed of, I am now to invite the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the general question of the causes of the epidemic dealt with in Colonel Haig's note, and to request that the most careful inquiries may be made into the subject with a view, if possible, to devise some effectual remedy.

7. Colonel Haig discusses this subject in paragraphs 31—43 of his report, and his conclusions, briefly stated, are that bad water and malarial poisoning are but secondary causes, and that the main cause of the lamentable mortality which has prevailed is the want of stamina in the people enabling them to resist the fever. He says that the district is over-populated, and does not produce sufficient food for the inhabitants, who are impoverished, underfed,

and inadequately clothed, and that the consequent absence of vital energy is the real cause of the remarkable fatality of the epidemic. In this opinion Colonel Haig is corroborated by Dr. Saunders.

8. The Government of India does not now for the first time hear such opinions expressed. In a memorial addressed to it a few years ago by the Calcutta Missionary Conference, of which Dr. Murray Mitchell, a very moderate-minded man, was President, the condition of the cultivating classes in Bengal was thus described:—"It is with difficulty the Bengal ryot procures at any time the necessaries of life, and his chronic poverty is aggravated by the recurrence from time to time of such calamities as hurricanes, droughts, inundations, and epidemics both of men and cattle." Reports on the subject were called for from the district officers in Bengal, and from their replies it appeared that on the whole they considered the statements made to have been exaggerated. These proceedings were reported to the Secretary of State in June 1871 by the Government of India, and the opinion was expressed that in some districts at any rate there was "a very considerable foundation of truth in the description of the condition of the people given by the Missionaries." It was added that the evidence was incomplete, and that the question would commend itself to the careful attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, who had then recently assumed his office.

9. In his reply the Secretary of State noticed the subject as one of extreme importance, which His Grace was convinced, would receive early and careful consideration from the Government of Bengal, and said that he awaited with interest the result of the Lieutenant-Governor's inquiries and deliberations. This despatch was communicated to the Government of Bengal with the letter from the Home Department, No. 390 (Education), dated the 27th September 1871.

10. No further correspondence has since taken place on the subject, but it seems to the Governor-General in Council that the matter should now at once be taken up in a comprehensive way, for the concurrence of two such authorities as Colonel Haig and Dr. Saunders with the opinion of the Missionaries, so far as regards the condition of the people in Burdwan, affords a very strong ground in favor of further inquiry.

11. The Governor-General in Council is disposed to think, from reports which have recently been transmitted by the Government of Bengal, that the condition of the ryot varies greatly in different parts of Bengal; that in some parts he is well-to-do, and in others very poor indeed. What the Government of India desires is, if possible, to ascertain the causes of the difference, and then to judge if they are removable by the action of Government. If it should appear that the distress is caused by over-population, it seems to the Governor-General in Council that the most effectual remedy would be some scheme of inland, or indeed any, emigration.

12. It is possible that the Lieutenant-Governor is in possession of some further information upon this subject, and the Governor-General in Council therefore wishes to leave the form which the inquiry should take to His Honor's decision; but it seems to His Excellency in Council that if all local sources of information have not been yet drawn upon, it is highly desirable to consult the Government officials who have experience of the locality, and also non-officials—missionaries, landholders, and others—who have had opportunities of forming a judgment. I am to state further that among other questions which may suggest themselves, those which follow require complete answers after deliberate investigation:—

- (1).—Did the great bulk of those who have died of the fever belong to the poorer classes? Have more died of the sub-tenants and labourers of occupancy ryots than of these latter? What has been the average amount of food procured by these lower classes during the past few years?
- (2). Has the fever attacked and been as fatal in its results to the population of any thinly populated district; and if so, were the lower classes there better off than in Hooghly and Burdwan?

- (3) Have the people of any district in which the lower classes were certainly sufficiently fed suffered in the same way?
- (4) Have the people of any very densely populated district escaped this fever; and if so, are there any climatic or industrial or agricultural differences between this and the districts that have suffered to account for this immunity?
- (5) In the districts that have suffered, are there grounds for supposing that in local sub-divisions, where population was most dense, or their pecuniary condition worst, the mortality was highest?
- (6) What is the usual food of the mass of the people? What is estimated to be the weight of rice eaten ordinarily by each man, woman, and child? and how many meals are eaten daily?
- (7) Is there any ground for thinking that the people stint themselves in such necessities as rice, salt, &c.
- (8) Has there been during the last generation or two, say since 1840, any change in the habits of the people in this respect? Do they, for instance, eat less often, or less in quantity, or inferior food? Are they more careful in the consumption of food?
- (9) Has the rate of daily wages fallen or risen? Have daily laborers any difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence? Are beggars or paupers common?
- (10) Are the people clothed more poorly than twenty years ago? Have they more difficulty in getting clothes? Do they renew their clothes less often?
- (11) Are there any symptoms of pressure upon the land? Are rents rising, and are there many applicants for any vacant lands?
- (12) Would the people be willing to emigrate to other parts of India, or to Burmah, or Assam, if assisted by the Government to do so?

Extract from a letter from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R.E., Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,—No. 11271, dated Fort William, the 4th August 1873.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 178, dated 22nd instant, on the subject of the drainage and water-supply of the Hooghly district.

* * * * *

8. With respect to the rest of your letter, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor did not discuss Colonel Haig's view that the fever is in great part due to poverty and over-population, because he thinks it absolutely certain that, however these causes may aggravate and intensify the disease, it is a specific disease which marches over the country, whether there are or are not conditions, which we certainly cannot speedily cure, and which, when it does come, attacks the well-to-do as well as the very poor. The Lieutenant-Governor assumes, therefore, that we must do what we can to deal with the specific evil of the fever, independent of much wider questions affecting the whole population in this and many other respects, which must at the same time have his very earnest attention. He proposes then to send the papers to the General Department, to which these wider questions belong, in order that the suggestions made may be there dealt with; this letter, therefore, is confined to the matter which appertains to the Irrigation Department.

MINUTE.

HOOGHLY FEVER AND CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.

I PURPOSELY did not continue any direct inquiry after the Secretary of States' despatch of September 1871, regarding the condition of the ryots of Bengal, because I did not think that we should get much more by asking the same questions again so soon, and because the main end and object of all my measures and inquiries has in fact been to approach to a solution of this one great question. We have progressed somewhat, and we hope to progress much more, towards knowing something of the numbers and classes of the population, of tenures and rents, rates of wages and prices of food, and other things affecting the condition of the people. The local officers have been specially desired to give us in their periodical reports all that they know of these things and of the general condition of the people, from year to year.

2. The annual administration reports now coming in from the different divisions contain much that throws great light on these subjects, and all this must be collated with reference to this inquiry. The report of the Burdwan division, in which Hooghly-cum-Howrah, Burdwan and Midnapore are comprised, has not yet been received.

3. As respects the condition of the people of these provinces, one broad general assertion may I think be hazarded, viz., that they are as a rule comparatively better off in the east, and worse off in the west. They are better off in the former in two respects, which may be more or less inter-related as cause and consequence.

(1) The rate of wages is higher in the east at the same time that food is for the most part cheaper (Orissa in the west perhaps excepted with respect to cheapness of food); and (2) rents in the east are less screwed up to rack-rent pitch, and probably are lighter in comparison to the productiveness of the soil and the remunerative character of such staples as jute, &c., &c.

4. I made a special inquiry on this subject of rents, and we have received a mass of figures, but they are very wide and vague, and require much sifting before we can say more than the above. I take it the rent questions, which are cropping up in eastern districts, do not imply that rents are more racked there than elsewhere, but that the people have not yet submitted to rack-renting to the same extent as elsewhere.

5. It is certain that if the practical working of the permanent settlement had accorded with the theory of the Regulations of 1793, if the ryots had fixity of rent as the zemindars have fixity of revenue, the people of Bengal would now be the easiest in India; but it is far otherwise, and the degree to which rents have been racked in different districts is a great degree the measure of the comfort or discomfort of the people.

6. In districts to the West, where labor is cheap and land is dear, there is this distinction, that the people of some districts emigrate freely, or what is more common than regular emigration (the emigration proper is in such a population insignificant), they go to other parts of the country for temporary service and labor, or go at certain seasons to districts where hands are scarce, like bands of Irish reapers in former days.

The people of both Behar and Orissa thus largely supplement their home means. The people of Chota Nagpore (perhaps of all the countries in India that in which labor is cheapest) do so still more largely, and seem in their own country to be pretty well-off in their very simple way. This facility of emigrating or going out for labor extends wherever the aboriginal blood predominates; *e.g.*, into the Kanneegunge portion of Burdwan, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and upper Midnapore. But the fever tract is to the east of this in an Aryan country.

7. The census returns show the district of Hooghly and a few thannahs of Midnapore (now invaded by the fever), with two or three thannahs of Burdwan, to be the most populous tracts in these provinces—probably in India.

8. Then comes the question, what proportion of the whole are towns-people and non-agriculturalists? I fear that the census returns are not very reliable on this point, since so many people both cultivate and follow more or less some other occupation that it is very difficult to secure uniformity of practice in the classification. The agricultural laborers, too, have not been distinguished from non-agricultural laborers so well as we could wish. Also the statements of the Registrar-General do not give information on these points in a very accessible form. No doubt we must make allowance for the towns and great villages, containing a large town mercantile and fishing population, which fringe the river Hooghly in the Hooghly District, including Howrah in that term.

9. But apart from this we find in the back-lying thannahs an immense population, notwithstanding that here is the low country so much covered with water that great drainage and reclamation works are suggested. Similarly, in Midnapore, Mr. Harrison remarks that the most crowded thannahs are those in the pit of the low land between the great rivers. I do not take Doomjoor (with a population rate of 1,417 per mile) the thannah next to Howrah because that might be supposed to be suburban, though I am assured that it is really quite rural. Passing this over we have the thannahs of—

Jugruthullubpore	...	1,070	} Of Hooghly.
Amptah	...	1,093	
Khanakool, and	...	939	
Chandepore (or Oolaberiah)	...	941	
Dasspore	..	1,311	} Of Midnapore.
Panchkoorah	...	999	
Debra	...	1,016	

which seem to form a low-lying water-tract, stretching from behind Howrah to near Midnapore, without a single town and still with an average population fully equal to or exceeding 1,000 per square mile of gross area. The figures opposite each thannah give the rate of population per mile.

10. There can be no doubt that this is an extremely dense rural population. It considerably exceeds the densest of the Behar districts, Sarun, where considerable rural tracts have a population of about 900 per square mile.

11. Still, living as the rural Bengallees do in scattered villages, the country population is not so thick as necessarily to affect health. If their health is affected by population, it must be either through poverty or owing to unsanitary habits. This very populated tract is in close proximity to, and in very easy river communication with Calcutta, where there is a great demand for labor, and labor fetches a good price.

12. I believe that in these low lands there is not much rich garden cultivation; it is, I think, chiefly a rice country; and rice, as cultivated in Bengal, is a crop that requires comparatively little labor. If this be so, it would seem that so great a population cannot be profitably employed on so scant and water-logged a soil; and if the people are really unusually poor, the question will be whether it is because they won't go out and work, and prefer to stay at home on their patches of ground and starve. This may be tested by finding whether the people of this part of the country work in Calcutta, or otherwise go out for labor. I have been told by men who ought to know that, in fact, many of them do work in Calcutta, and that they are not specially poor as compared to other Bengal ryots. This is, however, a view opposed to the opinions of Colonel Haig and Dr. Saunders, and the facts must be sifted. I am inclined to think that it will be found that the people of this part of Bengal do not emigrate, although they may work in Calcutta, and that so long as they are not killed down by disease they go on increasing at home.

13. Since it seems to be the case that the country, which has been the scene of Colonel Haig's inquiry, and much of which has also suffered from the fever, is really the most excessive in point of population in the country, and seeing that information regarding the country at large can but come in very gradually from many sources, I think it will be best in the first instance to confine our special inquiries, in fulfilment of the wishes of the Government of India, to the fever districts and the specially populous tracts

which I have mentioned, while we will at the same time publish the papers and invite information from officials and non-officials.

14. It will be ascertained how far the questions propounded by the Government of India can be answered from the records of inquiries and reports already made, and special means will be taken to obtain information on those questions which cannot be sufficiently answered.

15. With respect to the densely populated tract, I propose first to analyse very specially the population returns, to ascertain who the people of those tracts are, what occupations they follow, and how they are distributed in villages large or small.

16. I would then ask—Are these people particularly poor as compared to the people of other districts, and if so, why? What are the prevailing rates of wages and prices of food? Are they hard worked in their ordinary agricultural pursuits, or have they time on their hands? Are they rack-rented? and would put the other questions suggested by the Government of India. Especially, I would very carefully inquire whether they work in Calcutta, Howrah, or elsewhere, and whether they emigrate at all? I think special local inquiry on these points must be made by intelligent officers so as to get at the facts with greater precision than we have them from parts of the country which are not thus specialised.

17. Some special inquiry must be made regarding the class of weavers who are, I believe, numerous in some parts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Midnapore; since theirs is a down-going trade, and it may be that they specially suffer.

18. I may observe that while, on the one hand, some road cess returns sent in by the Commissioner of Burdwan would seem to show that the average holding of each ryot in Hooghly and Burdwan is unexpectedly small, on the other hand, I notice that in the proceedings of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee is said to have stated that much land is lying untilled for want of people to cultivate it, which would seem to imply that, since the fever at any rate, excess of population is not in his view the evil. Yet the census was taken after most of the ravage of fever in Hooghly had occurred.

19. I am very much struck, in comparing the population returns with the map, to observe that the highest population almost exactly corresponds with the tract marked by Colonel Haig in the deepest colors as most in want of drainage and improvement, and with a similar tract in Midnapore, which has similarly suffered from flood, and the difficulty of carrying off the water, as I myself witnessed a few months ago. Colonel Haig gives a vivid and, I may say, horrible description of the tract, as one in which there is absolutely no healthy flow of water whatever, and no escape—a hollow in which the water stagnates, and a mass of decaying vegetation festers in it; where noxious fumes exhale in the hot weather, while the damp of the raw cold weather and extremes of temperature then prevailing render it still more unwholesome. Yet, in these reeking swamps, the human race seems to have multiplied to a greater extent than anywhere in India—perhaps in the world. It seems as if it may be almost said that we cannot have too much water in this country, and that in such conditions in this climate, all sanitary science notwithstanding, the human race will multiply till it is wasted by great calamities. As it is, Colonel Haig truly observes that up to this time there has been much less fever in these reeking swamps than in the higher parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, where there is a sensible natural drainage.

The 14th August 1873.

G. CAMPBELL.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	... Aug. 19th*	3.31	Weather hot	Crops injured in places by floods.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	... „ 16th	7.54	Heavy long continued rain on the 10th, showery the rest of the week.	Very good in the greater part of the district. The prospects of the out-turn of indigo have been injured by the rain.	
	3 Beerbhoom	... „ 16th	9.53	Heavy rain all over the district throughout the week.	Prospects of crops generally good. Considerable local damage to dhan from overflowing of More and Adjao, but not sufficient to seriously affect the general out-turn.	No increase of fever reported. Cholera still linger in some villages.
	4 Midnapore	... „ 16th	1.52	Showery	Rainfall sufficient and seasonable, but the Cosaye, which is constantly in half flood still inundates Kasijorah through one of the breaches, which the executive engineer has not yet been able to repair.	
	5 Hooghly	... „ 16th	3.30	Cloudy and rainy for the first five days of the week and then clear.	The prospects of the crops are on the whole satisfactory.	
	Howrah	... „ 16th	3.4	Rain almost every day of the week throughout the district. Weather cool.	Transplantation of amun rice crop is carried on throughout the district. Jute being cut in some places. Sugar-cane good.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	... „ 19th	4.62	Weather very close. Showery with occasional heavy falls of rain.	Transplantation of amun progressing satisfactorily and aus coming into ear.	General health good. Fever of the ordinary type still prevalent at Satkherah and Harripore.
	7 Nudda	... „ 16th	8.26	There has been a good deal of rain.	The rice promises fairly. In some places the sudden heavy rain has drowned it a little. In the east the indigo promises well, but elsewhere the produce is deficient.	
	8 Jessore	... „ 16th	8.75	Cloudy and rainy. Wind usually from the south-west.	In Nurrail the indigo is said to be damaged by the excessive rain, and it is necessary to cut it though yielding but half produce on account of the rise of floods. The aus crop is also said to be injured there by the same causes, but generally the prospects of rice crop are good.	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	9 Moorshedabad	... „ 16th	3.35	A good deal of rain and generally cloudy.	Prospects of crops improving, especially of aus. Sugar-cane and mulberry doing well.	
	10 Dinagepore	...	...	...	.....	Return not received.
	11 Maldah	... „ 16th	3.41	Cloudy, rain almost daily.	There has been a fair amount of rain during the past week which will greatly benefit the crops. In Goregoribah thannah the rising of the Ganges will probably cause some loss.	

* Telegram of the 19th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHE DIVISION.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye	Aug. 16th	3.65	There has been moderate rain throughout the district during the past week; west winds in latter part of week.	The prospects of the ropa dhan are still unfavorable through want of heavy rain which is also much needed for the other rice crops. The latter, however, amun and aus, are in better condition than the ropa. Mulberry, sugarcane, urhur, and jute continue to thrive.	
	13 Rungpore	" 16th	7.22	Rain general throughout the district.	Transplanting of rice is being carried on vigorously. Sugarcane favorable, jute a fair average.	
	14 Bograh	" 16th	4.78	Much more rain has fallen.	The prospects of the amun rice crops have improved considerably in consequence of the late acceptable supply of rain. Transplantation continues.	
	15 Pubna	" 16th	3.88	Much rain, which has done good.	The jute near Serajgunge is dark and bad in color. That coming from a distance very good. The prospect of rice crops is fair.	
COCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	" 16th	7.10	Seasonable; plenty of rain.	In the terai the early crops are now ripening, the out-turn is not expected to be so good as was anticipated, but the loss will not be serious. Three-fourths of the cold weather crops has been transplanted. The want of sufficient rain will, it is supposed, slightly affect the out-turn of their crop also. In the hills the crops are progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 16th	3.22	Cloudy, showery and seasonable.	Good dhan. Bhadoi which is being cut is an average crop; here and there it has suffered from want of rains.	
	Cooch Behar	" 16th	2.94	Showery, heavy clouds and prospects of abundant rain at end of week.	Favorable. Planting out of amun dhan going on.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 19th	4.43	Rain daily.	Prospects of crops good, except in west of district.	
	19 Furrædpore	" 16th	5.08	Rainy and cloudy throughout the week.	The aus crop is still being reaped, the out-turn it is expected will be about half of other years. The continued wet weather and the want of sunshine during the week have been a source of great anxiety everywhere, owing to the crop reaped being at present stocked in a moist state, sunshine being necessary to dry them before thrashing, unless, therefore, a few dry days occur very soon, it is feared much of the grain will ferment and spoil. The amun crop is doing well. Rivers have slightly fallen.	
	20 Backergunge	" 16th	8.59	Rainy.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 16th	4.22	There has been abundant, but not excessive rain.	The crops are doing pretty well.	
	22 Sylhet	" 9th	4.87	Cool and showery	More rain wanted for the amun crop. Rivers and haors still low.	
	23 Cachar	" 9th	3.52	Weather seasonable, cloudy with rain.	Crops looking tolerably well. Tea operations good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong	Aug. 9th	6.25	Rainy and cloudy	Ploughing is still going on, and reports are favorable, though a few low lying places on the south of the district are under water.	
	25 Noakhally	" 9th	4.4	Cloudy and rainy	Aus dhan is being gathered in and the transplantation of the amun dhan nearly completed.	
	26 Tipperah	" 16th	7.06	Constant rain in nine Police stations, under head-quarters. Rainfall to the northward disproportionately small.	Very favorable at head-quarters, but heavy rain is much wanted in the sub-division.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 9th	7.21	Rainfall at Brahmunberiah ... 2.83 Continuous and heavy rains.	Good.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 9th	4.77	Heavy rain throughout the week, weather cloudy and very warm.	Sowing still going on, the cultivators are all hard at work. Prospects good.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 19th*	1.55	Fair weather	River is fast going down, reports from the interior of the district as regards the damage done to the crops by the floods much the same as last week.	Cholera prevalent throughout the district and very bad in the town of Behar.
	29 Gya	" 16th	6.72	Gloomy and cool	Bhadoi crops much injured by excess of water. Paddy promising. Transplanting in full swing.	
	30 Shahabad	" 16th	7.44	Seasonable. On the whole less rain.	The heavy rain and floods have been unfavorable to the bhadoi crop, but of benefit to the aghany. No return from Sasseram.	Cholera still prevailing in different parts of the district.
	31 Tirhoot	" 16th	1.96	Cloudy, occasional showers and interval of sunshine.	There has been heavy rain in the north of the district. The rain that has fallen in the north-east may save dhan to some extent, but the crop cannot possibly be an average one. Bhadoi crops are favorably progressing.	Cholera prevails.
	32 Saran	" 16th	8.04	From five days cloudy with continuous rain the last three days fair and seasonable. Prevailing wind west.	Rain generally throughout the district. Crops all coming on well. Manufacture of indigo (1st cuttings) going on briskly. The transplantation of paddy seedlings is fast pushed on and will shortly be completed. Indian corn and paddy in the churs and low lands have suffered to some extent from continuous heavy rain within the jurisdiction of Thannahs Deghowra, Purna, and outpost Gurkha in the sudder sub-division.	Cholera continues. Small-pox decreasing.
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	33 Chumparun	" 16th	7.52	Cloudy and rainy, west winds.	The heavy rain which fell during the week has been of great benefit to the Bhadoi crops.	Cholera still reported in the south of the district.
	34 Monghyr	" 16th	7.52	Seasonable	A good deal of makai crops on low lands have been spoiled by the heavy rains, but the rice crops on high lands are excellent. Reports from sub-divisions favorable.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 19th*	0.45	Fine with west wind	Excellent report of all crops from south, more rain wanted in the north.	General health very good.
	36 Purneah	" 16th	4.44	Heavy rain only in the early part of the week.	Prospects much better than last week, but more rain is wanted especially in Kishengunge.	

* Telegram of the 19th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BRAHMPUTRA DIV.	37 Southal Pergunnahs ...	Aug. 16th	4.12	Rain fell every day during the week with intervals of sunshine.	All crops are going on well at present; general in the sudder sub-division will be a good but not full crop. In Godda it is said to be particularly fine. Dhan everywhere promises to be excellent. Weather for planting it out has been all that could be desired.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack ...	" 19th	1.22	Weather hot, rain at Jajpore, Kendraparah, and Juggutsinghpore subdivisions.	Prospects of the crops fair.	
	39 Pooree ...	" 9th	7.26	Rain has fallen every day. Rainfall at Khoorda 5.24.	Weeding and transplanting still going on in sarad fields of Pergunnahs Rahang, Chowbiskud, Malood, and others. Weeding is also going on in beali fields of Pergunnah Seruin, Oldhar, Kurlo, and others. Sugarcane seems promising in Pergunnahs Oldhar, Pachemduai, and others. Cotton is being gathered in Pergunnahs Antarodh and Athais. The late rain has been beneficial for the cold weather crops. Khoorda—sarad paddy very promising. Weeding finished and transplanting still going on. Other miscellaneous cold weather crops are also flourishing.	
	40 Balasore ...	" 16th	2.71	Showery; air close	Promising. The beali crop is in ear, and the sarad is being harrowed. The Boiturni is in high floods, and the country near its mouth is inundated, but damage to rice is not anticipated.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
	41 Hazareebaugh ...	" 16th	3.51	Rainy throughout the day.	Kodo crop has suffered from excessive rain, the rice crop is being rapidly transplanted and promises well.	Small-pox is reported from all parts, but cholera seems to be on the decline.
	42 Lohardugga ...	" 16th	4.90	Rainy; seasonable	The prospects continue favorable, but in Palamow there has been rather too much rain for the makai, goondli, and kodo crops, all of which have suffered a good deal.	
	43 Singbhoom ...	" 9th	4.01	Seasonable. Rain universal all over the district.	Very favorable. All progressing well.	A few cases of cholera.
	44 Maunbhoom ...	" 16th	7.26	Favorable. Heavy rain during the days with fine nights.	All the crops are doing well, transplanting nearly finished.	Cholera has almost disappeared, and small-pox entirely.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah ...	" 9th	1.68	First two days dry and sunny and the remaining part of the week cloudy and rainy; weather somewhat cool and pleasant.	Transplantation of winter crops is getting on well, though rain is yet sadly wanted in some places. Other crops looking well.	
	46 Kamroop ...	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 19th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
47	Durrung	Aug. 9th	3.41	Temperature high, easterly winds prevailing with frequent south-west squalls.	Weather continues favorable for planting paddy.	Cattle disease continues; much sickness in the district, but no cholera cases reported.
48	Nowgong	" 9th	4.31	Rainfall scanty in Sudder station and not what it should be, but heavy and continued rain has fallen to the east of the district.	More rain wanted or the Salae crop will suffer. Tea operations very favorable up to date.	Some cases of cholera still reported in the Chapari mchals and a few cases of cattle murrain. A great deal of low fever and dysentery flying about.
49	Seebsaugor	" 9th	1.08	Fair with small showers at night. Average temperature in shade 92°.	Dhan cultivation is progressing; tea doing well.	Cattle disease decreasing.
50	Luckimpore	" 9th	3.33	Rain fell every night but one during the week. Days cloudy but hot.	Crops doing well. Grand weather for tea.	General health good. Cholera disappeared.
51	Naga Hills	" 1st	3.02	Seasonable and was all that could be wished for on account of the crops.	The most of the terrai dhan has been planted and is looking well. The early joom dhan is coming into ears, and a fair crop is expected. The pathar land is being rapidly planted out with salae dhan.	Not altogether unhealthy.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 9th	2.60	Rain has fallen heavier during the past week, but it is still below the average in most part of the hills.	The paddy cultivation is healthy and other standing crops are coming on well, but in places from want of the usual amount of rain they are backward.	
53	Garo Hills	" 9th	3.30	There has been a good deal of rain, some heavy showers; on two occasions there were sharp storms of wind.	The more forward of the dhan is cut, that which is more backward looks very fair. Vegetables abundant. The young cotton so far looks well.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 19th August 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th July to 2nd Aug. 1873.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Aug. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	7.55	5.09	42.51	9th August.	
		Cutwa	6.88	2.14	27.28	ditto.	
		Culina	7.11	3.18	20.38	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	6.52	2.81	34.16	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	5.23	2.04	27.03	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	4.34	1.04	24.76	ditto.	
		Bancoorah	4.06	2.74	31.32	ditto.	
		Suore	6.06	3.97	36.08	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	3.69	1.70	36.65	ditto.	
		Tumlook	4.37	2.17	35.04	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	5.07	2.22	33.69	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1.49	3.19	27.25	ditto.	
		Hooghly { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.52	1.35	29.62	ditto.	
		Hooghly	6.87	1.00	28.97	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	7.31	0.97	31.47	ditto.	
Howrah		6.56	1.00	32.18	ditto.		
PRESIDENTY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	2.40	3.30	27.23	ditto	
		Calcutta	6.96	0.70	27.38	ditto	
		Alipore... { Dispensary	7.76	0.85	29.07	ditto.	
		Alipore... { Jail	7.09	0.82	28.19	ditto.	
		Russeerhaut	7.20	0.98	29.62	ditto.	
		Baraset	7.97	1.53	24.16	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour...	2.38	1.68	31.67	ditto.	
		Harpore	6.81	1.45	35.32	ditto.	
		Satkerah	6.08	1.94	30.36	ditto.	
		Harrackpore	7.24	1.76	32.06	ditto.	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	10.93	0.82	29.61	ditto.	
		Kishnaghar	10.92	4.83	31.80	ditto.	
		Bongom	5.58	4.74	28.51	ditto.	
		Meherpore	6.78	5.18	34.54	ditto.	
		Chooandarah	5.10	5.30	28.97	ditto.	
	Jessore	Koushtea	8.04	1.24	27.21	ditto.	
		Itanahat	4.40	2.75	21.93	ditto.	
		Jessore	4.90	6.85	32.39	ditto.	
		Nurrail	7.15	7.03	41.74	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	6.20	3.05	30.68	ditto.	
		Jenadah	3.54	3.19	27.31	ditto.	
		Bazirhaut	7.91	3.92	37.86	ditto.	
		Magoorah	2.47	2.26	30.54	ditto.	
		Berhampore	4.27	3.47	29.25	ditto.	
		Rampurhaut	7.43	2.07	19.50	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad	City Moorshedabad	2.11	3.61	17.10	ditto.	
		Jungipore	2.74	3.24	23.18	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	5.05	3.30	23.21	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	3.50	2.89	27.51	ditto.	
		Dinagpore	1.77	3.19	32.23	ditto.	
		Maldah	2.90	2.20	15.72	ditto.	
		Rajshahye	3.47	3.56	21.72	ditto.	
		Beaulah	4.78	2.85	26.65	ditto.	
		Natore	1.11	1.08	28.60	ditto.	
		Rungpore	Rungpore	0.05	1.31	24.94	ditto.
Bogra	Bhowanungunge	5.21	3.94	51.89	ditto.		
	Titallya	2.17	2.10	22.80	ditto.		
	Bogra	10.30	2.37	33.26	ditto.		
	Pubna	5.15	3.00	24.85	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	48.17	15th July.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	4.16	4.61	63.88	9th August.	
		Julpigoree	2.07	2.80	58.15	ditto.	
	Julpigoree	Pallacotta	0.72	5.71	80.70	ditto.	
		Bodah	2.64	2.27	47.37	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State						
	Bhutan Doons	Cooch Behar	1.01	3.16	90.81	ditto.	
		Buxa	2.13	12.91	129.00	ditto.	
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	9.02	3.99	45.92	ditto.	
		Dacca { Hospital	10.43	4.16	41.94	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	8.57	5.70	48.29	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge	5.15	6.19	52.14	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	3.00	3.23	31.35	ditto.	
		Goalundo	4.94	4.11	28.86	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	7.68	6.66	41.35	ditto.	
		Perozepore	6.00	6.03	41.42	ditto.	
		Madaripore	7.38	6.36	43.52	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	10.19	6.09	63.19	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Dowlat Khan	14.50	9.36	61.72	ditto.	
		Mymensing	2.57	6.71	47.08	ditto.	
		Jamulpore	3.27	2.18	33.14	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Atteah	7.57	3.42	31.03	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	5.89	1.24	43.78	ditto.	
	Cachar	Sylhet	7.83	7.45	89.72	ditto.	
		Cachar	7.05	3.80	71.27	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	5.44	Not rec.	54.28	2nd August.	
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Koyah	4.84	5.82	56.66	9th August.
Chittagong { Telegraph Office			13.10	4.00	56.90	ditto.	
Chittagong { Jail			12.10	8.13	61.00	ditto.	
Noakhally		Cox's Bazar	18.66	10.56	116.00	ditto.	
		Noakhally	12.05	8.08	78.08	ditto.	
Tipperah		Comillah	4.15	6.59	47.95	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	3.47	2.47	43.28	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamater Hill	7.63	7.21	46.85	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	2.25	4.77	36.02	ditto.		

From 1st February.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th July to 2nd August 1873.	Rain from 3rd to 9th August 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	6.79	2.80	20.37	9th August.	Not received 27th July to 2nd August.	
		Behar	1.35	2.12	11.94	ditto.		
		Barh	5.24	6.98	23.64	ditto.		
		Disapore... { Jail { Cantonment	Not rec.	Not rec.	16.36	26th July.		
	Gya	Gya	9.00	1.00	23.05	9th August.		
		Nowadah	13.57	2.74	24.90	ditto.		
		Arunkabad	14.30	2.20	32.00	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	Not rec.	1.43	16.79	ditto.		
		Arrah	11.94	2.59	31.47	ditto.		
		Kasernan	6.18	3.07	26.69	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Tirhoot	Buxar	10.50	1.33	25.82	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July	
		Bluhooah	4.35	1.60	14.13	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore	9.02	1.95	20.02	ditto.		
		Durbhanga	4.00	2.47	21.57	ditto.		
	Sarun	Hajepore	0.85	1.03	15.47	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	6.27	2.80	24.78	ditto.		
		Sectamaroo	0.63	1.30	18.52	ditto.		
	Chumparun	Tajpore	6.00	1.00	20.60	ditto.		
		Chuprah	2.64	1.68	20.01	ditto.		
		Sewan	5.83	3.01	24.90	ditto.		
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Monghyr	Moteehari	8.35	1.17	23.80	ditto.	From 1st April.	
		Bettiah	6.31	1.43	30.16	ditto.		
		Monghyr	2.22	1.90	25.24	ditto.		
		Begooesari	7.33	2.34	22.02	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Jamouie	4.84	2.00	17.70	ditto.		
		Bhaugulpore	10.06	2.51	32.44	ditto.		
		Sopool	4.10	2.84	21.22	ditto.		
	Purneah	Mudheypoorah	3.00	4.52	14.63	ditto.		
		Banka	2.10	2.05	20.09	ditto.		
		Sanhara	3.77	3.17	26.05	ditto.		
ORISSA.								
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	2.80	5.20	22.00	ditto.	From 1st April.	
		Cuttack { Hospital	3.10	5.56	23.14	ditto.		
		Jajipore	2.70	3.21	21.91	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	1.90	8.40	53.50	ditto.		
	Pooree	Jacutungpore	2.85	5.72	23.84	ditto.		
		False Point	4.35	2.70	24.90	ditto.		
		Pooree	0.92	7.18	24.58	ditto.		
	Balasore	Khurda	2.05	4.57	27.67	ditto.		
		Balasore	2.07	3.70	27.72	ditto.		
		Bhudruk	3.37	6.06	21.00	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Cuttack Tributary	Jellapore	4.61	4.84	31.23	ditto.	ditto.	
		Sorah	3.73	5.74	21.44	ditto.		
		Chandbally	2.09	4.01	18.04	ditto.		
		Sambalpara	Not rec.	Not rec.	14.00	12th July.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Not rec.	Not rec.	14.00	12th July.	ditto.		
		Not rec.	Not rec.	14.00	12th July.			
		Not rec.	Not rec.	14.00	12th July.			
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	13.16	4.14	35.27		9th August.
			Hazareebaugh { Dispensary	14.44	4.23	35.28		ditto.
			Pachumbha	8.00	3.71	34.94		ditto.
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Loharduggah	Ranchee	5.27	2.97	27.06	ditto.	From 1st April.	
		Palamow	2.07	2.12	24.97	ditto.		
		Chyehassa	5.15	3.64	20.91	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom	Purulia	6.87	1.84	20.39	ditto.		
		Golmudpore	6.87	4.40	33.81	ditto.		
		Golmudpore	6.87	4.40	33.81	ditto.		
	Goalparah	Goalparah	5.67	1.81	55.35	ditto.		
		Dhootree	6.40	3.90	72.27	ditto.		
		Gowhatti	2.23	2.41	30.82	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Kamroop	Burpottah	6.18	Not rec.	54.89	2nd August.	From 1st April.	
		Tezpur	1.81	3.10	54.36	9th August.		
		Munglodye	1.16	Not rec.	44.30	2nd August.		
	Nowgong	Nowgong	5.41	4.00	55.34	9th August.		
		Seebmagor	0.26	Not rec.	51.51	2nd August.		
		Golachiat	2.97	ditto	54.19	ditto.		
	Seebmagor	Jorahant	2.16	ditto	42.66	ditto.		
		Nasoreah	1.45	ditto	51.52	ditto.		
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	1.60	ditto	64.10	ditto.		
		North Luckimpore	3.34	ditto	73.24	ditto.		
Suddya		2.71	ditto	50.57	ditto.			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Naga Hills	Samoooodting	2.39	ditto	52.58	ditto.	From 1st April.	
		Shillong	1.95	ditto	34.30	ditto.		
		Jaowai	1.78	ditto	52.68	ditto.		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Cherrapoonjee	19.87	ditto	208.01	ditto.		
		Tura	2.63	3.30	64.33	9th August.		
		Benares	9.87	2.78	23.72	ditto.		
	Garohills	Akyab	20.00	14.70	140.00	ditto.		
		Akyab	20.00	14.70	140.00	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
{ The 16th August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather means
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 10th	10	29.778	29.796	78.0	70.8	93	S W	...	...	...	o, r
	10th	16	29.854	29.872	82.5	79.4	87	S by E	...	0.32	...	o
	11th	10	29.744	29.762	83.0	81.5	89	S W	...	...	...	o
	11th	16	29.689	29.687	79.7	78.5	95	S by W	...	1.12	...	o, d
	12th	10	29.797	29.815	81.5	79.1	91	W S W	...	1.35	...	o
	12th	16	29.721	29.739	82.0	80.0	89	S S W	...	0.09	S	...
	13th	10	29.763	29.781	80.0	78.8	95	S by W	...	0.07	...	o, d
	13th	16	29.800	29.878	83.9	81.0	87	S by W	...	1.27	†	o, d
	14th	10	29.714	29.732	82.7	80.0	88	W by N	...	...	...	o, d
	14th	16	29.613	29.631	83.0	82.3	77	S W	...	...	...	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	15th	10	29.703	29.721	81.2	79.8	81	N W	...	0.77	CK, S	...
	15th	16	29.592	29.610	80.5	82.1	73	W S W	...	...	K, S	...
	16th	10	29.702	29.720	85.0	81.0	83	S W	...	0.08	C	...
	16th	16	29.607	29.625	90.8	83.5	72	S W S	...	...	CK, C, K	...
	Aug. 10th	10	29.784	29.790	81	79	91	W S W	19.1	0.80	N	d, o, n
	10th	16	29.650	29.656	85	82	87	S S W	9.1	0.10	N	m, o, scuds.
	11th	10	29.760	29.772	85	82	87	W S W	17.8	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	11th	16	29.682	29.688	84	81	87	S W	11.9	...	N	o
	12th	10	29.802	29.807	85	82	87	W S W	17.2	0.10	N	m, o, n, scuds
	12th	16	29.751	29.757	80	79	91	S	11.7	0.30	N	o, r
CHITTAGONG.	13th	10	29.782	29.788	83	81	91	W S W	16.4	0.10	N	d, o, n
	13th	16	29.679	29.685	83	80	87	S W	11.7	0.10	N	o, v
	14th	10	29.740	29.744	82	80	91	S S W	5.7	0.50	N	o, n
	14th	16	29.629	29.635	84	82	78	S W	11.9	...	N	b, v
	15th	10	29.717	29.723	87	81	79	N W	8.3	...	N	b, v
	15th	16	29.611	29.617	87	83	83	W S W	0.3	...	N	b, v, n
	16th	10	29.735	29.741	84	81	87	W S W	2.1	0.00	N	o, v
	16th	16	29.611	29.617	84	81	72	S W	4.8	...	N	v, n
	Aug. 10th	10	29.770	29.803	80	77	86	S	4.7	2.10	KS	p, g
	10th	16	29.653	29.776	80	77	89	S	10.9	0.10	KS	p
MADRAS.	11th	10	29.748	29.840	83	80	87	S S E	3.1	0.10	KS	p, n
	11th	16	29.713	29.807	77	76	95	S S E	7.1	1.70	N	d, o, g
	12th	10	29.792	29.885	79	78	95	S	4.4	0.80	N	d, p, g
	12th	16	29.701	29.744	81	77	86	W	12.1	0.10	KS	d, n, g
	13th	10	29.759	29.833	76	76	100	S E	7.2	0.80	N	p, o
	13th	16	29.666	29.759	78	76	90	S	11.1	0.30	KS	p, n, g
	14th	10	29.714	29.806	79	73	95	S S E	5.6	0.50	KS	p, g
	14th	16	29.611	29.701	82	80	91	S W	13.1	0.30	C, CK, KS	p, n
	15th	10	29.695	29.787	85	80	79	S	5.0	0.70	K, KS	b, v
	15th	16	29.591	29.683	85	81	83	S	15.4	...	K	b, v
CUTTACK.	16th	10	29.691	29.784	81	79	95	S S E	5.0	0.30	KS	p, g
	16th	16	29.643	29.736	82	79	87	S W	11.4	...	K, KS	b, v
	Aug. 10th	10	29.885	29.915	88	76	55	S	11	...	...	c
	10th	16	29.757	29.787	83	79	65	S E	15	...	...	c
	11th	10	29.881	29.914	91	76	50	W	6	...	...	c
	11th	16	29.701	29.791	87	76	68	S E by E	12	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.779	29.809	90	76	50	S S W	11	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.755	29.785	87	77	61	S E by S	15	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.921	29.951	92	78	51	S W by S	10	...	...	c
	13th	16	29.807	29.837	88	78	52	S E	13	...	...	c
AKRUR.	14th	10	29.901	29.931	89	78	53	S W	7	...	...	m
	14th	16	29.765	29.786	86	78	63	S E by S	13	...	...	c
	14th	10	29.815	29.865	91	75	40	S S W	8	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.738	29.770	85	79	75	S E by S	11	0.02	...	c
	15th	16	29.837	29.867	91	74	51	S W by W	6	0.15	...	c
	15th	10	29.837	29.867	91	74	51	S W by W	6	0.15	...	c
	Aug. 10th	10	29.711	29.733	84	80	83	S W	3.4	0.20	N, C	...
	10th	16	29.614	29.697	82	78	89	N	1.5	0.10	K, N, C	...
	11th	10	29.703	29.798	87	81	76	S S W	3.0	...	CK, C	...
	12th	10	29.649	29.732	79	77	90	E S E	4.0	...	N	d
AKRUR.	12th	16	29.760	29.812	83	80	87	S W	1.5	...	K, KS, N, C	p
	13th	10	29.714	29.798	75	73	90	S	4.2	...	N	...
	13th	16	29.720	29.800	82	77	75	W	0.3	0.00	N, C	...
	14th	10	29.616	29.698	86	81	79	S W	3.5	...	K, N, C	...
	14th	16	29.681	29.766	84	79	79	S	1.0	...	C, N	...
	15th	10	29.574	29.656	87	80	72	W S W	4.3	...	C, K, N	...
	15th	16	29.681	29.763	84	79	79	W	1.6	...	N	d
	16th	10	29.615	29.627	88	80	69	W	3.2	...	K, N, C	...
	16th	16	29.668	29.714	87	80	72	S W	1.8	...	C	b
	Aug. 10th	10	29.674	29.656	88	80	69	W N W	2.1	...	CK, C	...
AKRUR.	11th	10	29.862	29.881	81	78	86	S	2.8	1.90	...	b, g
	11th	16	29.764	29.785	84	82	91	S W	3.6	...	...	b, g
	12th	10	29.852	29.874	80	74	91	S	2.9	1.50	...	d
	12th	16	29.787	29.800	78	77	95	W	3.6	1.00	...	d
	13th	10	29.897	29.919	79	77	90	S E	2.6	3.30	...	d, g
	13th	16	29.814	29.836	79	77	90	W	6.1	0.80	...	d
	14th	10	29.857	29.879	78	77	95	S	1.4	0.10	...	d
	14th	16	29.791	29.816	77	77	100	N W	4.6	...	...	g
	15th	10	29.782	29.804	80	78	91	S S W	0.9	0.20	...	r
	15th	16	29.687	29.709	81	79	91	S W	5.3	0.20	...	g
AKRUR.	16th	10	29.784	29.805	84	81	87	S	1.4	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.672	29.693	84	80	83	S S W	6.1	...	...	b
AKRUR.	16th	10	29.781	29.802	85	81	83	S W	3.2	0.20	...	b, g
	16th	16	29.672	29.693	84	80	83	S S W	6.3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

† The greater part of the rain here recorded apparently as having fallen between 10th and 16th on the 13th, really fell in the early morning before A.M. The officer in charge of the observatory explains that the fall "could not measured" at the usual hour as at 10 A.M. was drizzling.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th August 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th August 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			Miles	In.		
Aug.	8th	29.690	80.8	79.5	129.0	82.7	80.0	78.1	0.86	S S E & S S W		122.0	...	○	Stratoni and Cirrocumuli. Drizzled at 8 A.M.
	9th	714	86.3	82.0	125.5	83.3	81.1	79.6	.89	S S W & S		191.1	...	...	Overcast. Drizzled at 1, 8, 11½ A.M. and 6 P.M.
	10th	705	83.2	77.4	.	80.9	78.9	77.5	.90	S & S S W		177.2	0.32	..	Overcast. Lightning from 8 to 10 A.M. Slight rain from 6½ to 12 A.M.
	11th	713	83.9	78.0	...	80.2	79.0	78.2	.94	S S W & S		107.1	1.12	..	Overcast. Thunder at 11½ A.M. & 8 P.M. Lightning at 8 P.M. Rain from 10½ A.M. to 4 & 8, to 11 P.M.
	12th	750	83.4	77.0	...	79.5	78.2	77.3	.93	S W & S S W	0.8	91.2	1.61	...	Overcast. Slight rain from midnight to 7, 11 A.M. to 2, & at 6 P.M.
	13th	717	83.9	77.2	...	80.2	78.9	78.0	.93	S S W & S by W		83.2	1.27	...	Chiefly Overcast. Rain from 3½ to 8½ A.M. Drizzled from 9 to 4 P.M. & at 10½ P.M.
	14th	687	84.0	78.6	140.0	82.1	79.7	78.0	.88	W N W, S W & S		41.5	0.70	...	Overcast cumuli & Cirri. Slight rain at 10 A.M. 5½ 6½, 8 & 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	11.4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	88.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.90
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	5.02
	... { by anemometer gauge	5.07
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.18
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th August		32.40
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	44.51

• Fell from 8 P.M. of the 11th.

GOPEENAUTH SEN.

In charge of the Observatory.

The 18th August 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	98,193	1,26,843 6 0	11,027 6 2	4,16,800 30	1,86,158 2 9	17,000 10 0	23,691 16 2
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	99 1 6	0 1 8	...	145 7 0	13 6 8	22 8 4
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	3,90,138	4,73,404 13 9	43,395 8 11	20,34,956 10	9,29,050 1 3	85,162 18 5	128,558 7 4
Total for 5 weeks	4,88,331	6,00,248 3 9	55,022 15 1	24,51,757 0	11,15,208 0 0	1,02,227 8 5	1,57,280 3 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	87,747	1,04,096 0 10	9,024 12 9	410,861 20	2,40,119 14 11	22,560 19 10	32,185 12 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	82 0 5	7 10 8	.....	192 4 6	17 12 6	25 2 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,66,550	5,35,821 9 6	49,116 19 7	22,78,321 30	11,58,174 0 9	1,06,165 19 1	1,55,282 18 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,519	8,383 1 3	768 9 0	18,380 0	6,508 4 6	596 11 10	1,365 0 10
Or per mile of railway ...	...	37 8 2	3 8 9	...	29 1 11	2 13 5	6 2 2
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	15,774	33,291 10 6	3,061 14 8	1,42,014 10	42,529 8 0	3,898 10 9	6,950 5 6
Total for 5 weeks ...	19,293	41,674 11 9	3,829 3 8	1,60,414 10	49,037 12 6	4,495 2 7	8,315 6 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,738	8,321 1 4	762 15 4	24,241 20	8,696 13 0	797 4 2	1,559 19 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	37 3 8	3 8 3	...	38 14 7	3 11 4	6 19 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	19,700	44,081 14 7	4,040 16 10	1,52,578 0	30,617 6 4	3,631 11 11	7,672 8 9

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	39,146	17,764 13 3	1,627 10 6	81,012 13	20,412 0 4	1,971 2 0	3,468 12 6
Or per mile of railway ...	...	113 7 2	10 8 0	...	130 6 10	11 19 1	22 7 1
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	1,14,903	81,133 6 9	7,421 14 8	7,40,507 27	84,920 4 0	7,786 7 1	15,227 1 7
Total for 5 weeks ...	1,54,049	85,948 4 0	9,070 5 0	4,21,610 2	1,05,332 4 4	9,655 9 1	18,725 14 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	37,228	17,737 4 3	1,625 18 3	1,17,040 0	28,244 3 11	2,569 1 2	4,214 19 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	113 5 5	10 7 9	...	180 7 7	16 10 11	26 18 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,45,942	78,134 15 0	7,162 7 4	6,69,925 37	1,60,798 2 11	14,730 16 9	21,902 4 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,271	735 0 0	73 10 0	27,543 0	922 0 0	92 4 0	165 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	...	26 0 0	2 12 0	...	33 0 0	3 6 0	5 18 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	16,916	2,903 0 0	280 6 0	74,717 0	2,133 0 0	213 6 0	503 12 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	21,187	3,638 0 0	353 16 0	1,02,260 0	3,055 0 0	305 10 0	669 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,793	696 6 3	69 12 9	14,386 20	437 4 0	43 14 6	113 7 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	24 13 11	2 9 9	...	15 9 10	1 11 8	4 1 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	19,635	3,511 11 0	351 3 4	70,111 27	2,061 3 0	206 2 4	557 5 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,246	729 0 0	72 18 0	10,419 0	517 0 0	54 14 0	127 12 0
Or per mile of railway	152	26 0 0	2 12 0	586 0	19 0 0	1 10 0	4 11 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	21,187	3,658 0 0	365 16 0	102,280 0	3,035 0 0	305 10 0	699 6 0
Total for 6 weeks	25,433	4,367 0 0	436 14 0	118,099 0	3,593 0 0	360 4 0	796 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,978	608 1 3	60 16 2	14,982 0	456 4 6	45 12 7	116 8 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	140	24 14 11	2 9 10	535 3	16 4 9	1 12 7	4 2 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,583	23,583 1 0	420 19 6	85,063 27	2,571 7 6	351 14 11	672 14 5

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,180	820 0 0	82 0 0	2,014 0	268 0 0	26 16 0	108 16 0
Or per mile of railway	48	30 0 0	3 0 0	73 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	6,441	5,605 0 0	560 10 0	14,571 0	1,511 0 0	131 2 0	621 12 0
Total for 5 weeks	7,610	6,425 0 0	642 10 0	16,578 0	1,579 0 0	157 18 0	800 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ILLEGAL CESSES LEVIED FROM RYOTS IN BENGAL.

THE following papers regarding the illegal cesses levied by zemindars from ryots in Bengal are published for general information:—

RESOLUTION

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 30th May 1873.

READ AGAIN—

Circular order No. 57, dated the 12th December 1871, and the enclosures thereof.

READ also—

The replies of the Commissioners of Divisions thereto as below, the whole having reference to the illegal cesses levied by the zemindars in Bengal from their ryots.

Letters Nos. 477 and 139, dated 1st October 1872 and 27th March 1873, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Burdwan.

Letter No. 38G, dated 5th July 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Presidency Division.

Letter No. 38, dated 19th April 1872, with enclosures, from Commr. of Rajshahye.

" " 109T, " 25th June " " " " of Cooch Behar.

" " 728, " 11th March " " " " of Dacca.

" " 121, " 27th May " " " " of Chittagong.

" " 251, " 2nd July " " " " of Patna.

" " 137, " 13th June " " " " of Bhaugulpore.

" " 1994, " 18th July " " " " of Chota Nagpore.

" " 240, " 22nd Dec. " " " " of Assam.

1. The Board of Revenue brought to the notice of Government the illegal exactions practised upon their ryots by the zemindars in several districts, and under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor the circular above referred to

was issued to Commissioners of Divisions to ascertain whether similar practices prevailed in other districts also. Commissioners were requested to state clearly the extent to which such practices existed, and the manner in which they should be checked.

2. The replies of the Commissioners, which have now been received and considered by His Honor, make it clear that, in spite of the law, cesses in large numbers are levied from ryots by almost every zemindar in the country; the fact being that owing to the absence of sufficient agency in Bengal, those parts of the regulations which give rights and privileges to zemindars have not only been maintained, but stretched to the utmost; while those parts which restrained them and limited their rights have been utterly set at naught.

3. This system of illegal exactions is now, however, in such universal vogue, is so deeply rooted, and so many social relations depend thereon, that it becomes a question whether it is desirable that Government should by any general or very stringent measures interfere to put a stop to them. It must be thoroughly understood, however, that the Government, in hesitating to adopt severe or extreme measures, in no degree recognizes or legalizes these cesses. Illegal, irrecoverable by law, and prohibited by law, they must remain; but it may perhaps be better, under all the circumstances except in extreme cases, not directly to interfere. As the people get better protected, better educated, and better able to understand and protect their own rights and position, things will no doubt to some extent adjust themselves.

4. For the present, then, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it will be sufficient to direct that Magistrate-Collectors should be careful to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression. In any case in which any duress or violence is used by zemindars or others to enforce illegal cesses, the Magistrate should interfere promptly, treating the matter as an extortion; and wherever in any particular estate the zemindar, by any means, manages to collect from his ryots inordinate cesses, exceeding those sanctioned by the usages of that part of the country, measures should be taken to inquire and ascertain the facts to protect and instruct the ryots as to their rights, and generally to put a stop to such oppressions by every legal and proper means.

5. His Honor will also take advantage of the opportunity offered by the publication of the road cess rules to make it generally known to the people that excepting that one cess, of which the burden on the ryots will be strictly limited in each district, all other cesses are illegal and irrecoverable by law.

6. A copy of this resolution and connected papers will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information.

A copy of the resolution will be transmitted to Commissioners of Divisions for the information and guidance of the Magistrates and Collectors.

The whole of the papers will also be laid before the Government of India, under cover of a separate letter, for such notice as may be deemed necessary.

No. 1483, dated Darjeeling, the 30th May 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a

Circular No. 57, dated 12th December 1871, with enclosures.
Letters Nos. 477 and 139, dated 1st October 1872 and 27th March 1873, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Burdwan.

Letter No. 319, dated 5th July 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Presidency Division.

Letter No. 38, dated 19th April, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Letter No. 109T, dated 25th June 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

Letter No. 728, dated 11th March 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Dacca.

Letter No. 121, dated 27th May 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Chittagong.

Letter No. 251, dated 2nd July 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Patna.

Letter No. 137, dated 13th June 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.

Letter No. 1091, dated 18th July 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Chottia Narpore.

Letter No. 210, dated 22nd December 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Assam.

Printed abstract of the above reports, dated the

copy of the papers noted on the margin, containing information gathered from the Commissioners of Divisions as to the levy of illegal cesses by the zemindars of Bengal from the cultivators, together with a copy of a resolution which the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded thereon. I am to ask whether the action taken by His Honor has the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and to inquire if any further orders are considered necessary.

2. I am to observe that these papers show conclusively what a drop in the ocean our legal road cess is compared to the mass of cesses illegally exacted from the people by the zemindars of Bengal.

3. I am also to draw attention to the universal levy of the "dâk khurcha" to reimburse the zemindars for the zemindari dâk-tax, as showing how futile it has been to put a cess on the zemindars and not on the ryots, and how unlikely it is that, as things now stand, the ryots would have got off the road cess even if they had been exempted by law.

No. 681, dated Simla, the 18th August 1873.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th May 1873, No. 1483, addressed to the Home Department, forwarding copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and of the correspondence cited in the preamble thereof, on the subject of the levy of illegal cesses by zemindars in Bengal from the cultivators on their estates.

2. From the reports submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions, it appears that cesses which are not recognized by law are extensively levied throughout the whole Presidency, but that they vary very materially both as to character and amount. The Lieutenant-Governor has arrived at the conclusion that any direct interference by Government with the levy of these cesses would be inexpedient excepting in extreme cases. His Honor has therefore considered it sufficient for the present to—

"direct that Magistrate-Collectors should be careful to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression. In any case in which any duress or violence is used by zemindars or others to enforce illegal cesses, the Magistrate should interfere promptly, treating the matter as an extortion; and wherever, in any particular estate, the zemindar by any means manages to collect from his ryots inordinate cesses, exceeding those sanctioned by the usages of that part of the country, measures should be taken to inquire and ascertain the facts, to instruct and protect the ryots as to their rights, and generally to put a stop to such oppressions by every legal and proper means." (Para. 4 of the Resolution.)

His Honor also proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the publication of the road cess rules to give some further explanation to the people with respect to their liability by law to the payment of cesses.

3. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council entirely approves the orders issued and the action proposed to be taken by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Excellency is of opinion that for the present no further orders are called for on this subject.

**MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL AND THE
CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 18th August 1873.

READ—

The correspondence of 1869 regarding the establishment of medical schools at different places in Bengal.

The replies received to the further call for report made by this Government in June 1873.

The recent annual report of the Calcutta Medical College.

The correspondence of 1868-70, which ended in the appointment of a committee for the preparation of medical text-books in the vernacular; also Dr. C. N. Macnamara's letter of the 8th August 1873, stating his views and those of other medical writers on the best system of scientific terminology for vernacular medical works.

READ also—

The letter addressed by this Government to the Government of India, Home Department, on the 11th August 1873, renewing the proposal that a sum of six lakhs offered in 1871-72, half by the Government of India and half by the Bengal Government, should be spent in making additions and improvements to the Medical College Hospital buildings.

RESOLUTION.—In the year 1869 there was much discussion and correspondence regarding the best way of giving instruction to the rapidly increasing numbers of Bengalees who desired to enter the medical profession. It was agreed by all that the Calcutta Medical College was not capable of indefinite enlargement. It was held by some that small classes of medical students might very well receive at district dispensaries such elementary teaching in medicine as would enable them to settle in their own districts as medical practitioners and to treat usefully the ordinary Indian diseases. Others held that inexpensive medical schools might be attached to the head-quarters of each division; while the majority of medical men were of opinion that nothing short of the standard of medical education now given would fit men to be licensed as medical practitioners. The papers of this discussion were laid before the Government of India in 1869 by Sir William Grey, who explained his object to be the "training up of a body of local practitioners able to apply simple remedies to ordinary diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, and epidemic fever, and who should displace the present ignorant native koberajes." The Bengal Government at the same time proposed to attach medical classes to the Mitford Hospital at Dacca under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon. The Government of India left it to the Lieutenant-Governor's discretion to adopt the course deemed best, and said that no further imperial grant could at that time be given for the promotion of medical education in Bengal. No local funds, however, were available for the proposed objects, and the proposals of 1869 were not carried out.

2. From time to time the Medical College authorities have represented that the college premises and lecture-rooms were quite insufficient for their purpose; that the College Hospital was in many respects unsuitable; and that a new hospital and college were required at a cost of a very large sum of money. The necessity of a very considerable improvement of the hospital and extension of the college was urged by the present Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, and the Government of India was pleased to accede to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal that a sum of six lakhs or £60,000 should be given, half from the imperial and half from provincial funds, for the improvement and enlargement of the hospital and college. This sum was, however, deemed insufficient by the college authorities; and the proposal was on that account unfructuous. During the last few weeks the Lieutenant-Governor has informed the college authorities that in his opinion the time has come when he must do the best he can with six lakhs, if that sum can be made available, and he has invited their assistance and suggestions.

3. The proposed extensions of the College Hospital and college class-rooms will, however, not meet the difficulty now caused by the unmanageable numbers of the Medical College classes, nor the want felt for increased medical instruction in many parts of Bengal. The necessity that Government should deal very early with this matter was strongly brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by the Inspector-General of Hospitals and by the Medical College authorities in the month of May last. The Lieutenant-Governor caused selections from the previous correspondence to be circulated to officers of the Medical College and to other civil and medical officers; and he also invited a full expression of opinion from the Inspector-General of Hospitals upon the best way of meeting this difficulty. The replies to this reference have now been considered by the Lieutenant-Governor. Dr. Campbell Brown's report, which is very full and interesting, shows that three questions press for very early disposal, namely—

- (1) The improvement of the vernacular classes at the Calcutta Medical College.
- (2) The establishment of vernacular medical schools at other places in Bengal.
- (3) The completion of a series of vernacular text-books of medicine and surgery with the *least possible delay*.

4. Taking these three subjects in order, the Lieutenant-Governor comes first to—

The improvement of the vernacular classes at the Calcutta Medical College.

At present the pupils in the Medical College consist of—

Primary class students	..	433	} Who are instructed in English up to a high standard.
Hospital apprentices ..	..	41
Casual students ..	..	12
Licentiate class students	..	440	} Who are instructed in Bengalee up to the standard required for a native doctor's diploma.
Native apothecary class	..	332	
Native medical pupils	..	136	} Who are instructed in Hindustanee up to the native doctor's standard.
Total	..	1,394	

The two classes of students who are taught in Bengalee attend exactly the same lectures, learn the same subjects, and are examined in the same subjects for the most part. Drs. D. B. Smith and Cutcliffe recommend that the two classes be blended into one under the title of the licentiate class. It seems to be generally admitted that such an amalgamation is desirable; and the Lieutenant-Governor approves of its being carried out. The Medical Department will decide what title had best to be given to the amalgamated Bengalee classes; but the alteration had better not be carried out until the fee rates have been revised and the other proposals regarding the Calcutta vernacular classes have been finally settled.

5. But whatever may be the final arrangements of the vernacular classes, the main facts for the present purpose are that we have at the Medical College 1,400 students, whose numbers increase 25 per cent. every year; that the hospital at which these students receive clinical teaching makes up 137 beds; that nearly 500 of the students receive a high education through the medium of the English language, and from selected and highly paid European professors; that nearly 800 students receive a shorter and less complete medical education in Bengalee at the hands of the selected but less highly paid native teachers; and that about 130 pupils, mostly up-country men, receive the same education in Hindustanee at the hands of the same teachers that instruct the Bengalee classes. Dr. Campbell Brown tells us that for every hundred medical students there ought to be 50 beds in the hospital at which bedside teaching is given, and he tells us also that 500 students is about as large a number as one set of lecturers can satisfactorily teach, and that at any rate 1,000 must be the maximum number which any single medical school should contain. The College Principal and Professors tell us in the plainest language that, with the present overcrowded classes, one half of the students actually cannot hear what a lecturer says, still fewer can understand the demonstrations, and any real bedside teaching or tutorial instruction by question and answer is, for all but the few attentive,

clever students, almost impossible. The consequences are that only 31 per cent. of the Medical College students ever pass and gain their diploma; and (as in the case mentioned by Dr. C. Macnamara) even a passed student who had got his diploma has received no practical teaching, and "did not know where to place his stethoscope in order that he might listen to the sounds at the apex of the heart; at last fixed on a point above the right nipple, and then started off with a bit of some lecture about the sounds of the heart."

6. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor abundantly clear that we cannot continue to keep the increasing Bengalee classes attached to the Medical College Hospital. We are bound, if we teach them at all and give them diplomas, to attach them to a hospital where they can have some real bedside teaching, and to provide enough teachers and lecture-rooms, so that each student may get some real tutorial instruction from a competent man, before he is launched into the world with a Government license to treat his country-men for all manner of diseases. It is also clear that the Medical College Hospital, its accommodation, and its European staff of professors, is not more than sufficient for the 500 students of the English classes, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and who receive the highest medical education we can give. The Bengalee classes must be accommodated elsewhere, where they can have plenty of room and care, and receive regular clinical teaching. The only institution in Calcutta to which they could be attached is the Pauper Hospital at Sealdah, which makes up 300 beds, and near which there is ample space. This hospital is supported by the Calcutta Municipality; but the Lieutenant-Governor believes the Justices will readily agree to its becoming the seat of so important an institution as the vernacular branch of the Medical College. He would hope, too, that the attention, which the hospital would receive in connection with such an institution, may lead to some decrease of the sad mortality which occurs there.

7. If the Justices have no objection, the Lieutenant-Governor would propose to take immediate steps for providing the requisite lecture-rooms and buildings for the accommodation of the vernacular classes at the Sealdah Hospital. He would hope that the Government of India may be able to render available, for the time at least, some of the buildings designed for the Port Canning Railway. The Sealdah classes would continue to be a branch of the Medical College, and would enjoy the advantage of the supervision of the Principal and the College Council; but they would have ample accommodation, and their teachers would be able to give them clinical instruction. The difficulty as to the insufficient number of teachers could be overcome in part by relieving the teachers of the Bengalee classes of the Hindustanee pupils who may possibly be eventually transferred to medical schools where Hindustanee is the vernacular, a large proportion of them being military students from the Upper Provinces. The vernacular teachers who now give a double set of lectures, one set in Bengalee and one set in Hindustanee, would be able, when the Hindustanee students are transferred, to give their full time to teaching the Bengalee students. It would probably be necessary to have a selected European medical officer, or a first-rate native officer on almost as high pay, as Superintendent at Sealdah, to maintain discipline and direct the classes. The appointment of the Police Surgeon, who has now charge of the Sealdah Hospital, might perhaps be re-arranged in connection with the scheme, if the Justices agree. A native House Surgeon might be substituted for the Apothecary now resident at the hospital. The total extra cost of the Branch Medical College at Sealdah would probably not be very excessive, while the fees received from the classes are already large. The vernacular teachers would be transferred as they stand to Sealdah; but the Lieutenant-Governor fears it would not be possible to reduce the European staff of the Medical College, because the professors would have the full English classes they now teach, which number about 500 students, and which are rapidly increasing.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor now comes to the second point, namely—

The establishment of Vernacular Medical Schools at other places in Bengal.

Dr. Campbell Brown tells us that the present Medical College supplies the actual wants of the public service, and that it is also supplying a small number

of men who settle down in Bengal villages and towns as private practitioners. The number of these practitioners in some of the centres of population is already considerable, as will be seen from the following passage in Dr. Brown's report. He writes—

“Some idea of the number of practitioners who may possibly settle among the people may be gained from the following facts, which I have derived from recent inspection reports submitted by Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Buckle, c. b. In the town of Hooghly (and Chinsura), with 34,761 inhabitants, there are, besides men in Government employ and native koberajes, 23 private practitioners, or 1 to every 1,511 persons. Of these, 5 belong to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, 5 to the Native Doctor Class, 13 to the Compounder Class. In the town of Jessore, with 8,152 inhabitants, there are 5 private practitioners, or 1 to every 1,630 inhabitants. Of these, 1 was a native doctor, 1 a compounder, 2 are failed students, and 1 a nondescript. In the town of Kishnaghur, with 26,150 inhabitants, there are 14 private practitioners, or 1 to every 1,910 persons. Of these, 2 belong to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, 2 are rejected students, 2 native doctors, 3 compounders, and 5 servants to private dispensaries. Taking these places as representative, it appears that 1 practitioner in every 2,000 inhabitants can earn a living. Were a similar proportion to obtain throughout Bengal, there would be 84,000 medical practitioners, and to meet losses by death, it would be necessary to provide about 900 men yearly.”

The great and constant increase of students at the Medical College shows that the profession of medicine is becoming popular; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that it is also fairly lucrative, for he has been told that most of the practitioners mentioned in the foregoing extract are believed to earn from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 a month. Seeing how very much there is of remediable illness and disease in Bengal, the Government cannot but view with satisfaction the fact that private practitioners of scientific medicine are spreading themselves among the more advanced districts and towns of Bengal. And the Lieutenant-Governor believes it to be the bounden duty of Government to make the best arrangements possible for teaching young men who wish to study medicine.

9. One-third of the Medical College students are said to come from Dacca and its neighbourhood, notwithstanding the expenses and other drawbacks incident to young men coming to live in Calcutta. It seems quite certain that if medical schools were established at places like Dacca and Patna, the classes would very soon fill. At any rate it is absolutely necessary to establish such schools and relieve the Calcutta Bengalee classes, which already number nearly 800 pupils, and will at the recent rate of increase reach 1,100 or 1,200 in another two years. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is absolutely necessary to establish vernacular medical schools at Dacca and at Patna at once. At Dacca there is the Mitford Hospital to which the school could be attached; it already makes up some sixty beds, and its accommodation will have to be enlarged when the Dacca school students exceed 200 in number. At Patna the hospital will have to be in some degree enlarged at the expense of Government in order to meet the requirements of the medical school.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer to have a separate medical officer in charge of each of these new schools; for the civil surgeoncies of Dacca and Patna have already very much work. But such a separate officer would add very greatly to the cost of the schools. The Agra school has been managed successfully by the Civil Surgeon for a number of years; and if the Medical Department think it possible, the new schools might be opened under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon at Dacca and Patna, competent native medical officers being placed at their head, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons now employed being utilized. If this be done, then the cost of each of these schools might probably not be very excessive. For the native teachers and the hospital house surgeons at the vernacular schools of medicine, the best plan will be to give a staff allowance, in addition to their grade of the officer employed. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that Dr. Brown inclines to this plan, as being calculated to keep good and contented men, rather than to a consolidated allowance, such as is given to the present Calcutta teachers.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor thus accepts the view held by the majority of officers consulted, that we must keep the level of our vernacular medical teaching at least up to the standard laid down for the Calcutta vernacular classes. At the same time he considers that there is much in what

Dr. C. Macnamara says in the following extract regarding the advantages of teaching apprentices at district hospitals and dispensaries. Dr. Macnamara writes :—

“What we require on the part of the professor is that he should gain some personal knowledge of his pupils, instructing them when in class somewhat after the fashion of the Oxford tutors, and referring them to existing vernacular text-books in place of lectures, except perhaps on the subject of chemistry and anatomy. Beyond this it is not wise to bring a number of ignorant native youths from their homes to study in a place like the Medical College, where they are practically beyond the supervision of their superiors and exposed to all the evil influences of a city like Calcutta. Many of them take to bad habits, and some lose self-respect so far as to becoming actual beggars. Most of them have little regard for their superiors, and ultimately turn out a set of practitioners much inferior in every way to the old class of native doctors, who were trained by our Civil Surgeons and regimental medical officers, but who had not enjoyed the advantages of a college education.

“For the purposes described in Mr. Eden’s letter, it would be better to revert to our former practice of training local practitioners rather than extend the Medical College system of education to Dacca, Patna, or anywhere else. I would advocate the scheme of affording young men an opportunity of gaining an elementary but practical knowledge of their work in our various charitable dispensaries and the jail hospitals of the districts in which they reside. There are several advantages in schools of this kind ; in the first place, the influence of friends and relations is brought to bear on the pupil ; the student learns the habits, dialect, diseases, and the power of resistance to disease of the class of people he is brought in contact with ; and what is very important, he thus comes immediately under the eye of his superiors. If a decent fellow, he catches more or less of their tone, and if a bad man, his faults are quickly detected, and he is turned out of the place. Every district charitable dispensary should be capable of holding twenty beds besides having attached to it a residence for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and an out-patient department. I would not permit more than ten pupils at a time to study at any one dispensary, and they should be allowed a monthly stipend from Government.”

The Lieutenant-Governor would not wish to insist upon the plan being tried everywhere. But he considers it might be made a very useful parallel system, and perhaps it might in some way supplement our medical school teaching. He would ask the Inspector-General of Hospitals to suggest arrangements under which Civil Surgeons might receive, as practical apprentices in the district hospitals, students who have passed the College course.

The Lieutenant-Governor would be disposed to advise that a smaller course than otherwise of theoretical study should be accepted from students who also serve one year’s apprenticeship at a district hospital before they are granted a license to practise and receive a certificate of practical efficiency. But on this point Sir George Campbell would wish to receive an expression of the Inspector-General’s views. It is possible that the system (referred to in Dr. Brown’s 12th paragraph) whereby candidates for the hospital assistant class are obliged to undergo “one year’s training in a hospital or dispensary” may be preferable. But whether it comes at the beginning or the end of the school course, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that such practical training should be very specially encouraged.

12. There remains the question of fees. At present, in one branch of the vernacular classes a student pays Rs. 10 entrance and Rs. 3 monthly fee, while in the other he pays Rs. 2 entrance and Rs. 2 monthly fee. Dr. D. B. Smith recommends that the fee for the Calcutta vernacular classes should be the same, and that the Dacca and Patna fees should be somewhat lower, so as to attract students to the local schools. The Lieutenant-Governor’s views have already been expressed regarding the amalgamation of the Calcutta classes, subject, however, to final report from the Inspector-General of Hospitals. He considers that the monthly fees for the Calcutta vernacular medical classes may very well be put at Rs. 4 ; the primary class and casual student fees being raised in proportion. At other Government institutions of Calcutta, the fees are, at the Presidency College Rs. 12 a month, at the Engineering College Rs. 5, and at the Hindoo School Rs. 4 a month. The medical vernacular classes may therefore very well pay Rs. 4 all round ; at the Dacca and Patna schools the fee to begin with should not be more than one or two rupees a month and Rs. 5 for the license.

13. The third subject pressing for immediate disposal is—

The completion of a series of vernacular text-books in medicine with the least possible delay.

Dr. Campbell Brown, Dr. D. B. Smith, and the other members of the Medical College Council, lay very much stress on the absolute necessity for preparing these text-books without delay. The Lieutenant-Governor finds that in the years 1868-70 there was discussion on this subject, and that a committee, consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, some Hindoo and Mohamedan gentlemen, and four Medical College Professors, were appointed to procure the preparation of a set of medical text-books in Bengalee. It does not appear that anything has been done by this committee. At any rate the requirement is now more urgent than it ever was. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the best way will be for Government to grant a considerable sum to be expended as rewards for prize text-books. He would ask the Inspector-General of Hospitals to favor him with a draft of such a notice as might be issued, giving rewards in suitable proportions for text-books or hand-books in the several subjects. Sir George Campbell considers that one of the most useful medical works we could have would be a good hand-book on Indian drugs and indigenous materials used or capable of being used as medicine. He believes it to be the opinion of medical men well qualified to judge that there is an extreme need for a good vernacular hand-book of this kind. It would have to be considered whether a maximum and minimum length should not be set down for each text-book; whether the prize-book should be in English, or in Bengalee, or in both; if in English, how we should get over the difficulty of getting a really scientific, accurate, and intelligible translation of an English prize text-book. As English books will be common to all India, it may be hoped that the Government of India will bear their cost, this Government bearing the cost of translation. The jury who may be appointed to award prizes should have power to award to any deserving but unsuccessful candidate such sum as would recompense him for the cost of compiling and translating his work. The Inspector-General of Hospitals would consider whether the prize-book should be the property of Government, or whether it should be made a condition that the author should bring out a good Bengalee edition of his work at a low price to be fixed by the jury before he received the whole of the reward. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive at an early date a draft of the notice which should be issued to invite competition. The books will take some time to prepare, and intending competitors should not be hurried; still the need for the text-books is very emergent. The task of the jury who will have to adjudge the prizes will be heavy; and the Inspector-General of Hospitals will consider whether any remuneration should be offered to them.

14. There is one difficulty connected with the vernacular text-book question, on which there was some discussion in the correspondence of 1868-71, namely, the best way of translating or conveying the meaning of scientific terms. Dr. C. Macnamara, in the letter cited at the head of this resolution, describes the method which he and other medical writers (both English and native) recommend to be—

“To employ Bengalee words to express the technical terms made use of, if any such words exist; if not, to transliterate the English or Latin term used, giving in brackets the word in the Roman character, so as to facilitate its proper pronunciation.”

This method has been actually employed and found to answer. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish this system to be adopted in all text-books or hand-books competing for the Government prize; he believes it to be practically the best and simplest for pupils and for ordinary readers. He would, however, add this caution to the rule as set out by Dr. Macnamara, namely, that the vernacular words used must be real vernacular words understood by all decently-educated people, and not inventions from Arabic or Sanskrit. When there is no really vernacular word for a particular scientific term, instead of coining a new word, the English word must be taken; it should be transliterated and also given in the Roman character after the manner described by Dr. Macnamara.

16. Lastly, the question has to be settled how the cost of these arrangements can be met. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that as matters now stand, the provincial funds can hardly bear the charge; for already Bengal spends on medical charges $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year; whereas in the decentralization order of 1870-71, the Bengal assignment for medical services was only $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Still he is convinced that the arrangements now proposed *must* be made, if medical education in Bengal is to go on at all, and he hopes that the Government of India may be pleased to help in the matter. A copy of this resolution, together with a full statement of the financial bearings of the question, will be laid before His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

17. Meanwhile the several authorities will be moved to consider and report upon the best way of giving effect to the present orders—

- (1) The Chairman of the Justices will be moved to ask the Justices of Calcutta if they will agree to the Pauper Hospital being used for the purposes of the vernacular branch of the Medical College, on the understanding that Government bears all charges over and above what the Justices now spend.
- (2) The Commissioners of Dacca and Patna will be moved to appoint committees, on which there should, if possible, be a native medical officer as member, to report upon the site, plans, and cost of additions to the hospital at Patna, and of lecture-rooms and dissecting-rooms at Dacca and Patna close to the hospital. The committees' reports should be submitted with the Commissioner's opinion.
- (3) The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in communication with the Medical College Principal and Council and the Consulting Engineer for State Railways will be moved to report upon the ground, buildings, and cost, and any possible adaptation of buildings required for the vernacular classes at Scaldah, for their Superintendent, and for all their requirements. They will submit their report through the Inspector-General of Hospitals, who is requested to give them any instructions which may be necessary upon subsidiary points.
- (4) The Commissioner of Police will be asked to report upon the best site for the Lock-Hospital, when the vernacular classes move to Scaldah. Possibly that Lock-Hospital may be abolished, the accommodation in the Lock-Hospitals being now, it is believed, more than is required.
- (5) The Inspector-General of Hospitals will be moved to report, either separately or otherwise, as he may see fit—
 - (a) In detail after consulting such officers as he may see fit, upon the establishments required for the Scaldah classes and for the medical schools at Dacca and Patna; and upon the feasibility of putting the outside schools under the Civil Surgeon.
 - (b) Upon the question of the fees to be levied at the Calcutta and other schools, and on the proposal to amalgamate the Calcutta vernacular classes.
 - (c) On the best way of transferring the native medical pupils to Hindustanee schools of medicine without causing inconvenience or loss, so as to set free the vernacular teachers for Bengalee classes only.
 - (d) Whether any reduction will be possible in the European staff of the Medical College when the vernacular classes move to Scaldah.
 - (e) Upon the rules under which selected Civil Surgeons might be encouraged to take medical apprentices at their district dispensaries and hospitals, and on the cost, if any, of such arrangements.

(f) Upon the point whether the one year's practical apprenticeship at a district hospital should be required before or after the candidate for a license passes his native doctor's examination.

(g) Upon the notice which should be issued, and the other arrangements which should be made for inviting the preparation of English and vernacular hand-books or text-books of medicine and surgery.

OPERATIONS OF THE PORT COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MARINE.

Calcutta Port Trust.

Calcutta, the 25th August, 1873.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1872-73.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to congratulate the Port Commissioners on their most successful management of the great public interests entrusted to them, and on the vast benefit to the commercial and general community resulting from their labors. An immense change has been and is being wrought in the Port of Calcutta, and the facilities afforded to trade are increased in a manner for which the warmest acknowledgment of the Government is due to the Commissioners.

2. *Para. 5. Progress of Works.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 10,00,451 on new works during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,53,888 has been devoted to improving the accommodation for country boats and cargo boats at the inland vessels wharves. His Honor hopes that the Commissioners will continue to give their attention to providing improved accommodation for traffic of this class; he has already expressed an opinion that facilities should be provided by extensions of the public wharves northwards. The Strand Bank has been made up with only one break in the whole distance between the Armenian and Aheerectollah Ghâts. The progress of the works and improvements of the wharves is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor must still observe that the sums which it is proposed shortly to devote to accommodation for inland boats seem incommensurate to the largeness of the net receipts from this source. He would suggest that if one light pontoon landing stage proves a success, other stages of this kind might with advantage be added on the long line of boat wharfage.

3. *Para. 7.*—Although considerable silting has been going on and is still going on behind jetties Nos. 1 to 4, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the jetties have not had any bad effect on the channel. It is still, however, evident that the silting about the jetty heads will be a source of constant anxiety and expenditure to the Commissioners. His Honor trusts that the dredger which has been ordered from England, and which is expected to reach Calcutta by the end of September, will be an effectual means of keeping down the silting.

4. *Paras. 13-16.*—The Commissioners expect to complete, during 1873-74, certain works* in hand which will cost them nearly 12½ lakhs of rupees. For these charges they have 12 lakhs available, but the Commissioners will have to provide the difference of Rs. 50,000 from another loan.

5. *Para. 17.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that at the close of the year 1873-74, when these works are completed, the Commissioners will have spent

* Jetties, inclusive of export sheds.

Inland vessels wharves.

Machinery and plant (completion of Armstrong cranes).

Warehouse on Strand Bank lands.

Extension of new river-side road.

upon those improvements Rs. 35,34,850, of which Rs. 8,34,850 will have been provided out of their own profits, and the rest by loans from Government.

6. *Para. 20-22.*—The question of providing accommodation for the export trade at the jetties has occupied much of the time and attention of the Commissioners during the year. The necessity for making provision at the jetties for the shipping of export cargo is evident, and without this provision the scheme of port appliances would be entirely incomplete.

7. *Para. 32.*—The aggregate income and expenditure on account of jetties for the past two years is as follows—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	3,63,706	4,09,440	45,734
Expenditure	2,04,778	2,43,911	39,133

8. *Para. 35.*—Before the preparation of the budget estimates for the year 1873-74 a sub-committee was appointed to consider whether any reductions might be made in jetty charges, but it was found that, in consequence of the extraordinary charges to be met from the revenue for the repayment of the first instalment of the Government loan and towards the purchase of a dredger, no reductions were feasible, and the current rates have been maintained. The Lieutenant-Governor joins with the Commissioners in hoping that they will be in a position next year to reconsider the question of a reduction.

9. *Para. 36.*—His Honor is very glad to observe that the Commissioners have established a reserve fund in connection with the jetties at a rate of 10 per cent. on the capital expended on property (such as jetties and cranes) especially liable to injury in case of a cyclone. He is gratified to know that they have accepted the advice which he has given on former occasions, and that under this and other heads they have established the "Reserve," and "Depreciation" Funds, which he considers necessary to prudent finance.

10. *Para. 39.*—A sub-committee has been appointed to inquire into the occasional complaints that have been made against the working on the jetties. The Lieutenant-Governor is assured that the Commissioners will do all that is in their power to remove the cause of these complaints. It is probable that a sufficient remedy will be afforded by the construction of the new export sheds, which are being constructed large enough to provide temporary accommodation for import cargo in case the import sheds are blocked.

11. *Para. 43.*—The ordinary income and expenditure on account of inland wharves for two years stand thus—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	1,98,456	2,01,834	3,378
Expenditure	46,043	68,881	22,838

12. *Para. 44.*—The ordinary income and expenditure of the whole port for the two years is as follows—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	4,48,111	5,43,020	94,909
Expenditure	2,80,939	3,95,168	1,14,229

13. *Para. 50.*—The Commissioners have, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, very judiciously and prudently opened a "Depreciation Fund," in order to meet the cost of replacing boats, &c., actually worn out. The fund will consist of a percentage of the value of the block which will be credited to it year after year, the rate of percentage being calculated according to the average durability of the block.

14. *Para. 52.*—The Lieutenant-Governor views with approbation the reduction which the Commissioners have been able to effect in mooring hire on vessels trading to the port, and which was unequal in its incidence, the rates from June to October being double those payable from November to May. Henceforth the rates for the twelve months will be equal, and on the lower scale; and vessels moved to and from the jetties for the convenience of the Commissioners will be exempted from Harbour Master's charges.

15. *Para. 53.*—A net amount of Rs. 10,54,940 has been realized for Government during the year on account of pilotage, lights and buoys, and hospital dues, with no risk and no loss to Government, at a cost of Rs. 3,500. The system of maintaining only one agency for the realization of port and pilotage charges payable by vessels, partly to Government, and partly to the Commissioners, seems to have worked satisfactorily; and the thanks of Government are due to the Commissioners for the aid thus afforded.

16. *Para. 54.*—The number of sea-going vessels which entered and left the port, exclusive of dhonies, tug and river steamers, has increased from 1,793 in 1861-62 to 1,909 in 1872-73. The gross tonnage of these vessels for those years was 1,337,632 and 2,284,319 respectively. The average tonnage of the vessels employed in the trade of the port, including steamers and sailing vessels, was 746 tons in 1861-62 against 1,196 tons in 1872-73, the average tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels in the latter year being 1,531 tons and 1,017 tons respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that there is a slight decline in the number of sailing vessels, both in arrivals and departures, from last year as follows—

			1871-72.	1872-73.	Decrease.
Arrivals ..	..	..	655	615	40
Departures ..	..	..	634	628	6
Total			1,289	1,243	46

While the steamers have increased as follows—

			1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
Arrivals ..	..	..	300	338	38
Departures ..	..	..	303	328	25
Total			603	666	63

17. *Paras. 69-71.*—It was a condition in the deed of transfer of the Strand Bank lands that the Commissioners should annually pay to Government a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the maintenance and repairs of the Strand Bank Road from the Chandpal Ghât to the Kidderpore Bridge, the Eden Gardens, and some other works connected with the health and convenience of the residents of Calcutta; but on the application of the Commissioners to forego this annual payment, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under separate orders, to surrender the contribution for two years, and to make over the sum of Rs. 80,000 as a Government donation towards the work of continuing northwards the Strand Bank Road and wharves, and attaining the great object of completing the circle of the town by connecting the Strand Road with the Circular Road at Chitpore. Meantime the Government has undertaken the burden of the works, which are eventually to be met from the Strand Bank fund. The balance of the rent received for the Strand Bank lands will be spent on a river-side road between Aheerettollah Ghât and the Chitpore Canal, which will, His Honor believes, prove a great acquisition to the town of Calcutta.

18. *Para. 74.*—The Lieutenant-Governor considers it to be altogether desirable that measures should be taken to prevent collisions and to ensure the efficient working and co-operation of the river and jetty police. The details of the Commissioners' proposals are under His Honor's separate consideration.

19. *Para. 35.*—The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be in a position to carry out shortly the concentration of office buildings alluded to by the Commissioners.

20. His Honor fully appreciates the great value of the services that have been rendered to the port by Mr. W. D. Bruce, Vice-Chairman, and the energy, diligence, and skill that he has brought to bear upon his duties. He has read with pleasure the testimony borne by the Commissioners to the good service done by the several executive officers of the Port Trust.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor again congratulates the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Commissioners on the success of their undertakings, and desires to thank them cordially on behalf of Government and the public for the unremitting care and attention with which they have applied themselves to their duties.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 21st August 1873.

READ—

The Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1872.

1. For the first time the results in the whole of the large medical institutions of Calcutta except the Native Hospital are reviewed together in this report, and the Lieutenant-Governor must thank Dr. Brown and his Secretary, Dr. Macleod, for a very complete and interesting analysis of the statistics bearing upon the health of Calcutta and its suburbs. His Honor would, however, ask the Surgeon-General to consider whether it is really necessary to include in future reports all the detailed tables given in the appendixes. They are more, certainly, than Government requires, and might, it is believed, be materially reduced without impairing the value of the report as a departmental record. No detailed account of the working of the Native Hospital is given in the Report, though the figures are included in the returns, probably because this is an independent institution, which has formed the subject of a Government resolution, dated 1st April last. In future, however, it would be convenient to include this institution also in the general review, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that the Governors and Dr. Macnamara will willingly give the Surgeon-General the means of doing so.

2. The total number of persons treated at the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 251,039, or 15,366 more than in the previous year. Of these 20,805 were in-patients, and 231,134 received out-door relief. It is satisfactory to learn that the increased attendance indicates only increasing usefulness in the institutions affected, and not any increase of disease, the year having been indeed, but for the dengue epidemic, very tolerably healthy.

3. Dr. Brown analyses the percentages of age and sex, caste and race, so far as the returns enable him to do so, and compares the results with those of the Census. The percentages as regards sex and age are these—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
As by hospital returns	64·9	16·3	18·8
As by Census*	58·55	26·58	14·86

Women do not therefore seem to attend in proportion to their numbers. This was what might have been expected. As regards caste and race, the percentages are—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other castes.
By hospital returns	7·8	9·0	31·9	47·1	4·2
By Census	4·77		29·61	65·05	0·56

Europeans and Eurasians, Mussulmans, and other castes, seem therefore to avail themselves of medical aid more readily than Hindus. This reverses, as regards the Mahomedans, the conclusions of last year based on a comparison of the bare totals of attendance. The figures are incomplete, as no note of race or caste is kept for the native hospital out-patients. The Lieutenant-Governor is sure that the Governors would, if requested to do so by the Surgeon-General, consent to direct the registry of particulars of race and caste in the case of out-door patients in accordance with the system followed in other hospitals.

4. The death-rate on persons treated in the hospitals was 132 per mille, or the same as last year. Excluding cholera, it was 125 as against 127 in 1871. The table given in paragraph 5, comparing as it does not only the hospital rates, but the municipal returns of mortality, shows a great improvement in the public health during the last five years. In 1867 the hospital rate was 191,

* The figures in the report are not quite correct.

or, excluding cholera, 175. In 1868 it rose to 199, or, excluding cholera, 179, but since then it has steadily fallen to 132, as stated above. At the same time it must be observed that in comparing the different hospitals an element of uncertainty is introduced into these returns owing to the practice of rejecting cases believed to be hopeless at some of the principal hospitals, and sending them to the Pauper Hospital. Dr. Macnamara states that the growth of this practice is one cause for the diminution of the mortality in the Native Hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor has called for a special report on this subject. The municipal registration figures given in the return show that the death-rates of the last three years for the town generally are lower than those of the three preceding by a very marked difference, but the rate which was 22·6 in 1870 was 23·1 in 1871, and 26·4 in 1872 (not much under the rate of 1867, viz., 27·1). The rise in the rate is apparently to be ascribed chiefly to cholera.

5. Setting aside the extraordinary epidemic of dengue, which, however, among 2,292 persons treated, caused only seven deaths, the table of diseases shows that the prevalent types of maladies were the same as in former years. Of 2,761 deaths, 306 were from fever, 217 from cholera, 301 from phthisis, 217 from dropsy, 682 from dysentery and diarrhoea, 33 from pneumonia, 270 from ulcers, 195 from debility. Bowel complaints account for the heaviest mortality, dysentery and diarrhoea being the most fatal form of diseases. Cholera was more prevalent than in 1871, and the rate of mortality among cases treated was high, 484·3 per 1,000. Typhoid fever was also very fatal, 93 deaths among 132 persons treated. Phthisis, dropsy, and ulcers come next in order of fatality. Small-pox has for some years past been almost unknown—thanks probably to the operations of the Vaccine Department.

6. The remarks made by the Surgeon-General in paragraph 8 as to the importance of fixing precisely the locality of cholera cases, are much to the point, and the Chairman of the Justices will be asked to draw the Health Officer's attention to them.

7. In paragraph 9 it is shown that the healthiest months in the year are those in which the heat is greatest, while the most unhealthy are the cold weather months. The influence of season upon disease is a subject of which very little is accurately known. As the Surgeon-General remarks, the collection of careful statistics may enable us in time to bring in meteorology to assist us in arriving at a clearer theory of causation than we now possess.

8. *The Medical College Hospital.*—The number of patients relieved by the Medical College Hospital was, in-door, 5,163, out-door, 42,213, the total number being slightly (469) below that of last year. The average daily sick was 266·90. The decrease in the number treated is entirely in out-door patients, and is said to arise from more careful registry, treating each person as one case, irrespective of the number of times he may be treated. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this system is followed in all the hospitals now. It is very misleading to have the returns compiled on two different systems, and His Honor begs that the Surgeon-General will make sure that the proper plan is understood and followed.

9. The death-rate of the hospital was 115·8 per thousand, against 126·28 in 1871. In cases treated to a termination it was 131·8 as against 134·1. Excluding moribunds dying within twenty-four hours of admission, the rates for 1872 were, on treated, 90·9, and on cases terminated, 95·9. Dr. D. B. Smith gives in his report a very interesting analysis of the mortality rates of the hospital for the past ten years. Among Christian patients they have fallen from an average of about 95 per mille to 56, and among natives from rates ranging from 255 to 309 down to 168. The relative mortality among native patients is ordinarily much higher than among Europeans and Eurasians, but, strangely enough, during 1872 cholera, diarrhoea, liver abscess, and bronchitis were more fatal among the latter than among the former. Indeed the cholera death-rate in this hospital was last year unprecedentedly high, being for Christian patients, 692·3 per mille as against 321·4 in 1871, and for natives 607·4 as against 431·5. The absolute number of cholera patients has no doubt fallen greatly of late years, owing, it is universally admitted, to the improved conservancy and water-supply of the city; but the remarkable fatality of the cases in the Medical

College Hospital last year is deserving of attention. The General Hospital returns for Europeans do not exhibit this feature, a fact which, unless explained, would seem to point to local causes affecting the Medical College Hospital rates. From page 68 it seems that of 132 cases, 15 came from ships in the river, 14 from Bow Bazaar, 12 from Chitpore, 11 from the suburb of Simla, and 10 from Bara Bazaar. The Health Officer of the Municipality should have his attention drawn to these facts of locality as soon as they come to notice during the year, that inquiry may be made while the matter is fresh.

10. From the analysis of results in surgical cases given by Dr. Smith, it seems that though not so low as in 1871, 1868, and 1863, the death-rate was less than in any of the other years of the decade, and cases of death by pyæmia and septicæmia were very few, six in all. But nevertheless the figure last year was much higher than in 1870 or 1871. So that it would almost seem as though, notwithstanding the general improvement on an average of years, there had been at work last year some special morbid influence making pyæmia more common. The following table compares the mortality after major surgical operations in the various hospitals. The freedom of the General Hospital from pyæmia is very noticeable.

Major Surgical Operations.

Institutions.	Total.	Died.	Remarks.
Medical College Hospital ...	211	36	6 from Pyæmia or Septicæmia. The rest from exhaustion, tetanus and other causes.
Ophthalmic Hospital ...	169	...	
General Hospital ...	17	...	
Pauper Hospital ...	...	...
Police Hospital	Tetanus.
Sukea Street Dispensary ...	6	1	
North Suburban Hospital ...	9	...	None from Pyæmia.
Sumbhoo Nath Pundit's Hospital...	37	3	
Alipore Dispensary ...	2	...	Pyæmia 2; gangrene 3. Pyæmia 5.
Arratoon Apcar Dispensary .	...	...
Howrah General Hospital...	13	7	
Native Hospital ...	92	24	
Total ...	556	71	

11. The management of the various branches of the hospital, the lying-in ward, the ophthalmic hospital, the out-door dispensaries, and the dental dispensary, was, as usual, satisfactory.

12. Dr. Brown remarks that no progress has been made during the year towards building a new hospital or providing the present building with the additions which are considered necessary. The idea of erecting a new building had to be abandoned for want of sufficient funds. It was found that a new hospital and college on an approved plan and on a new site would cost not less than 15 lakhs of rupees. As the funds at the disposal of Government would not admit of so large an outlay, an ineffectual appeal was made to the native public through the British Indian Association and to the Justices of the Peace to contribute a portion of the required expenditure. Nothing has yet been done towards improving the present buildings owing to the objections raised by the Medical College authorities to any plan that could be undertaken with reasonable means. The requirements of the college and hospital are, however, steadily increasing, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no option but to do what he can with the money he can make available. He has already contributed to the municipal funds a large sum of money for effecting a thorough drainage of the neighbourhood, and the College Council has been asked to aid His Honor with suggestions for improving the present college and hospital buildings.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the legacy, moneys, and other funds belonging to the hospital have been brought under proper control. As suggested, all the floating deposits and accumulated interest may be at once invested in Government paper.

14. The experiment of training native midwives should certainly not be given up. It is satisfactory to see that three out of the four under tuition have passed the examinations.

15. *General Hospital.*—The addition to the civil hospital of all the buildings formerly occupied by the military sick make the General Hospital now a really first-class institution capable of accommodating about 300 patients. The average daily number of sick during the year was 182·25, and the death-rate 45·30, a rate below the average of the six years (1865—71) by 18·16, but exceeding that of 1871 by 8·78. The cause of this falling off is shown to have been mainly due to the greater prevalence of cholera.

16. The cholera death-rate was 446·8 per mille, as against 592·5 in 1871 (the result of comparison being the converse of that at the College Hospital); but the absolute number of cholera cases was 92 against 27. The improved rate of mortality of late years is attributed solely to the cases being brought under treatment at an earlier stage. The river-side dispensary will, if established, do much to secure this; but unfortunately the opposition of the military authorities to the erection of any building, however insignificant, on the Strand Bank has prevented its being placed where it would have been of most use.

17. Dr. Ewart draws attention to the sewers that still void themselves into the river, and to which much of the mortality among the sailors is attributed. The Chairman of the Justices will be asked to get a report from the Town Engineer upon this matter, and the Department of Military Works will be requested to report on the state of things as regards the Fort drains and the possibility of improving their arrangements.

18. Dr. Ewart's analyses of results under the other principal diseases are interesting, but call for no special remark further than that careful investigations into the nature of remittent fever ought to be quite possible with the staff, permanent and temporary, attached to the hospital. The fact that all the cases of heat apoplexy or sunstroke (*insolatio*) recovered is noteworthy. The Lieutenant-Governor does not see that any of our supernumerary Sub-Assistant Surgeons have yet been attached to this hospital.

19. The Surgeon-General's directions as to the mode of treating moribunds in the hospital returns have been approved already. He should see that they are duly attended to in practice.

20. It certainly seems inconvenient that when the hospital has only Rs. 25 a month to spend on books for the sick it should be prevented from buying cheap and second-hand from reading clubs out here, and should have to indent for new ones through the Secretary of State. The Government of India will be asked not to press the rule in the case of this institution, and meantime Dr. Ewart is authorized to buy second-hand books here. Perhaps if it were generally known how books and magazines are valued in a hospital like this many private donors would come forward to assist.

21. *The Nurses' Institution.*—The Calcutta Nurses' Institution has again done much useful work, and though its balances have fallen somewhat, it has been able to increase its staff to supply the wants of the General Hospital. After the year closed, however, Government had to make a special grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Committee of Management to enable them to meet their working expenses, and it is hoped that the ladies of the Committee and the friends of the Institution have since been able to place its finances on a satisfactory footing.

22. *The Municipal Pauper Hospital.*—The Pauper Hospital, or Lazar House of Calcutta, maintains its high death-rate of 277 per mille, or 202 excluding absolute moribunds. Of the 1,518 deaths among the 5,467 persons under treatment, 303 died within twenty-four hours, and 494 more within a week of admission. Most of the cases when they come in are chronic and beyond all medical skill. Half the admissions are cases rejected by the other hospitals and then brought to the Pauper Hospital, and a large proportion of the remainder are picked up by the police in the streets. Everything has been done that can be reasonably expected to reduce the death-rate and increase the chances of these poor creatures, but without much perceptible effect. The attention of the Justices will be invited, through their Chairman, to Dr. Woodford's representations as to the necessity of enclosing the building and grounds of the hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor also, as intimated in paragraph 4 above, wishes to

have full and exact report as to the present practice of the other large hospitals in rejecting cases or sending them to the Pauper Hospital.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Surgeon-General that the present designation of Resident Apothecary is more appropriate than the proposed one of House Surgeon for the apothecaries attached to the Pauper and Police Hospitals.

23. *The Police Hospital.*—The Municipal Police Hospital returns show that the Calcutta Police is, as a body, healthy, the sick-rate being only 3 per cent. on strength, and the death-rate 2·14. The Chairman of the Justices will again be asked how the work of improving the drainage in the neighbourhood of the hospital is progressing, and his attention will be asked to Dr. Woodford's complaint that the refuse of the adjoining houses is emptied into the hospital compound. The Commissioner of Police will be requested to consider whether sufficient power to maintain proper order and discipline among the patients should not be delegated to the medical officer of the hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report promised on the menial establishment of this institution.

24. *The Sukea Street Dispensary* has been treating a daily average of 101·85 out-door and 7·41 in-door patients. It has been decided to make it over to the Governors of the Native Hospital.

25. *The North Suburban Hospital* treats only in-door patients. It received 726 during 1872. The mortality rate was high, 26 per cent., accounted for by its being in the main a pauper hospital. The Surgeon-General should communicate with the Committee in order to the opening, if possible, of an out-door dispensary, which is much wanted in this quarter.

26. *The Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital* has formed the subject of correspondence during the year. It treated 178 in and 6,379 out-patients during the year—a considerable advance on 1871; but the funds will be more usefully applied under the arrangements recently sanctioned, transferring the in-patients to a ward in the General Hospital and maintaining the separate institution as an out-door dispensary only.

27. *The Alipore Dispensary* is supported almost entirely by Government—a fact not very creditable to the charity of the neighbourhood in which it stands. It relieved 6,038 out and 175 in-patients during the year.

28. *The Arratoon Apcar Dispensary* at Garden Reach was established and is mainly supported by the liberality of a gentleman of well-known benevolence, Mr. T. Apcar. It relieved 8,402 sick during the year.

29. *The Howrah Hospital.*—The Howrah General Hospital is an important institution. The average daily sick was—

In-door	...	{ European 29·18
		{ Native 22·11
Out-door	..	{ European 13·92
		{ Native 93·20

The total treated amounted to 13,058, and the death-rate, including moribunds, to 218·5; excluding them, to 119·9. The Lieutenant-Governor begs again that the Surgeon-General will issue instructions to all hospitals as to a uniform mode of showing *moribunds* and *cases* in the returns. There is evidently from Dr. Elliot's report much uncertainty at present. The death-rate in this hospital appears to be very high as compared with others. From the report, however, it is gathered that the rate among Europeans was last year only 46·90 per mille, or very little over the General Hospital rate. Among the natives, on the other hand, the mortality was very high, 263 among 700 patients. Of these, 149 were moribund when admitted; but even the death-rate among patients not of this class was 194·52 per millo. The cause of this is probably the fact that Howrah is the terminus of a great railway line, and surrounded by factories of various kinds—causes which would bring into hospital many natives who would elsewhere have died in their houses unattended. But a special report on this subject is urgently required.

30. It is curious to notice that in this hospital the admissions from cholera were few and the death-rate small, though cholera was understood to be at one time prevalent in Howrah. The admissions and results were—

Europeans ...	{	Admitted 13
		Death-rate 266 6
Natives ...	{	Admitted 45
		Death-rate 325 0

31. There has been a falling off in the number of European in-door patients for some years past, attributed (1) to the establishment of the Sailors' Home on the Calcutta side; (2) to the removal of many of the railway staff to Assensole; and (3) to diminished popularity owing to changes in staff. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the last cause at any rate has now been removed. The liberality with which the employés of the East Indian Railway came forward to help the institution when in want of funds shows that its usefulness is appreciated, and the reforms lately introduced ought to have a good effect. The Government contribution to the hospital is liberal, and nothing more can be given should the medical officer's fears of deficiency of funds be realised.

32. *The Calcutta Lock-Hospital* reports have been reviewed in a separate resolution on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Calcutta.

33. The Lieutenant-Governor will, in conclusion, ask the Surgeon-General to assure the gentlemen under whose able professional management the various institutions above reviewed are placed, of the continued interest which the Government takes in their labors and their results. His Honor's thanks are tendered to each and all of them, but their best reward is the consciousness that they are doing much to relieve suffering and advance the cause of medical science.

CARD SHARPING IN THE HOOGLY DISTRICT.

No. 306, dated Burdwan, the 21st June 1873.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, copy of a letter No. 298 of 17th June, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, and to recommend that section 11 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 may at once be extended to the places named in the margin of paragraph 10 of the Magistrate's letter, and along the public road from the Boidyabatty railway station to Tarkessur, and to the towns of Boidyabatty and Bhudessur.

2. The circumstances reported by the Magistrate are very remarkable, and it is very necessary that immediate steps should be taken to put a stop to gambling by means of the well-known "three-card-trick," which is, I fear, an importation of Western science.

3. I regret that the subject was not brought to my notice sooner, as it has evidently run its course for at least a year, and the police have been vainly attempting to stop it under prosecutions for obstructing the road and obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

4. I believe that a notification of the villages and the road and towns as recommended by the Magistrate will be sufficient for the purposes of the Act. I should be, however, glad to see a more general notification issued for the extension of the law to *all towns, villages and places within the district of Hooghly*, as such a notification would enable the Magistrate to suppress the offence wherever it appears, as it is only too probable that, if the offence is only prohibited locally, some of the gamblers may shift their quarters and prey on the silly people elsewhere in the district. If this cannot be done, I will direct the Magistrate to propose and submit a more comprehensive list of villages; and, under any circumstances, a clearer definition is needed of the riverside road running beside the Grand Trunk Road.

No. 298, dated Hooghly, the 17th June 1873.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

IN reference to your No. 176, dated 14th ultimo, I have the honor to report on the gambling in the neighbourhood of the Tarkessur Road.

2. With regard to my not having before reported on it, I beg to explain that gambling to an extent requiring special action is only of recent growth; my attention had only been

called to it very shortly before the Rajodharpore dacoity, and then I passed orders to the police to endeavour to deal with it under the general criminal law.

3. It appears that gambling is practised more or less along the whole length of the road from Boidyabatty to Tarkessur; the villages of Chapsarah, Rajodharpore, and Chinamore (on the road-side) contain most professional gamblers. It is estimated that at these three villages alone not less than seventy persons gain their livelihood by winnings from chance-way-larers going to or returning from the large Sewrafully or Boidyabatty markets held every Tuesday and Saturday.

4. The road from Tarkessur to Boidyabatty is the only one from the interior of the district that leads to the above places. On hot days the road is alive with people for miles, and professional gamblers are then at work from early morning till late at night. Gamblers are in greatest force at Tarkessur, and along this road, when the two great annual festivals at Tarkessur take place in February and April. During the last mela the District Superintendent noticed a member of a gang of gamblers who was practising near Chapsarah. He was a young Mussulman, a resident of the 24-Pergunnahs, and a *khitmudgar* by profession; he found on him cards, opium, ganjah, gooli, and kolkis for smoking opium balls. He could give no good account of himself, so the District Superintendent sent him to the Serampore Joint-Magistrate. On the 4th instant, while the District Superintendent was travelling at 5 P.M. along the above-mentioned road, he came upon another gambling party. On the 11th instant, Narain Deen Tewary, Inspector, was passing along the road and was asked to interfere in a case in which the gamblers had gained Rs. 32. The Inspector got hold of them and persuaded them to return their gains to the complainant. Inspector Cavanaugh and the Sub-Inspector of Boidyabatty have caught persons gambling very often.

5. It appears that this gambling was first commenced so late as July last, since which time it has been rapidly on the increase. The professional gamblers are generally of the lower classes of Hindoos, such as Bagdis, Kaorahs, or Koibuttos. But in some cases, as has been shown above, Mussulmans join. Since the 1st January last as many as nine police cases resulting from this gambling have been prosecuted, all of which occurred close to Chapsarah. Eighteen persons were sent up for trial, eleven for obstructing the road by playing cards on it and collecting a crowd, and seven for obstructing the police when attempting to clear the road.

6. Gamblers in this part generally go about in gangs of seven or eight. To each gang is attached a boy of eleven or twelve years old who commences to play first with some other members of the gang. The boy wins and his winnings attract attention. By-and-by people sit down to try their hand with the boy, who, advised by one of the gang, generally succeeds in winning his victim's money, then his goods, and sometimes the very clothes he wears; women also are great sufferers, for they generally stake the ornaments they have on their persons.

7. The other members of the gang go up and down the road showing rupees to likely individuals, pretending that they have won these by gambling with the boy.

8. Only three cards are used for gambling purposes. They are quickly shuffled together and thrown out for a person to choose which among them is the one determined upon before hand. The boy who is an expert at the trick invariably wins.

9. The naibs, gomashas, and chowkeedars along the road aid and abet this gambling, as they get a certain share of the winnings. Five chowkeedars of Rajodharpore, Chapsarah, and Chinamore are notorious gamblers, and the District Superintendent was shown the other day a large well-built *bari* belonging to the son of a Bagdi chowkeedar, who, a year ago, is said to have had hardly a rag to his back.

10. Though the police protect the people that travel along this road from these gamblers to the best of their ability, they can do but little, and it is only when the road is obstructed

or a breach of the peace occurs (by no means an uncommon occurrence) that they can interfere. Besides the Tarkessur Road, gambling prevails on the Grand Trunk Road from Serampore to French Chandernagore and on the river-side road running beside the Grand Trunk Road. I think it therefore desirable that section 11 of Act II of 1867 be extended along the road from Boidyabatty railway station to Tarkessur, and to all the villages marginally noted through which this road passes. At the same time I would suggest that the same section be extended to the towns of Boidyabatty and Bhudessur through which runs the Grand Trunk Road from French Chandernagore, and also the river-

side road above alluded to. At Serampore the section is now in force,

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Sunkerpore. | 17. Bundipore. |
| 2. Digghungo. | 18. Hargachha. |
| 3. Rajodharpore. | 19. Bamunparah. |
| 4. Chinamore. | 20. Gihoneshamapore. |
| 5. Chapsarah. | 21. Gopinuggur. |
| 6. Majipora. | 22. Basdebpora. |
| 7. Dooapara. | 23. Balchora. |
| 8. Nusiapora. | 24. Koikala. |
| 9. Poorusutempore. | 25. Kintinuggur. |
| 10. Mullickpore. | 26. Jhekra. |
| 11. Ruitonpore. | 27. Baburund. |
| 12. Singoor. | 28. Kainpore. |
| 13. Dulloegachha. | 29. Bakburi. |
| 14. Naliwool. | 30. Balgoori. |
| 15. Bargaeha. | 31. Bajeepora. |
| 16. Dhukhincool. | 32. Tarkessur. |

**PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 15TH AUGUST 1873.**

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan	13 4	13 0	15 0	28 0	25 0	21 8	10 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	21 0
	2 Bencoorah	13 4	13 0	14 12	22 0	22 0	20 0	15 4	15 0	13 0	17 8	18 12	14 12
	3 Beerbhoom	14 8	14 8	17 0	...	19 0	...	10 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 8	19 8
	4 Midnapore	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0
	5 Hooghly	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0
	Howrah	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Central Districts.													
PRESIDENCY	6 24-Pergunnahs	13 4	12 12	16 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	18 8
	7 Nuddea	21 8	24 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 12	17 12
	8 Jessore	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 4	19 0	18 0	25 0	25 8	25 0
RAJSHAHYE	9 Moorsheadabad	16 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 8	18 8	16 0	17 0	18 0
	10 Dinagepore	14 0	14 0	13 4	22 8	22 8	21 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	26 0
	11 Malda	17 0	17 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	23 0
	12 Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	32 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 11	21 9
	13 Rangpore	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 0	18 0	18 0	22 8
COOCH BEHAR	14 Bograh	12 0	12 0	19 8	...	...	...	13 8	15 12	19 8	24 0	24 0	30 0
	15 Pabna	17 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 8	24 0	30 0
	16 Darjeeling Julpigore* Cooch Behar.*	5 0	5 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	13 0
Eastern Districts.													
DACCA	18 Dacca	13 8	13 8	16 0	21 0	26 8	26 10	2 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	32 0
	19 Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	26 0
	20 Backergunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	26 0	27 0	...
	21 Mymensing	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	26 8	27 8	32 0
	22 Sylhet	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	23 0	22 4	31 8	31 8	33 12
CHITTAGONG	23 Cachar	9 6	9 2	10 0	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	26 10	29 1	29 1	32 0
	24 Chittagong	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	27 0
	25 Noakhali ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	26 Tipperah	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	32 8
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts Hill Tipperah	10 6	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 8
BEHAR.													
PATNA	28 Patna	15 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	31 4	15 8	17 0	...	17 0	18 0	21 0
	29 Gya	14 0	14 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	14 0	15 0	18 0
	30 Shahabad	14 0	14 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	27 0	15 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	18 0
	31 Tirhoot	12 8	13 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	17 0
	32 Saran	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 8	16 8	19 0
BHAUGULPORE	33 Champarni	16 0	15 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0
	34 Monghyr	16 8	17 8	18 9	26 1	29 4	29 4	12 6	13 6	12 6	15 7	16 8	18 8
	35 Bhugulpore	15 2	16 6	16 6	...	27 12	27 12	15 2	15 2	15 2	17 11	16 6	18 4
	36 Purneah	14 0	14 0	16 6	26 0	26 0	49 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 5	20 0
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	20 0
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	38 Cuttack	21 0	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	15 13	30 3	31 8	21 0
	39 Pooree	17 1	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	21 0	19 11	17 1	35 7	36 12	23 0
	40 Balasore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	38 0	38 0	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
CHOTA NAGPORE	41 Hazarebaugh	12 8	13 0	14 12	...	18 0	20 12	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	14 8	16 12
	42 Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	16 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	23 0
	43 Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0
	44 Maunbhoon	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	15 8	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS													
ASSAM	45 Gawalpara	25 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	27 0	20 0
	46 Kunroop	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	20 0
	47 Paritang	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	48 Nowcong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	49 Seebaugor	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0
	50 Lakhimpore* Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51 Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills Garohills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	14 8

* Return not received.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 23rd August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Aug. 26th*	2.51	Weather hot and cloudy. Rain general.	Prospects of crops generally good. Some damage has been done by floods in Culna, sugarcane slightly injured by rain, teel and kalai are being sown.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 23rd	2.20	Heavy rain in parts of the district; not much at head-quarters.	All are doing well.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 23rd	2.61	Heavy showers throughout the week.	Prospects of crops continue favorable.	Fever increasing in south and east of the district and cholera prevalent in some villages.
	4 Midnapore	" 23rd	0.67	Rainfall scanty and weather hot.	The scanty fall of rain is what the cultivators most wish, and they would have no objection to its continuance for some time longer. The reports of indigo and silk are average. The rice crop is promising, except in the lowest tracts, where it has been somewhat swamped.	
	5 Hooghly	" 23rd	0.64	Clear and cloudy; wind from south-east.	The prospects of the crops are satisfactory.	
	Howrah	" 23rd	1.84	It rained more or less for four days throughout the district.	Transplanting of amun rice seedlings is nearly completed. The rain has done good to all crops on the ground. The ryots have commenced to cut jute.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 26th*	1.62	Weather very warm and close.	Transplantation of amun still going on. Aus and jute are nearly ready for the sickle.	General health good, ordinary fever still prevailing at Satkhira and Barreepore.
	7 Nuddea	" 23rd	0.72	Hot and sultry	Favorable on the whole. Aus dhan is beginning to ripen. The out-turn of indigo is generally very poor. A large area is being sown with chillies.	
	8 Jessore	" 23rd	1.22	Generally bright and sunny; not much rain. Wind generally from the south-west.	The aus is in some places submerged by the inundation. The prospects of amun are good.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 23rd	0.52	Hotter than last week, and with very little rain. No appearance of more rain.	Crops looking well. Amun backward for want of rain. The out-turn of aus is expected to be above the average in the north. The Bhagiruthee has done some damage in several places.	
	10 Dinagcpore	" 23rd	0.56	A fairly sufficient fall of rain early in the week, but the latter portion has been very hot and steamy with very little rain.	More rain is required throughout the district for the winter rice crop both for that which has been planted out and for what remains.	
	11 Maldah	" 23rd	1.30	The first two days rainy, the last five days warm and dry.	Owing to the scanty rainfall, the prospects of the crops are not good.	
	12 Rajshahy*	" 23rd	1.55	There has been good rain throughout the district during the past week.	The prospect of the ropa dhan crop are not favorable notwithstanding the late rain. Aus dhan and the broad-cast amun crops are looking well. Mulberry, sugarcane, and urhur continue to thrive.	

* Telegram of the 26th August received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHYEE DIV.	13 Rungpore	Aug. 23rd	5.73	Rain general, but more wanted to the south.	Most crops progressing favorably.	
	14 Bograh	" 23rd	5.21	More rain has fallen	The prospects of the crops have improved considerably, transplantation continues. Jute is being cut.	
	15 Pubna	" 23rd	0.23	Weather hot, with little showers of rain.	Prospects of the rice crops fair.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 23rd	2.12	Occasional heavy showers and very misty.	In the terai the early crops are now ripening, and are being reaped in some places, the out-turn will not be quite so good as was expected, but the loss will not be serious. About three-fourths of the cold weather crops has been transplanted, the want of sufficient rain will, it is supposed, slightly affect the out-turn. In the hills progress continues favorable.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	17 Julpigoree	" 23rd	6.86	Very reasonable steady rain during the greatest part of the week.	Transplanting of hymanthi dhan and cutting of bhadoi going on. All crops promise well.	
	Cooch Behar	" 23rd	9.30	Wet with some intervals of sunshine.	Favorable. The abundant rain of this week has been very beneficial.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca	" 26th*	1.83	Weather dry and hot	Prospects of crops good, except in the west of the district where partial failure in aman expected.	Public health good. Rivers still very low.
	19 Furreedpore	" 23rd	1.72	Hot and close; not much wind. Bright sunshine nearly all the week.	The aus crop has almost been reaped; other crops on the whole doing well. The aman in the northern thanmahs has suffered somewhat from the rise of the waters after the scarcity of rain.	
	20 Backergunge	" 23rd	2.42	Rainy, specially during the first half of the week.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 23rd	6.3	Sufficient, but not excessive rain.	Improving	River has considerably risen, but is still much lower than is usual at this time of the year.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Sylhet	" 16th	7.57	Wet and cool	Hopeful, if the present weather continues.	
	23 Cachar	" 16th	2.43	Cloudy, with rain	Weather favorable for the rice crops. Ten prospects good.	
	24 Chittagong	" 16th	9.05	Rainy and cloudy	Crops promising, but transplantation not yet completed.	No report from the sub-division. Cholera still hanging about the north of the district.
	25 Nonkhally	" 16th	10.86	Rainy and cloudy	Aus dhan is nearly gathered in, and the transplanting of aman dhan not yet completed.	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	26 Tipperah	" 23rd	3.22	Heavy rain at commencement of week, since hot and oppressive. Rainfall at Brahmunnabariah 1.04	The south and centre of the district still send sufficiently favorable reports, but the north requires rain, as the crops are scanty on account of the comparative drought.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 16th	5.55	Steady drenching rain throughout the week.	Aus dhan ripening. General prospects satisfactory.	
BEHAR.	Hill Tipperah	" 16th	4.23	Strong southerly wind, with occasional rain; generally cloudy.	Ploughing and sowing going on. Prospects good.	
PATNA DIV.	28 Patna	" 26th*	0.08	Weather very hot and close.	So far favorable to the crops, inasmuch as the floods are abating.	Sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district except in Behar where it still bears the epidemic form.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	29 Gya	Aug. 23rd	0·13	Clear and sunshine	Bhadoi crops very much injured, especially near rivers overflowing their banks. Paddy promising. Transplanting actively going on.	
	30 Shahabad	" 23rd	1	Clear, but hot weather; no rain to speak of.	Aghani crop promising. Dry weather has done good to the bhadoi crop after the recent heavy rain. No returns from Bhubbobah.	Cholera subsiding
	31 Tirhoot	" 23rd	1·21	Hot, cloudy and sometimes rainy.	A good deal of rain has fallen in the north and north-east of the district, and there has been a great rise of the rivers Gunduck, Chota Gunduck, and Bagmati. The prospect of dhan is better here, bhadoi crops continue good. More rain is wanted for rice crop in other parts of the district.	Cholera still prevails in several parts of the district.
	32 Sarun	" 23rd	0·30	Weather close and sultry; drizzling rain on Wednesday and Friday. Prevailing wind west.	Bhadoi crops are favorably progressing, early Indian corn is nearly ready to be harvested. Manufacture of indigo (first cuttings) and the transplantation of paddy seedlings are almost finished, second indigo crop hopeful.	Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
	33 Chumparun	" 23rd	2·3	Sultry. Light showers of rain now and then.	Bhadoi continues promising. Rice prospects fair, more rain wanted in parts of the Bethesh sub-division.	Cholera still reported in the south of the districts.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monzhy	" 23rd	1·21	Seasonable	The prospects are fair. In some places, however, the crops have been damaged by excessive rain. Report from sub-divisions favorable.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 26th*	0·30	Scarcely any rain, but heavy dew to the south of the Ganges, heavy rain to the north during the week	Bhadoi crops on the whole good, much rain is required to enable more paddy to be transplanted and for the benefit of that already transplanted.	General health good.
	36 Purneah	" 23rd	2·98	Stormy	More rain wanted for transplanting aghauy. Reaping of bhadoi has begun; an eight-annas crop expected.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 23rd	2·69	From the floods in the More, which is the great drain of the country between Doomka, Godda, and Deoghur, it appears that there must have been heavy rain.	Dhan and janera doing well. Everywhere dhan almost all planted out.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 26th*	0·02	Weather unequal Rainfall 4·2 at Kendrapara. None at Jajpore.	Prospects of crops fair, but rain much wanted especially for sarad.	Public health good as far as known.
	39 Pooree	" 16th	2·54	The weather has been hot, with occasional showers of rain. Rainfall at Khoorda 2·11.	The weeding and transplanting operations in sarad fields of pergunnahs Rahang, Kotgahang, and Kotdish, were finished by the end of last week. Transplanting is still going on in sarad fields of pergunnahs Chowbisood, Malood, Bajrakot, and others. The seed grain sown in beeli fields of pergunnahs Kotdish, Rahang, Lembai, and others, is shooting, and the young plants seem thriving. The other miscellaneous cold weather crops are promising. Want of more rain is still felt by the people of the mofussil, viz. at Banpore, Chowbisood, and Parboduai. Khoordha.—The rice crop continues still to be favorable. The process of transplanting is rapidly in progress. Linseed, cotton, jute, mandia, and other miscellaneous crops are also promising.	

* Telegram of the 26th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.—(Contd.)		1873.				
ORISSA DIVN. { 40	Balasore	Aug. 23rd	0.81	Sun powerful and air close.	Generally promising. The usual operations being carried on with the sarad rice. Partial injury to the young crops on the south-west of the district from drought.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh	" 23rd	2.67	Rain fell during the first three days of the week, but it has been fine since.	Crops doing well, transplanting paddy still going on.	
42	Lohardugga	" 23rd	2.31	Seasonable	In Chota Nagpore the prospects are very favorable. In Palamow the prospects of the rice, til, and cotton crops are good, but the makai, goondli, and marwa crops have suffered severely from heavy rains.	
43	Singbhoom	" 16th	2.05	Favorable. Open weather during part of the week; sufficient rain has now fallen; and a few days of sunshine are required.	Favorable	Cholera abating in Ghatsella. Cholera reported at Soraketta. Two fresh cases in the jail.
44	Mannbhoom	" 23rd	0.18	Favorable	The crops are doing well, and have benefited by the late sunny weather.	A few cases of cholera still occur.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 16th	0.78	Cloudy and rainy, with occasional intervals of sunshine; atmosphere humid and cool.	Prospects of winter crops are not very hopeful on account of scanty falls of rain during the time of transplantation. State of other crops good.	
46	Kamroop	" 25th	Nil	The weather was fine, hot and clear with occasional clouds.	Aus crop is almost gathered, outturn deficient. Shakesdhan is being transplanted, and looks poorly. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable.	Public health good.
47	Durrang	" 16th	0.99	Sultry, no breeze; hot nights and mornings.	The aus dhan is being reaped—a full crop. Tea planters want more rain to bring out the leaf, which out-turn has been falling off lately.	
48	Nowgong	" 16th	4.16	Smart showers occasionally, with light south-westerly breezes, but rainfall scanty for time of year.	More rain wanted, or the salee crop will suffer. Weather seasonable and good for tea operations.	Cholera reported to be decreasing in the Chimpri Mchals. A few cases of cattle murrain still reported.
49	Seebaugor	" 16th	5.97	Fair days; heavy rain at night.	There has been rain during the week, which was much wanted, and rice-planting is going on more briskly. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore	" 16th	6.04	It rained every night and in the early morning, except one, during the week. The days were cloudy and comparatively cool. At North Luckimpore days hot, with rain in the early morning.	Crops promising well	Public health generally good.
51	Naga Hills	" 9th	2.69	The weather has been all that could be wished for both in the hills and plains.	Favorable reports are now being received from all sides. The early joom dhan is now being cut, and an average crop is expected.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 16th	2.55	The weather is seasonable but the rainfall is still below the average.	The standing crops are doing well.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
53	Garo Hills	Aug. 16th	5.37	The weather has been seasonable, and good deal of rain has fallen.	In some of the villages the rice crop is rather backward. In some places the Garos have reaped, in others the crop is ripe, and in others again it is backward. The drought in the early part of the season was prejudicial to the crops in some places. The cotton crop looked fair, but until the dhun is removed, it is impossible to tell whether the out-turn will be good.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th August 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 3rd to 8th Aug. 1873.	Rain from 10th to 16th Aug. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BUREWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	5.04	6.85	40.36	16th August.	
		Culwa	2.14	5.53	32.81	ditto.	
		Culma	3.18	6.79	36.17	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	2.81	7.91	41.10	ditto.	
		Ranggunge	2.94	7.47	34.50	ditto.	
	Hancoorah	Jehannabad	1.06	4.02	29.06	ditto.	
		Hancoorah	2.74	7.54	38.96	ditto.	
		Sooree	3.07	8.23	44.31	ditto.	
	Baerishoom	Midnapore	1.76	1.01	38.26	ditto.	
		Tumlook	2.17	2.67	37.71	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	2.22	5.67	39.36	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	3.19	0.74	27.00	ditto.	
		... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.35	0.78	30.40	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1.00	3.40	32.46	ditto.	
Howrah	Serampore	0.97	3.73	35.19	ditto.		
Howrah	Howrah	1.00	3.01	35.19	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	3.30	2.70	29.03	ditto.	
		Calcutta	0.70	5.20	32.68	ditto.	
		Alipore... { Dispensary	0.85	4.62	33.69	ditto.	
		... { Jail	0.82	4.86	32.06	ditto.	
		Busseerhant	0.98	5.85	35.47	ditto.	
		Baraset	1.53	4.75	29.21	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour...	1.08	1.87	33.54	ditto.	
		Barripore	1.45	2.96	38.18	ditto.	
		Salkherah	1.94	5.07	35.43	ditto.	
		Barackpore	0.70	4.01	30.67	ditto.	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	0.82	7.51	37.12	ditto.	
		Krishnaghur	4.83	7.00	42.40	ditto.	
		Bongong	4.74	4.20	32.71	ditto.	
		Meherpore	5.18	8.02	42.60	ditto.	
		Choodangah	5.30	Not rec.	28.97	9th August.	
		Kooshtea	1.24	5.63	32.84	16th August.	
		Raunghat	2.75	5.24	27.17	ditto.	
		Jessore	6.85	3.43	33.82	ditto.	
		Nurrail	7.03	16.50	62.24	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	3.06	10.30	49.98	ditto.	
	Jenmore	Jenadah	3.19	5.91	33.42	ditto.	
		Buzirhant	3.32	5.83	43.69	ditto.	
		Magoorah	2.20	5.87	36.45	ditto.	
		Behanpore	5.47	3.35	23.60	ditto.	
		Ramporehant	2.07	2.90	21.09	ditto.	
		Moorshedabad	3.01	2.62	20.02	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	3.26	6.73	33.01	ditto.	
		Junepore	3.30	4.25	27.46	ditto.	
		Azimungo	2.83	3.45	20.06	ditto.	
Laldah		3.10	8.64	40.87	ditto.		
RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore	2.29	3.53	19.25	ditto.		
	Maldah	3.56	3.65	25.37	ditto.		
	Rajshahy	2.84	6.08	33.63	ditto.		
	Nattore	1.08	8.00	37.20	ditto.		
	Rangpore	1.34	6.37	35.31	ditto.		
	Rhowangungo	3.94	6.87	61.70	ditto.		
	Titalya	2.19	5.92	28.81	ditto.		
	Bogra	2.37	2.14	35.42	ditto.		
	Pubna	3.00	1.95	29.50	ditto.		
	Serajungo	3.00	1.95	29.50	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	48.17	15th July.	
	Darjeeling	{ Hospital	4.61	7.30	60.08	16th August.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2.80	4.59	63.04	ditto.	
	Julpigoree	Pallacotta	5.74	6.80	82.56	ditto.	
	Julpigoree	Bodah	2.27	2.63	5.00	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	3.16	3.77	94.58	ditto.	
	Blutan Donora	Buxa	12.91	9.23	129.80	ditto.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	3.09	5.07	50.99	ditto.
		Dacca	{ Hospital	4.16	6.98	48.22	ditto.
		Dacca	Moonshegunge	5.79	6.09	54.38	ditto.
Furzedpore		Manickgunge	6.19	4.91	37.05	ditto.	
Furzedpore		Furzedpore	3.23	4.05	33.40	ditto.	
Furzedpore		Goalundo	4.11	3.83	32.69	ditto.	
Backergunge		Burissaul	6.64	5.31	40.06	ditto.	
Backergunge		Perozepore	6.03	1.21	1.11	ditto.	
Backergunge		Madaripore	6.30	Not rec.	43.52	9th August.	
Backergunge		Patookhally	6.00	5.54	68.73	16th August.	
Backergunge	Dowlat Khan	9.30	11.14	72.36	ditto.		
DACCAL.	Mymensing	Mymensing	6.71	3.46	50.54	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Jamalpur	2.18	5.93	39.07	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Attah	3.12	3.55	37.54	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Kishoregunge	1.28	6.19	49.97	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	7.45	5.98	95.70	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	3.40	2.78	77.00	ditto.	
	Cachar	Hylakandy	4.71	Not rec.	63.02	9th August.	
	Cachar	Koyah	5.82	1.00	58.26	16th August.	
	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	4.90	8.00	65.86	ditto.	
	Chittagong	{ Jail	8.13	6.86	67.35	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar	10.50	10.83	127.82	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally	8.03	8.45	80.53	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comilla	6.60	7.40	65.11	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	2.17	1.69	45.27	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamater Hill	7.21	5.55	62.40	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	4.77	4.23	40.25	ditto.	

From 1st February.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 3rd to 9th August 1873	Rain from 10th to 16th August 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	2.60	8.16	28.53	16th August.	
		Behar	2.12	7.91	32.85	ditto.	
		Barh	6.08	0.18	29.86	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail	2.00	7.60	31.16	ditto.	
	Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment	1.90	8.70	32.35	ditto.	
		Gya	2.74	5.78	30.72	ditto.	
		Nowadah	2.20	4.58	34.56	ditto.	
		Arunkabad	1.83	Not rec.	28.30	9th August.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	2.07	5.00	36.47	16th August.	
		Arrah	3.07	6.44	33.32	ditto.	
Susseram		1.33	2.17	31.90	ditto.		
Buxar		1.60	5.05	29.08	ditto.		
BHAGALPORE.	Tirhoot	Rhuboah	1.95	2.71	31.73	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore	2.47	1.84	23.41	ditto.	
		Durbhanga	1.65	3.27	17.74	ditto.	
		Hajepore	2.80	8.04	34.42	ditto.	
	Sarun	Mudhubani	1.30	2.40	30.93	ditto.	
		Seetabaree	1.00	5.39	30.80	ditto.	
		Tajpore	1.68	5.47	25.18	ditto.	
		Chuprah	3.01	6.22	31.21	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Sewan	1.17	5.58	29.56	ditto.	
		Moteehari	1.43	7.52	37.68	ditto.	
Bettiah		1.90	3.95	29.19	ditto.		
Monghyr		2.34	7.84	29.86	ditto.		
BHAGALPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Begowserai	2.00	8.90	26.60	ditto.	
		Janmoie	2.51	Not rec.	32.48	9th August.	
		Bhaugulpore	2.88	2.98	21.20	16th August.	
		Seopool	4.52	1.47	20.10	ditto.	
	Purneah	Mudheypoorah	2.95	2.90	23.59	ditto.	
		Banka	3.17	2.28	28.33	ditto.	
		Sambora	2.30	4.24	18.56	ditto.	
		Purneah	1.80	4.68	29.08	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kishengunga	1.09	2.37	31.51	ditto.	
		Arrarrah	1.51	5.75	26.72	ditto.	
Deochur		1.83	3.70	35.68	ditto.		
Jamtara		2.00	Not rec.	23.07	9th August.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajnchal	1.12	3.90	18.20	16th August.		
	Pakour	6.44	1.10	21.04	ditto.		
	Nya-Doomka	4.23	4.12	38.51	ditto.		
	Goddia	4.00	4.70	26.03	ditto.		
ORISSA.							
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	5.20	1.20	23.20	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Hospital	5.56	1.22	26.40	ditto.	
		Jatipore	3.21	3.00	24.91	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	8.40	2.50	30.00	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jugatsingapore	5.72	1.54	25.38	ditto.	
		Fulke Point	2.70	1.45	26.36	ditto.	
		Pooree	7.18	2.54	27.12	ditto.	
		Khurdah	4.57	1.73	29.40	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	3.79	2.71	30.43	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	5.60	1.38	22.99	ditto.	
Jellasore		4.84	5.34	36.57	ditto.		
Sorah		5.74	3.34	24.82	ditto.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	4.61	1.71	19.75	ditto.	
		Sambalporo	Not rec.	Not rec.	14.60	12th July.	
		Hazarrechaugh { Jail	4.14	3.12	38.39	16th August.	
		Hazarrechaugh { Dispensary	4.23	3.03	38.31	ditto.	
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Pachumba	3.71	7.78	42.72	ditto.	
		Raneneo	2.97	5.19	33.15	ditto.	
		Palamow	2.12	1.85	24.82	ditto.	
		Chyebassa	3.64	2.21	29.12	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Maunbhoom	Purulia	1.84	6.91	36.80	ditto.
			Gobindpore	4.40	3.88	37.69	ditto.
Goolparah			1.81	0.78	56.13	ditto.	
Dhoolbore			3.90	6.20	78.17	ditto.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Kamroop	Gowhaty	2.11	1.00	40.82	ditto.	
		Burpettah	1.24	1.59	57.72	ditto.	
		Teypor	3.10	Not rec.	51.86	9th August.	
		Munkieaye	1.87	ditto.	46.17	ditto.	
	Darrung	Nowgong	4.09	4.12	59.06	16th August.	
		Seosangor	1.04	Not rec.	52.59	9th August.	
		Goolchut	1.09	ditto.	55.84	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	0.54	ditto.	43.20	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Nazeerah	3.94	ditto.	55.46	ditto.	
		Deooghur	3.33	ditto.	67.43	ditto.	
North Luckimpore		4.42	ditto.	77.46	ditto.		
Suddya		5.24	ditto.	55.81	ditto.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Garo Hills	Samoogooding	Not rec.	ditto.	32.78	2nd August.	
		Shillong	3.37	ditto.	37.67	9th August.	
		Jaowah	4.10	ditto.	56.78	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	25.14	ditto.	23.15	ditto.	
	Garo Hills	Tura	3.30	5.37	69.70	10th August.	
		Benares	2.78	Not rec.	23.72	9th August.	
		Akyab	14.70	9.20	149.02	10th August.	

CALCUTTA.
The 23rd August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 17th to 23rd August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 17th	10	29.716	29.734	87.0	82.5	81	W by S	...	0.03	K	scuds.
	18th	10	29.728	29.710	85.3	82.3	87	S by E	...	0.09	K	
	19th	10	29.634	29.652	84.4	83.0	78	S S W	...	0.01	K	
	20th	10	29.592	29.610	80.8	81.5	72	S by W	...	0.03	K	
	21st	10	29.712	29.720	87.3	83.0	82	S	...	0.37	CS, K	
	22nd	10	29.697	29.615	82.2	79.5	88	S W	...	...	K	
	23rd	10	29.736	29.751	89.0	84.3	81	E S E	...	...	K	
	17th	10	29.613	29.631	92.3	82.2	63	S E	...	...	K	
	18th	10	29.731	29.752	87.1	81.8	77	S by W	...	...	K	
	19th	10	29.623	29.640	89.4	82.5	73	S by E	...	...	K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	20th	10	29.725	29.713	86.5	82.5	84	S by E	...	...	K	
	21st	10	29.610	29.628	83.5	80.4	87	S by E	...	0.04	...	
	17th	10	29.740	29.748	89	81	80	S W	13.3	...	N	b, u, scuds.
	18th	10	29.655	29.661	86	80	87	S S W	13.5	...	NN	b, u, scuds.
	19th	10	29.751	29.757	90	81	76	S W	17.3	...	NN	b, u, scuds.
	20th	10	29.652	29.658	89	81	80	S S W	16.1	...	NN	b, u, scuds.
	21st	10	29.747	29.753	87	83	83	S W	13.5	0.50	NN	u, v
	22nd	10	29.610	29.616	88	83	80	S W	9.1	...	NN	b, v
	23rd	10	29.711	29.717	89	85	84	W S W	4.4	...	NN	b, v
	17th	10	29.610	29.616	88	83	80	S W	9.1	...	NN	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	18th	10	29.610	29.616	88	83	80	S W	9.1	...	NN	b, v
	19th	10	29.747	29.753	87	83	83	S W	13.5	0.50	NN	b, p, u
	20th	10	29.711	29.717	89	85	84	W S W	4.4	...	NN	u, calm.
	21st	10	29.610	29.616	88	83	80	S W	9.1	...	NN	b, v
	22nd	10	29.747	29.753	87	83	83	S W	13.5	0.50	NN	b, v
	23rd	10	29.741	29.747	88	82	76	S	4.1	...	NN	b, v, u
	17th	10	29.631	29.637	87	81	76	S S E	3.2	...	N	b, v, u
	18th	10	29.733	29.826	79	78	95	S W	6.7	1.30	N	d, u, g
	19th	10	29.616	29.738	83	80	87	S W	5.2	...	K, K4	u
	20th	10	29.723	29.815	85	81	83	S W	3.9	...	CK, K	b, v
MADRAS.	21st	10	29.631	29.723	85	80	79	S E	11.3	...	K, C	b, v
	22nd	10	29.733	29.825	85	81	83	S	7.3	...	K, CK	b
	23rd	10	29.678	29.670	80	81	79	S W	3.7	...	C, K	l
	17th	10	29.660	29.752	85	80	79	E	2.8	...	K, KS	b, v
	18th	10	29.533	29.611	84	81	72	W S W	2.9	...	C	b, v
	19th	10	29.705	29.797	87	81	76	N W	2.0	...	K, KS	b, v
	20th	10	29.688	29.680	87	82	79	N E	3.1	...	C, CK	b, v
	21st	10	29.725	29.817	81	80	83	S E	2.8	...	CK, KS	u
	22nd	10	29.613	29.705	83	79	83	S W	10.1	...	K, KS	b, v
	23rd	10	29.690	29.782	85	81	83	S E	1.2	...	CK, K	u
CUTTACK.	17th	10	29.698	29.680	86	80	79	W	7.1	...	KS, K	b, v
	18th	10	29.834	29.804	90	75	47	N W	13	...	...	c
	19th	10	29.714	29.714	92	77	48	N E	7	...	...	c
	20th	10	29.814	29.811	92	77	48	W by S	8	...	...	c
	21st	10	29.702	29.732	91	78	63	S by W	6	...	...	b, c
	22nd	10	29.811	29.811	92	78	61	N W	5	...	...	c
	23rd	10	29.692	29.722	91	77	50	S E	6	...	...	c
	17th	10	29.840	29.846	84	74	63	W S W	6	0.08	...	cloudy
	18th	10	29.651	29.684	91	77	50	S W by S	7	...	...	c
	19th	10	29.769	29.790	90	75	47	W N W	13	...	...	c
ARAB.	20th	10	29.662	29.692	92	79	51	S E by E	7	...	...	cloudy.
	21st	10	29.773	29.803	90	76	50	N W	9	0.02	...	b
	22nd	10	29.628	29.658	93	79	61	N E by E	14	...	...	c
	23rd	10	29.752	29.782	88	74	62	W by S	5	0.08	...	c
	17th	10	29.683	29.705	88	79	65	W	1.1	...	...	cloudy.
	18th	10	29.569	29.610	92	82	63	W N W	3.5	...	C	b
	19th	10	29.733	29.815	88	82	76	S S W	1.7	...	CF, C	b
	20th	10	29.563	29.644	91	81	63	S S W	2.2	...	CK, N	b
	21st	10	29.680	29.702	88	82	76	S W	1.9	...	K, N	b
	22nd	10	29.531	29.612	91	82	58	W S W	2.0	...	CK	b
AFRICA.	23rd	10	29.638	29.719	90	81	66	W N W	1.7	...	C	b
	17th	10	29.611	29.595	93	81	57	N	1.8	...	CK, C	b
	18th	10	29.680	29.702	88	82	76	S W	1.9	...	CK	b
	19th	10	29.531	29.612	91	82	58	W S W	2.0	...	CK	b
	20th	10	29.638	29.719	90	81	66	W N W	1.7	...	C	b
	21st	10	29.611	29.595	93	81	57	N	1.8	...	CK, C	b
	22nd	10	29.680	29.702	88	82	76	S W	1.9	...	CK	b
	23rd	10	29.531	29.612	91	82	58	W S W	2.0	...	CK	b
	17th	10	29.611	29.595	93	81	57	N	1.8	...	CK, C	b
	18th	10	29.680	29.702	88	82	76	S W	1.9	...	CK	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 23rd August 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st August 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Aug. ...	15th	Inches. 29.657	° 80.5	° 79.0	° 142.5	° 83.3	° 80.2	° 78.0	0.85	S by E & W S W	B	Miles	In. 0.11	☾	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Lightning at 11 p.m. Light rain between midnight & 1, 1½, 2½ a.m., 7 & 10 p.m.
	16th	29.662	80.8	80.8	145.0	84.2	80.5	77.0	.82	W S W & S W	...	...	0.07	...	Overcast, and clouds of different kinds. Lightning at midnight, 7, & 8 p.m. Light rain at 5½ a.m. & 10 p.m.
	17th	29.670	80.5	82.0	149.0	84.9	81.0	79.3	.81	W S W & S S W	...	...	...	...	Overcast and cumuli. Thunder at 6 p.m. Lightning at 7 p.m.
	18th	29.678	90.0	79.5	142.0	83.3	80.2	78.0	.85	S S W & S W	...	...	0.10	...	Overcast and cumuli. Thunder between 4 & 5 p.m. Lightning at 10 & 11 p.m. Light rain at 1, 2, 3, 7 a.m., 1, 5, 6, & 8½ p.m.
	19th	29.676	90.5	79.0	141.0	84.0	80.0	78.2	.83	S S W & S by W	...	...	0.93	...	Cirrostrati, cumuli, & overcast. Thunder, lightning, and rain from 8½ to 11 p.m.
	20th	29.654	90.7	80.0	146.0	83.0	81.3	79.5	.87	S E & S	0.8	...	0.37	...	Stratoni, cumuli, and overcast. Lightning at midnight. Thunder and rain between 3 & 4 p.m.
	21st	29.678	92.3	82.5	140.5	80.5	82.9	80.7	.83	S by W & S S E	...	...	...	...	Stratoni and cumuli. Lightning on S. from 7 to 10 p.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.3
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	{ by lower rain gauge	1.58
	{ by anemometer gauge	1.41
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.59
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st August	...	33.98
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	48.10

GOVERNMENT SEN.

In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd August 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of July 1873.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month ...	29·483
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 and 11 A.M. on the 30th ...	29·616
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 18th ...	29·194
Extreme range of the barometer during the month ...	0·422
Mean of the daily max. pressures ...	29·536
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	29·422
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month ...	0·114
<hr/>	
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month ...	83·4
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 10th and 22nd ...	92·0
Min. temperature occurred at 10 P.M. and 2 A.M. on the 28th and 29th ...	77·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month ...	14·5
Mean of the daily max. temperature ...	88·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	80·4
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month ...	7·8
<hr/>	
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month ...	80·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer ...	2·5
Computed mean dew-point for the month ...	79·1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point ...	4·3
<hr/>	
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month ...	0·973
<hr/>	
Mean weight of vapour for the month ...	10·45
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation ...	1·51
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·87
<hr/>	
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month ...	135·0
<hr/>	
Rained 30 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours ...	3·26
Total amount of rain during the month ...	14·76
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month ...	13·60
Prevailing direction of the wind ...	S W & S S W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th August 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways. *

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th August 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,832	007 0 0	06 14 0	10,070 0	310 0 0	31 0 0	97 14 0
Or per mile of railway	137	24 0 0	2 8 0	300 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	3 10 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	25,433	4,307 0 0	436 14 0	118,009 0	3,602 0 0	360 4 0	700 18 0
Total for weeks	20,265	5,034 0 0	503 8 0	128,709 0	3,912 0 0	391 4 0	804 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,710	648 10 6	64 17 4	11,717 25	337 0 0	35 14 9	100 12 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	132	23 2 8	2 6 4	413 19	12 12 3	1 5 6	3 11 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	27,203	4,858 0 9	485 16 10	96,811 12	2,871 13 6	287 9 8	773 6 6

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th August 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,071	726 0 0	72 12 0	4,050 0	340 0 0	34 0 0	106 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	39	27 0 0	2 14 0	140 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	3 18 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	7,610½	6,423 0 0	642 10 0	10,578 0	1,370 0 0	137 18 0	800 8 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	8,681½	7,151 0 0	715 2 0	20,028 0	1,910 0 0	191 18 0	907 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	97,805	1,13,250 13 6	10,381 6 7	4,62,441 0	2,02,154 10 3	19,530 16 10	28,912 3 5
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	88 7 8	8 2 3	.....	157 14 11	14 9 6	22 11 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	4,88,331	6,00,248 3 9	55,022 15 1	24,51,757 0	11,15,208 4 0	1,02,227 8 5	1,57,250 3 6
Total for 6 weeks ...	5,86,100	7,13,400 1 3	65,404 1 8	29,14,108 0	13,17,362 14 3	1,20,758 5 3	180,163 6 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	87,000	1,09,272 1 5	10,016 12 2	347,534 30	1,87,720 11 9	17,207 14 8	27,324 6 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	85 5 11	7 16 6	.....	146 10 6	13 8 11	21 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,54,532	6,45,093 10 11	59,133 11 9	26,25,856 20	13,45,894 12 6	1,23,373 13 9	1,82,507 5 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

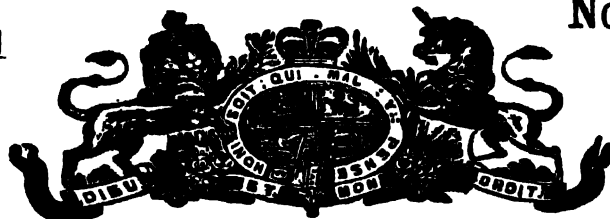
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,501	5,380 5 3	709 0 5	22,820 10	7,382 6 0	695 1 1	1,464 7 1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	37 8 7	3 8 10	.....	33 14 10	3 2 2	6 1 1
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	19,208	41,074 11 9	3,820 3 8	1,60,414 10	49,037 12 6	4,495 2 7	8,315 4 1
Total for 6 weeks ...	22,709	50,064 1 0	4,589 4 1	1,83,234 20	56,020 2 6	5,190 3 8	9,779 7 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,461	7,908 12 11	730 9 6	23,915 0	7,323 15 6	671 7 3	1,401 16 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	35 10 5	3 5 4	.....	32 12 4	3 0 1	6 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	23,221	52,050 11 6	4,771 6 4	1,70,463 0	46,941 5 10	4,302 19 2	9,074 5 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	27,976½	15,740 10 3	1,443 14 4	104,061 6	20,915 8 5	2,742 4 11	4,185 19 3		
Or per mile of railway	179	100 10 2	9 4 6	665 0	130 2 6	17 10 5	26 14 11		
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	1,54,040½	98,948 4 0	9,070 5 0	4,21,610 2	1,05,332 4 4	9,655 9 1	18,725 14 1		
Total for 6 weeks	1,82,026	1,14,607 14 3	10,513 10 4	5,25,601 8	135,247 10 9	12,397 14 0	22,911 13 4		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,940½	15,396 1 0	1,411 6 2	1,31,177 8	28,648 10 10	2,625 4 3	4,036 10 4		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	172	98 6 1	9 0 4	838 0	182 15 11	16 15 6	25 15 10		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,72,880	93,531 0 9	8,573 13 6	8,01,103 5	1,80,436 13 9	17,365 1 0	25,938 14 6		



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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THE APPOINTMENT OF A MANAGING REPRESENTATIVE BY A PLURALITY OF CO-SHARING LANDLORDS.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 28th August 1873.

READ—

Chapter XVII of the Board of Revenue's memorandum on the land revenue administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Letter to Government of India, No. 1664, dated 2nd July 1873, reporting on the petition of certain inhabitants of Hijlee, complaining of the oppression of zemindars.

Letter from Government of India, in reply, No. 621, dated 30th July, concurring in the views expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the above letter.

1. The Board of Revenue in their Administration Report for 1870-71, in describing the land tenures of Bengal, mentioned that as a consequence of the practice of proprietors sub-letting separately undivided shares of the whole superior tenure, each tenant had now very commonly to pay his rents to "two or many more than two masters."

2. The hardships and harassment, to which the practice of shareholders

(Regulation VIII of 1793, sections 23 and 25.)

23. Where more proprietors than one possess an undivided estate, and the whole of them be not within the description of disqualified landholders specified in section 20, the settlement is to be made with them jointly, and they are to be required to elect a sarbarakar or manager who shall have the exclusive management of their lands during the continuance of his appointment. The determination of the majority of the proprietors, or of the majority of those present, in the event of the absence of any, is to be binding on the remainder in the choice of a manager, and when the votes of the proprietors are equal, the election of the manager is to be determined by the greater interest of the proprietors in the property. If in any case the interest also be equal, the manager is to be appointed by the Board of Revenue.

25. If the joint proprietors of undivided estates should neglect to elect a sarbarakar on the requisition of the collector of the revenue of the zillah in which such estates may be situated, the latter is authorized to nominate a manager for the approbation of the Board of Revenue, which manager, when confirmed by them, shall have the exclusive management as long as it may be thought advisable to continue him. The expense of the manager, as well as the responsibility for the public revenue, resting nevertheless with the proprietors.

the Commissioners and local officers, and the result is embodied in chapter XVII of the Board's memorandum on the revenue administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal recently printed. Local officers were "very unanimous in deploring the evils and hardships of the present system," but were not generally hopeful as to the probable result of the remedy proposed, or of any other remedy.

4. The reports of the local officers certainly show that extreme hardship, injustice, and wrong to the uninfluential holders of small fractional shares in realizing, as well as to the tenants in paying, their rents is very often the result of the existing state of things, and the same thing is made evident by individual instances which have come prominently to light from time to time in different parts of the country.

5. The Commissioner of Dacca observes that "at present much money
Opinions of local officers. "is wasted by each petty sharer having a
 "gomashtah, who has his pickings both from ryot
 "and landlord."

6. The Collector of Backergunge—that "the tenants who pay to three or four shareholders are undoubtedly often subjected to serious inconvenience, and the hardship is equally great on the other side. Indeed, the person who is probably most to be pitied in the transaction is the small shareholder, especially if such person happens to be a woman or a minor. It is only too common for the latter to be practically dispossessed by the more powerful co-sharers who persuade or cozen the tenants into acknowledging no landlord but themselves."

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division observes that "there can be but one opinion as to the great difficulties in the way of tenants in such a predicament. The hardship is unquestionably much felt from one end of the country to the other, and I think that a legal remedy should be applied to an evil that affects the great bulk of the rural population."

In the Behar districts the evil is not so common. A joint representative is often appointed to deal with the ryots, while in other cases the putwarree acts as collector for the shareholders jointly. In fact, in this, as in other things, Behar resembles the North-Western Provinces much more than Bengal. Still, the Commissioner has known instances in which, "owing to quarrels among shareholders, ryots have not been allowed to cut the dhan, and ryots' and maliks' shares have thus altogether gone to destruction. In Sarun, tenants under joint co-parceners are put to much trouble in getting receipts and in recovering amounts overpaid. The Commissioner is of opinion that the evil is very considerable, and is not only a source of vexation and harassment to the ryot, but of serious loss, inasmuch as it multiplies the number of amilaks and underlings whom he has to see."

7. Other officers represent the difficulties to which the ryots are subjected when a dispute occurs among the joint-shareholders to whom he has to pay his

collecting separately subjects the tenant, had frequently come under the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in different shapes; he therefore requested the Board to consider whether some remedy should not be applied by legislation, suggesting the possibility of reverting to the rule of the permanent settlement quoted in the margin, under which the proprietors of a joint undivided estate were required to elect a sarbarakar or manager, who should have the exclusive management of their lands during the continuance of his appointment.

3. On this the Board consulted

rent, or when a new proprietor of a fractional share comes in and endeavours to raise the rents payable on account of his share. The extortion to which the ryots are subjected by collecting establishments is an admitted grievance, and that wrong is intensified to an intolerable degree when he has to satisfy the illicit demands of the servants, not of one landlord but of many, for the gratuities or presents, which are sometimes said to be given by the ryots of their own free will.

8. The Commissioner of Orissa goes fully into the subject, and his remarks are here reproduced :—

“ In my opinion payment of rent by tenants to several fractional owners separately is productive of the greatest confusion, annoyance, and injury. An estate paying revenue of Rs. 300 often has as many as 25 or 30 proprietors, whose shares are in some cases so minute that they can only be described by fractions of a cowree. The ryots are generally an uncomplaining class, but cases have come to light in which they have suffered severely from this multiplicity of zemindars. On this subject the Collector of Cuttack reports as follows :—

“ ‘ In the whole circumstances regulating the position of landlord and tenant, there is nothing so detrimental, I might say ruinous, to the ryot as the number of persons who claim to exercise the power of landlord over him. As a rule, in this district the shareholders in a joint undivided property have no common manager or tehsildar, each collects his own fractional share of the rent separately. The consequences to the ryot in an estate where there are ten or fifteen shareholders, each with his own set of amlah, demanding his own particular *dushtury*, are too plain to call for explanation, but when the road cess comes to be collected the consequences will be far more injurious than they are now. The maximum cess payable by ryots is a pice in every rupee of rent, but thousands of instances will occur in which the whole rent to be received by any one shareholder will not exceed a few annas. The portion of cess due on this could not well be adjusted, and the probability is that when the whole amount is made up the ryot will find that he has paid three or four times more than he ought to have done. I have no hesitation in repeating here my conviction that unless the appointment of a common manager in joint estates is enforced, the ryots can never be placed in a fair position, and nothing, moreover, can be more detrimental to the proper management of an estate than a lot of shareholders acting independently, and squabbling over the plunder. That there is a marvellous want of unanimity, I knew before, and my opinion has been only too well confirmed by what has transpired in working the Cess Act.’ ”

9. In his Land Revenue Report for the year 1872-73, the Commissioner of Burdwan writes to the Board of Revenue :—

Particular instances.

“ As a rule, the principal sharers in joint estates have each their mal-cutcherry and separate collecting agency. This is harassing to the tenants, but it is an old established practice in the district. The different sharers do not in all cases collect rents at the same rate. Of two 8-anna sharers one may realize much more than the other. It is stated that a certain powerful zemindar in the Hooghly district with a four-fifth share realizes seven times as much rent as the one-fifth shareholder.”

In his report on the land revenue administration of the Cooch Behar Division in 1871-72, the Commissioner gives the following account of a complaint which was made to Colonel Haughton during his tour :—

“ A Garo talookdar, whose tenure, from the evidence produced, was in existence prior to the decennial settlement, and whose ancestors came forward and made the same complaint to Mr. Elliot, the Commissioner deputed to settle the disputes between the zemindars of Sherpore and the Garos, made the following statement—That the pergunnah having been divided amongst thirteen recorded sharers, and a number of unrecorded sharers, it has become a matter of impossibility for him to pay his rent. Each sharer residing at a variety of distances required his rent to be conveyed to his house, and to each he has to pay his quota of abwabs. It so happens that when two separate sharers of the same house disagree, he is often obliged to dance

“attendance upon them till their dispute is settled. Again, a sharer dying, the tenant has either to wait till the heir takes his certificate of administration, or to pay at the risk of being obliged to pay again; the matter has become intolerable to the extreme, and a better instance for legislative enactment cannot be given, if it be the intention of Government to intercede on behalf of these oppressed tenants.”

10. If a talookdar finds himself in this position, the still greater difficulties with which an ordinary ryot is beset under similar circumstances can be easily understood. The Commissioner further writes:—

“By this difficulty, not only the tenants suffer, but the zemindars themselves are great losers. The tenant being extorted or harassed by one sharer, delays to pay his rent to another, and in this way another sharer becomes a loser.”

11. Again, during the recent disturbances in Pubna the same difficulty cropped up as one leading to much agrarian discord. The village in which the feeling was most bitter, and most violence was committed, was one in which a dispute existed between the shareholders. One of them had sub-let his share to a man who was opposed by the others, and the acts of violence which occurred were supposed to have been fomented by the discordant shareholders.

12. In September 1872 a petition was presented to the Governor-General in Council by certain ryots of Hijlee in the Midnapore district, containing the following complaint among others:—

“Each zemindar collects revenue from each ryot, according to his own share of the district, and your Excellency’s petitioners are therefore subject to constant visitations from their peons, and the consequent annoyances and oppression. They are also subject to pay illegal cesses, which it is customary with zemindars to exact from ryots, and your Excellency can therefore imagine the hardships under which your Excellency’s petitioners are laboring;” and they prayed that, as a remedy for these hardships, orders might be given for the partition of the district among the zemindars according to their respective shares, or else that it should be placed “under khas management or Izaradars appointed by Government,” which would remove the “intolerable grievances” under which the petitioners were laboring. In reporting on this petition the Commissioner of Burdwan wrote—“The Mujnamootah estate, of which they are residents, is held in six different shares, and each shareholder has in his employ a distinct collecting agency, whose separate visitations for the purpose of collecting the rents is probably a source of annoyance to the ryots, but there is nothing illegal in the proceeding. The prayer of the petitioners for the partition of the estate into different shares is inadmissible, as there is no law to compel the adoption of such a course on the part of the owners.”

13. In submitting a report on the petition, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that the evil complained of is a “most cruel wrong,” and expressed an opinion that legislation should be resorted to, “so as to provide against a number of joint-proprietors in an estate, separately and individually, harassing the tenants for their dues.” The Governor-General in Council fully approved of the views thus expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor in submitting this report, and His Excellency in Council has directed that, before legislating on the subject, “the necessity of remedying the evil complained of may be pointed out to the heads of the zemindari interest, and their opinion asked as to the measures which will secure the object, with the least disturbance of the rights of the several shareholders on a joint estate.”

14. That the Government is thoroughly justified in insisting on the appointment of representatives of the shareholders, if that course should appear to be for the benefit of the community at large, is evident from the fact that a provision requiring them to do this was among the fundamental provisions of the permanent settlement. The original law on the subject is transcribed in paragraph 2 of this resolution. It may be added that a provision of this kind has been carried into full effect, and is now in universal use in the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and

Punjab, where without it society would fall to pieces. The effect of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law of inheritance, and other causes are such that there are very few estates held by single owners either in Bengal or in other provinces. At the same time it must be admitted that, as things are now situated in Bengal, there are considerable difficulties in the way. This was felt as early as 1805, when, at the instance of many landholders, the provision above quoted was repealed.

15. Looking at the relations which so often exist between co-parceners in Bengal, it is to be expected that it may often be found difficult for them to agree in selecting one of their number or any common agent to deal with their tenants on behalf of all. The preamble to Regulation XVII of 1805, which regulation repealed the rules of the settlement law requiring the appointment of a joint manager, sets forth "the reluctance manifested generally by the proprietors to elect a manager under those rules;" but in the correspondence which led to the passing of the repealing regulation, the question is viewed from the zemindars' side only,—its bearing on the tenants is not even alluded to.

It is only necessary now to say that, on a full consideration of the question, the Governor-General in Council, as well as the Government of Bengal, has been convinced that justice is not done to all classes under the present system, and that a remedy must be devised. It remains to devise the best form of remedy.

16. It is to be observed that the appointment of a joint manager to represent all interests is by no means a new or unusual thing even in these provinces. In Burdwan it is reported that in many joint estates or talooks "there is a common agent or gomastah who makes the collections for all the co-parceners, and pays to each his share of the rent, although in large estates or talooks having several shareholders each of them employs a separate naib or agent, and the ryots have to pay rents to the several agents." In Dinagopore, where there is no dispute, the ryots "generally pay in lump sums to the putwarie of the village, whose business is to apportion the amount to the shareholders."

In Maldah and Pubna the proprietors of small estates generally employ a joint collecting establishment, although it is not so in large estates. In the districts of Behar, the cases in which the ryot has to pay separately to several proprietors are not so common as in Bengal. Although small estates are owned jointly by numerous co-parceners, some arrangement is generally made by which the ryot has to deal with one person only; sometimes he pays in a lump sum to the putwarie, who distributes the collections to the shareholders; sometimes to a joint tehsildar. In some villages of Gya, as all of the numerous co-proprietors "are related to each other, they appoint one from amongst themselves to collect from the tenants." In the Bhaugulpore Division one shareholder sometimes manages for all.

17. It may then be said that (except on large estates) so long as the co-parceners are at one, it is generally found convenient for all parties that the ryots should pay their rents to one representative of the proprietors, and some arrangement is often made accordingly. Indeed, the inconvenience of collecting their fractional shares of rent from joint ryots is so much felt by proprietors, that it is not an uncommon thing for them to make an amicable division of the ryots of their estate, so that each proprietor shall collect the whole amount of rent payable by a certain number of the ryots of the estate.

The cases in which the evils of separate collection of fractional shares of rent are most felt may be said to be—

- I. Those in which disputes have arisen among the co-parceners; and
- II. Those of large estates or tenures, some of the proprietors of which are presumably men with considerable local power and influence.

Whatever may be the causes which operate to prevent these larger shareholders from adopting the course of appointing joint agents, which is found convenient by smaller landlords, it is evident that both in all cases of disputes

and in the case of large shareholders who collect separately, the ryots suffer, and in neither case are they in any degree to blame. In the latter case the petty shareholders, if any, probably suffer also, without any fault of their own.

18. It is for the protection of the interests of these weaker parties that interference is called for; and such interference should be limited to the cases in which it is really necessary. The necessary protection might best be given perhaps in the shape of a law, similar to the original law of 1793, giving authority to the district officer, upon application made by the tenants of any estate, or otherwise, when he finds such a measure necessary for the peace of the district and the due protection of the tenures, to call upon all persons (whatever may be the degree of their tenures) who are entitled to collect fractional shares of rent direct from the cultivating ryots, to appoint one of their own number to represent the whole body in their dealings with the ryots; or to appoint a joint agent for that purpose. In case of default to nominate jointly, it seems unavoidable to vest the powers of appointing a manager with the Collector. The power would only be used where it might be necessary from the circumstances of the estate, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the very knowledge that it lay in the hand of the Collectors would often go far to check those abuses of private management which have led to the present discussion.

It will be a question whether, in order to meet such cases as those of the talookdar in Cooch Behar, which is given above, the proposed authority should not be extended somewhat higher, the Collector being empowered to call on the holders of superior tenures to nominate a joint agent to deal with the proprietors of subordinate tenures.

19. In connection with this subject, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor possible that if the system of appointing joint managers were more generally adopted many of those undoubted cases of hardship might be avoided in which estates are brought to sale for arrears of revenue, caused by the default of one out of several shareholders. In some cases doubtless such defaults are intentionally committed, in order to allow the estate to be brought to sale for the purposes of the defaulting party; in other instances, the default occurs through some *bonâ fide* misunderstanding or mistake, which would be remedied if the Collector could only communicate specially with all the parties concerned. But as things now stand it would not be possible to require the Collector by law to make such special communications in every case of default; for it would often be practically impossible for him to find out who all the actual joint-proprietors are, many of their interests being represented in his registers by the names of persons who have been long dead, or who have alienated their shares.

Where there is a joint manager representing all, no such difficulties could occur, and it might be a matter for consideration whether the severity of the present sale laws could be relaxed.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor now desires, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India, to invite the views of the representatives of the landed interest, "as to the measures which will secure the object, with the least disturbance of the rights of the several shareholders on a joint estate," and which would generally be open to the least objection; and he accordingly directs that copies of this Resolution be sent to the various societies in Calcutta and elsewhere, which are accustomed to promote the interests of landholders and others connected with the land, and that it be translated, and copies in English and vernacular be sent to the local officers for distribution to intelligent persons among the zemindars, sub-holders, and ryots. Also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette*, and that suggestions on the question be invited.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and to the British Indian Association, for an expression of their views on the subject, and to all Commissioners for distribution as directed.

Also, ordered that the Resolution be translated into the vernaculars, and published in the vernacular *Gazettes*.

ANNUAL REPORTS — CHITTAGONG.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1873.

1. **RESOLUTION.**—The Lieutenant-Governor has read the Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, No. 438, dated 22nd July 1873, for the year 1872-73, and is pleased to record the following orders and observations upon it.

2. The report, taken as a whole, is interesting and instructive. His Honor could however have wished that the minute details of departmental subjects, such as medical institutions and roads, had been reserved for the departmental reports, a general broad view only being taken of these subjects in the general report. The Lieutenant-Governor would also have preferred that the Commissioner had reviewed his administration collectively, and not so much district by district. As a rule, His Honor considers that it would be better to submit a general review of the division with apposite quotations only when necessary, and to subjoin separately in an appendix reports or extracts from the district and sub-divisional reports selected for their excellence, importance, or illustrativeness.

3. *Tour (Paras. 6 to 22).*—The Commissioner's account of the sub-division and station of Brahmunbariah is satisfactory. His Honor observes with pleasure the commendation awarded to the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, for the general state of efficiency that everything under his care appeared to be in.

The attention of the Inspector-General of Police has been drawn to the Commissioner's account of the lamentable condition of the police buildings in the district of Tipperah.

4. *Weather and Crops (Paras. 23 to 39).*—In spite of some unfavorable symptoms, the Lieutenant-Governor notes that the general outturn of the harvest was good. Mr. King, the Magistrate of Noacolly, has submitted a detailed and interesting description of the crops of that district.

5. *Public Health (Paras. 40 to 63).*—Three areas in the district of Chittagong have been selected for special mortuary registration with an aggregate population of 55,378. The deaths for the last quarter of the official year under report, which is also the first quarter of special registration, amounted to 344, giving a death-rate of 6.21 per 1,000 for the quarter, or 24.84 per 1,000 for the whole year. This special registration evinces therefore a great improvement already over the returns submitted for the whole district, which only report a mortality of 14 per 1,000 during the year.

The Magistrate takes 30 per 1,000 to be a fair death-rate for India; but the Lieutenant-Governor doubts if he has any data for this assumption.

The Commissioner's observations upon the moral effect of deputing native doctors into the interior during seasons of epidemic have been communicated to the Medical Department for consideration. Mr. Hankey summarizes the health of his division as "good as usual in Tipperah; bad as usual in Chittagong; average in Noacolly." The Commissioner insists upon the supreme unhealthiness of Chittagong in the strongest language; and certain it is that three civilians were sent away from that district last year, invalided—two for England, while the third was permitted to try the effects of the hills.

6. *Material Condition of the People (Paras. 64 to 72).*—The material condition of the people may be said to have been prosperous. The residents of Chittagong are mostly agriculturists; and even day-laborers, domestic servants, &c., have their patch of land which is cultivated by themselves or their families. That they are well off is manifested by their independence, and the fact that it is sometimes difficult to get laborers even at a fair rate of wages.

From Noacolly the Magistrate reports that the condition of the people has certainly improved of late years. The introduction of English piece-goods

has made the price of their clothes cheaper, and they are now better able to pay for them. The houses which used to be built of straw, bamboos, and reed on low marshy land, are now constructed on well-raised lands, and of better and more durable materials. The number of utensils in domestic use is much larger than formerly, and there is much more comfort. The cost of living has increased, but the people are better off. Nearly every one has an acre or so of land in cultivation.

The fondness of the people of this division for litigation is described as proverbial. The general diffusion, however, of small properties, in so complicated a form as obtains in Chittagong, without any record of rights, necessarily involves much litigation, and the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether, taking this circumstance and the very large population of a Bengal district into consideration, the number of lawsuits after all is so excessive. Still the general result no doubt is that when a man once takes to litigation he carries it to excess, and the taste spreads. The Magistrate of Tipperah reports that a young Mahomedan is as proud of his first successful case as the English youth who has won in a great boat-race, or scored one hundred runs in a university cricket match. They are said to be as bad as the Mahomedans quoted in Mr. Westland's account of Jessore, who, instead of speaking of 11 or 12 A.M., would say the "hour for making complaints," and so on. His Honor, however, does not see reason to believe that the Mahomedans are worse in this respect than other people.

7. *Prices of Food and Labor (Paras. 77 to 85).*—The Lieutenant-Governor would ask if it is really the case, as the Magistrate of Chittagong reports, that a coolie's wages are 4 to 5 annas for a day's work of only six hours. It can hardly be that a day's work is so brief.

The statement showing the comparative prices of agricultural produce and of provisions in Tipperah is valuable, as showing that the price of food has not materially increased in the last ten years; while labor, on the other hand, brings far better wages. The Lieutenant-Governor would however wish for further information regarding the statement that fish have increased steadily in price since 1860. He would like to know if this is solely due to more money and greater demand, or whether anything has happened to the fish. He observes that it is stated that daily wages have more than doubled in the last twenty years.

It is the practice in Tipperah for landowners to reserve a home farm for their own necessities, for which they supply seed and ploughs; while the cultivation and labor are effected by a burgadar ryot, who receives a share of the crop for his pains. The Commissioner does not accept Mr. Park's view that the burgadar should be described as a laborer; but the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that his condition seems to approximate to that of a comparative laborer paid by a share of the profits. Written agreements are, it appears, rarely taken, and the practice is simply for the burgadar to pluck a piece of grass by the roots and take an oath over it. The contract is then complete. It is said to be largely owing to this system of cultivation that scarcity of the one great necessary of life is unknown in Tipperah, and the people do not lack food, whatever their conditions may be in other respects.

8. *Manufacture and Mines (Paras. 86 to 123).*—The Lieutenant-Governor would wish further inquiry to be made into the existence of coal in the Cox's Bazar sub-division, alluded to by Mr. Nuthak of the Khedda Department.

The principal export from Chittagong is rice, of which 2,823,355 maunds, equal to 103,711 tons, were exported by sea last season, against 154,809 maunds in the previous year. The bulk of this rice comes from Tipperah, Noacolly, and the island of Dukhin Shahbazpore. Ghee is said to be exported in considerable quantity from Chittagong to Calcutta. Jute goes entirely to Dacca and Naraingunge *en route* for Calcutta. It is remarked by the Commissioner that the success attained by the ryots of Bodakhal, the richest pergunnah in the Tipperah district, in the production of this staple, excited the emulation of the neighbouring cultivators, and they sacrificed the rice crop to a certain extent in order to cultivate the new staple.

The subject of improving the local communications of Chittagong by water is at present under consideration by Government in the Department of Public Works.

9. *State of Public Feeling (Para. 133).*—In Tipperah the rent question is reported to be the most important subject on which public feeling is stirred. The Lieutenant-Governor has been glad to learn from a special report which has been furnished, and also orally from Mr. Hankey, that in no part of the Chittagong Division have there been rent riots, or indeed any exhibition of public feeling such as might cause anxiety. It is clear, however, that the rent law litigation has much increased of late, and there seems to be undoubtedly some bad feeling between landlord and tenant in the Tipperah district.

Public Press (Para. 134).—There are, it appears, no native newspapers in any of the districts of this division, and outside the administrative centres there are stated to be hardly any newspaper readers. The people generally are indeed said by the Hindoo Deputy Magistrate of Brahmunbariah to suppose that everything in a newspaper is invariably false—a curious contrast, as Mr. Hankey remarks, to the popular idea in England among the lower orders, where “I know it is true because I saw it in print” is a common expression.

10. *Administrative Changes (Paras. 135 to 161).*—The Magistrate of Tipperah reports that the administrative change *par excellence* is the centralization of authority in all departments in the Magistrate-Collector; that the objection to it is that it tries that officer rather severely; and that the district officer is now responsible for the departments of police, jails, education, in addition to his former *ex officio* charges. In public works the Magistrate has not only secured an efficient adviser and executive officer, but he is freed from the minute details of road work administration. The Magistrate's absolute control over the police seems now so obviously necessary, that it may be wondered that the contrary arrangement was in force so long. The Magistrate's control over the jail, though not so absolute, is at least of service in preventing the discreditable squabbles that used to arise between the Police and Jail Departments on a prisoner escaping. It is possible also that the first experiments at primary education could not have been so rapidly introduced by any other system than that now adopted.

The Lieutenant-Governor will not take any action on the Commissioner's observation, that the placing of the district roads in charge of an Executive Engineer at Comillah may have a disadvantage in loss of promptitude, until the present system shall have had a full trial. He must however remark that if delays or miscarriages occur, the remedy is in the Magistrate's own hands, as he is the recognized superior of the Executive Engineer in respect of local works.

Mr. Hankey's remarks on the control exercised by official visitors in their jail inspection have been transferred to the Judicial Department of this Government for disposal.

State of Schools (Paras. 217 to 221).—The establishment of primary schools in the division has been carried out with complete co-operation on the part of the people. The thirst for education, which is universally found to exist, is described as stupendous. So far from the Magistrates finding any difficulty in establishing patshalas to the extent of the allotted funds, they could easily have spent more. The Commissioner however remarks that he is not so certain that this desire for education is altogether a healthy symptom. He would be a sanguine man, says Mr. Hankey, who ventured to think it was engendered solely by a craving for knowledge' sake, and that education was not regarded simply and solely as a means to an end, the goal not being knowledge, but an income. After all, the Chittagong people are not the only people in the world who look to education as the road to an income.

No muktabas have as yet taken patshala grants in the sudder sub-division of Chittagong, and only five in the sub-division of Cox's Bazar; but Mr. Clay says that a tolerable number of the pupils in the ordinary patshalas are Mahomedans, and justly remarks that so long as we can induce these to attend our primary schools, it matters little whether they are called patshalas or muktabas.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that Mr. Harvey, the Manager of the Paikparah Raj, has established schools upon the Paikparah estates in Noacolly.

Success or otherwise of Local Committees (Paras. 237 to 241).—Mr. Hankey says that his bias is in favor of committees in Bengal, and he has derived valuable assistance from them in more advanced parts of the country; but he points out their present inefficiency in Chittagong. The members of the committees do not as a rule take any interest in the proceedings, and the whole duty falls upon the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor fully trusts that this state of things will soon be much improved.

11. *Statistical Inquiries (Paras. 163 to 167).*—The Commissioner reports that the only subject in respect of which statistical information was gathered, is the registration of vital statistics in certain selected areas. The establishments for the collection of statistical information had not yet been employed, and Chittagong is not one of the divisions in which special inquiries have been instituted. But orders for the collection in all districts of certain agricultural statistics had been issued, and inquiries must be made why they have not been commenced in Chittagong.

12. *General State of Police, Crime, &c. (Paras. 168 to 177).*—The new Chowkeedaree Law (Act VI [B. C.] of 1870) is said not to have succeeded in Chittagong. Mr. Clay gives his own opinion, which is concurred in by the Commissioner, that it is unsuited to this district. It gives, they say, the punchayets too much power, which if they do not abuse, it is only because they are afraid of the villagers and dare not, in which case they do nothing, and the law remains a dead letter. The theory, says Mr. Clay, is no doubt excellent; but in practice the scheme fails, because it is unsuited to the people, who neither appreciate its advantages nor honestly endeavour to promote its real object. No doubt it is only gradually, and with the real aid of Government officers, that such a system can be worked out. In Rajshahye it was said to be remarkably successful. Why should it be so very far otherwise in Chittagong?

The remarks and the observations of the Commissioner on the subject of police will receive the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration in the Judicial Department.

13. *Land Revenue Administration (Paras. 178 to 182).*—It is estimated that an area equal to about one-fourth of the entire district of Chittagong, being expired *noabad* and other Government lands, is now coming under re-settlement, and the subject will engage the attention of the Government.

14. *Conduct of Zemindars (Paras. 256 to 265).*—From the scattered position of their estates, the zemindars of Chittagong do not exercise great local influence or authority. In the Tipperah district they are mostly absentees, and do little or nothing for the district. His Honor recognizes the favorable testimony borne by the Commissioner to Baboo Kanta Prosad Hazaree and Abdool Maloom of Chittagong, and Baboo Anoda Prosad Roy of Tipperah, for their liberality and public spirit. The unsatisfactory relations between the Messrs. Courjon and their tenants in Noacolly have been the subject of special report.

The Maharanee Surnomoyee of Cossim Bazar has extended her munificence to this division. The Lieutenant-Governor has frequently acknowledged her generous liberality, and is glad to do so again in this place.

* * * * *

16. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to convey his cordial thanks to Mr. Hankey for his very active and efficient administration of the division during the year.

PUBLIC OFFICERS TRANSFERRED TO NATIVE STATES.

No. 2321, dated Simla, the 15th August 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Financial Department.

Letter from the Accountant-General, Punjab, No. 676M, dated 15th July 1873, reporting that it has been arranged that Assistant Surgeon C. W. Calthrop, whose services have been lent to His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala, shall pay into the Amballa treasury only the percentage required to be contributed by him for pension, &c. ; and observing that in the case of certain officers who have been lent to Native States, the gross salary is recovered by the British Government from the Native States, the net salary (where there is a deduction for pension) being alone paid to the officer : this course being necessary in order that the Account Office may be able to check leave and pension applications, and also to exercise a check over the allowances to be drawn for.

RESOLUTION.—The practice reported by the Accountant-General, Punjab, of recovering gross salary from Native States is not correct ; it is an essential provision of chapter VII of the Civil Pension Code that the Government shall have no concern with the payments made to the officers lent or transferred ; and the Governor-General in Council, therefore, directs that the practice in the Punjab be discontinued.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to rule that the pay or salary of an officer lent or transferred to a Native State, &c., under the rules in chapter VII of the Civil Pension Code, must, in every case, be fixed with the consent of the Government of India, and that the officer shall not accept increase of pay or allowances without the previous sanction of the Government of India. The contribution for absentee allowance and pension required under section 35 of the Code must, with reference to rule 4 of the section, be made by the officer, and not by the authority under which he is serving.

3. The Governor-General in Council further desires that an officer whose services are thus lent or transferred shall furnish all information required by the Accountant-General with whom he is concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the several departments of the Government of India, the several local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller-General, the several Accountants-General, and the several Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 30th August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Sept. 2nd*	1.52	Weather sultry. Rain wanted everywhere.	Prospects of crops same as before.	Fever increasing.
	2 Bancoorah	Aug. 30th	1.32	Showers on the 28th and 29th; rest of the week dry.	The crops generally are doing well, and were benefited by the rain. The aus crop is beginning to ripen.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 30th	1.76	Hot and dry in the first half of the week; heavy rain in the latter half.	Prospects of crops generally good.	Cholera still prevalent in some villages, and fever in the south-eastern parts of the district.
	4 Midnapore	" 30th	0.97	Seasonable	Generally promising	Fever is reported from all quarters of the north-east of the district.
	5 Hooghly	" 30th	1.27	Clear and cloudy; very little rain.	The prospects of the crops are very favorable.	
	Howrah	" 30th	1.87	There was rain more or less for five days throughout the district.	Transplantation of amun rice crop is nearly completed. In some places the ryots have commenced to reap the aus crop and to cut jute. The jute, it is feared, is inferior.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	Sept. 2nd*	3.22	Weather very warm and close during the first part of the week; heavy showers have since fallen.	The harvest has commenced at Baraset and Barreepore. Transplantation of amun still going on.	General health good; ordinary fever still prevalent at Satkhira and Barreepore; two cases of cholera reported at Ah-pore.
	7 Nuddea	Aug. 30th	1.15	Hot and seasonable	The reaping of aus dhan has commenced, and prospects are generally favorable. There is no apprehension of inundation.	Season remarkably healthy.
	8 Jessore	" 30th	1.41	Bright, sunny, and very warm.	The transplantation of the amun rice is going on rapidly. Prospects good. Indigo manufacture is still going on.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 30th	1.66	No rain at the beginning of the week, but a good deal has fallen in the last two days. Extremely close.	A good harvest of aus expected in the north. Amun very backward, but will improve with more rain. The rapid fall of the rivers is however, likely to cause damage.	
	10 Dinagpore	" 30th	0.16	Very hot and stenny during the first three days, with very slight showers and a good breeze the last three days.	More rain wanted in most parts of the districts, especially in the south, where cultivation is very backward owing to want of floods in the river.	
	11 Maldah	" 30th	0.59	The first five days hot, dry, and sultry, the last two days cloudy and stormy; slight rain on Saturday.	There has not been sufficient rain. The crops will be much below the average.	
	12 Rajshahy	" 30th	1.37	There has been very slight rain throughout the district during the week, and the heat has been intense.	The prospects of the ropu dhan crop are extremely unfavorable owing to the want of rain; should it not rain plentifully within ten or fifteen days, there will be no transplanting in the high lands in the west of the district. The broad-cast amun and aus are doing better than the ropu, but require more rain. Aus is being reaped in some parts. Mulberry, sugarcane, and urhar are thriving.	Fever raging in a village near Nat-tore owing to putrid state of water in tanks and holes. Measures being taken to improve the state of things by letting in river water.
	13 Rangpore	" 30th	0.35	Excessively hot	Jute being cut: a short crop. More rain wanted for the rice.	

* Telegram of the 2nd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION. RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	14 Bograh	.. Aug. 30th	0.33	Very little rain has fallen lately. The weather has been hot.	Transplantation of amun crops has been interfered with by the want of rain. The prospects of amun harvest are not at all good.	General health of the district is very good. Much less fever than is usual at this time of year.
	15 Pubna	... „ 30th	1.50	Hot. There was a good shower at the latter end of the week.	Prospect of the amun dhan is not favorable owing to the sudden fall of the river.	
	16 Darjeeling	... „ 30th	4.16	Frequently heavy down-pours of rain and intervals of bright sunshine.	With the exception of the slight loss already reported owing to the want of rain some weeks back, all the crops, both in the hills and the terai, are progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	.. „ 30th	1.31	From 21st to 28th inclusive there was no rain, and very great heat. A little rain fell on the 29th, and there is promise of more.	The bhadoi dhan has proved an average crop. Jute cutting has commenced; crop is good. Hymunttee dhan being transplanted, and if rain continues, will do well.	
	Cooch Behar	... „ 30th	0.50	Very hot most of the week.	More rain is wanted.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	... Sept. 2nd*	2.28	Weather showery, with sunshine.	Prospects of crops good	Public health good. Rivers rising.
	19 Farreedpore	... Aug. 30th	1.85	Hot and cloudy, with showers of rain.	The aus crop has almost been reaped; other crops on the whole doing well, especially in the south.	
	20 Backergunge	... „ 30th	2.02	Sultry; there has been comparatively little rain this week.	Fair. The transplanting of the amun is going on. The aus crop is being cut, and is deficient in quantity. The jute crop has also been less this year. Sugarcane reported good.	
	21 Mymensing	... „ 30th	0.90	Weather generally dry and hot. Rain at the sudder station on two days of the week.	There has not been sufficient rain for the amun rice, and it is feared the outturn will be a poor one. The aus crop is fully one-fourth below the average. Cutting of jute has commenced.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	22 Sylhet	... „ 23rd	11.94	Very heavy rain on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Weather sultry since.	Aus crop not yet all cut. The shalce crop is being planted out. More rain wanted for the amun and kutarea crops.	
	23 Cachar	... „ 23rd	2.64	Hot and sultry, with slight rain.	The crops are progressing satisfactorily. Weather good for tea.	
	24 Chittagong	... „ 23rd	1.22	Fine and generally calm...	Crops doing well. Aus is being cut in some places.	
	25 Noakhally	... „ 23rd	2.77	The continued heavy rain since the commencement of July came to an end this week, which has been for the most part clear. The weather has been very hot and close.	The gathering of aus dhan nearly completed; the transplanting of amun dhan not yet finished.	
	26 Tipperah	... „ 30th	8.83	Very hot and oppressive; two very heavy storms during the nights of Monday and Wednesday. The Brahmunbariah rainfall has been some 15 inches less than at head-quarters.	Prospects continue to be satisfactory in central and south Tipperah, but still no rain falls on the north.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	... „ 23rd	2.02	Rain and sunshine alternately throughout the week.	Satisfactory. Aus dhan has been cut in some jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah	... „ 23rd	6.06	Heavy rain on the 17th, 22nd, and 23rd; weather cloudy and very warm.	Transplanting of paddy still going on, prospects very good; the heavy rains which fell during the week has done good to the crops. The joom cultivation on the hills flourishing.	

* Telegram of the 2nd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Sept. 2nd*	0.83	Weather seasonable and much more bearable than it was at the time of last report. Rain has fallen generally throughout the district.	More rain wanted to save what remains of the bhadoi and for transplanting the rice.	Cholera still bad in Behar, and single cases scattered throughout the district.
	29 Gya	Aug. 30th	0.36	Hot and close	Bhadoi crops have begun to be harvested; the general out-turn is expected to be poor. The transplantation of paddy is approaching completion. More rain required.	
	30 Shahabad	" 30th	0.28	Hot and clear at commencement of the week; showery since Thursday; cloudy and threatening now.	Aughani rice still being transplanted; recent showers have done general good. More rain much required.	Cholera disappearing.
	31 Tirhoot	" 30th	1.37	Hot and cloudy. Easterly wind prevailing.	The prospect of bhadoi crop is hopeful, but the rice crop in the east and north-east of the district is suffering from want of rain. The rivers Bagmati, Gunduck, and Chota Gunduck have risen high.	Cholera still prevailing. In some places on the west of the district a number of fatal cases have occurred.
	32 Saran	" 30th	1.18	First five days close and sultry; last two days cloudy and seasonable. Direction of wind variable.	Prospects of crops fair; dry weather has done good to the bhadoi crops after the recent heavy rain. More rain wanted for the rice crops.	Cholera and small-pox decreasing
	33 Champarni	" 30th	0.30	Very hot during the first part of the week; Sultry and cloudy during the latter. East wind prevailing.	The prospects of the crops continue favorable, but more rain is required.	Cholera continues unabated in the south of the district.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 30th	1.57	Seasonable	Decidedly good on the whole. The bhadoi crop is being reaped. Accounts from sub-divisions favorable.	
	35 Bhagulpore	Sept. 2nd*	0.65	Little rain to the south of the Gange heavy rain in the north, but not general.	Reaping of bhadoi commenced, which is on the whole good. Heavy and general rain throughout the district most necessary; a large area for aughani rice still remains untransplanted.	General health very good.
	36 Purneah	Aug. 30th	1.17	Very hot, and sun very powerful during the early part of the week.	The aughani, which has been transplanted, has been scorched up by the heat. More rain is urgently wanted, particularly in the north.	
	37 Santal Pargunnahs	" 30th	1.89	Very hot and dry everywhere till Friday, when it began to blow and rain.	A little anxiety was beginning to be felt at the cessation of rain last week. Now everything looks as well as possible again. Janera nearly ripe.	
ORISSA.						
CUTTACK DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	"	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	39 Pooree	" 23rd	1.23	The weather has been hot with slight rains.	The weeding and transplanting operations in sarad fields of Pergunnahs Chobiscood, Rahang, Bajrakat, Audhori, and others were finished last week. Transplanting is also going on in sarad fields of Kothder, Kalijodi, and others. The young sarad plants of certain villages of Pergunnah Puchindnai, Lembai, Banchas, Antodadh, and others are suffering from want of rain. The young beali plants of Pergunnahs Rahang, Serni, Kodrahung, Lembai, &c., seem thriving. The cold weather crops are generally promising.	

* Telegram of the 2nd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.—(Contd.)		1873.				
ORISSA DIVN. { 40	Balasore	Aug. 30th	3.16	Alternate sun and rain	Thriving, except in parts on the south-west boundary of the district, where rainfall has been deficient.	
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-West Frontier Agency.						
41	Hazareebaugh	" 30th	0.87	Weather fine and hot, with occasional clouds. No rain until the close of the week.	Anxiety beginning to be felt regarding the rice crop on the higher land; rain is again wanted, especially in the north-east of the district. Transplanting is still going on.	
42	Lohardugga	" 30th	0.66	Bright, with hot sun; no rains for the past 10 days until the 29th August.	The reports from all parts of the district are good, and prospects generally are very favorable.	
43	Singhbhoom	" 23rd	2.20	Most part of the week has been hot, sunny weather; during three days there were heavy showers of rain.	Favorable. The break in the rains is just what was wanted.	Cholera in Serai-keria and Dulbhoom, but reported as abating.
44	Maunbhoom	" 30th	0.35	Favorable	The prospects of the crops in general are good, and will be benefited by the rain which fell on the 29th, of which want was beginning to be felt.	Cholera still prevails in a few localities.
ANSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goulparah	" 23rd	4.11	The whole week was cloudy and rainy, except on Wednesday and Thursday.	Transplantation of winter rice crops is again taken up in some parts, though late in the season. The cutting of ashoo dhan is nearly finished. A full return was the result. Other crops getting on well.	
46	Kamroop	Sept. 1st*	3.02	The weather was hot and clear, with occasional rain.	Aus crop has been almost gathered in; outturn deficient. Shalee dhan is being transplanted; looks poor for want of rain. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable.	Public health good
47	Durrung	Aug. 23rd	1.61	Sultry, foggy mornings, frequent south-west squalls.	The ryots are complaining of the dry, hot weather. They cannot complete their dhan planting in high land without heavy rain. Tea prospects favorable.	
48	Nowgong	" 23rd	1.55	Weather unseasonable, strong winds and light showers. Rainfall very scanty.	The shalee crop must suffer if more rain does not fall. Rainfall much behind what it should be. Tea operations doing fairly well.	Weather unhealthy and changes of temperature most sudden and marked. A great deal of fever and bowel complaint flying about. No fresh cases of cholera; cattle murrain not yet quite died out. A few cases of small-pox at Mouzah Hatergaon.
49	Seebeaugor	" 23rd	0.82	Fair, with showers occasionally at night.	The rice crop is backward for want of rain; unless it comes soon, the crop will be a short one. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease less.
50	Luckimpore	" 23rd	5.42	The first five days of the week were very wet, the rain coming down heavily both morning and evening; the last two days dry and hot. North Luckimpore. Weather same as last week, till Friday, when strong south-west winds sprung up, and have continued since in squalls, with rain. Temperature much cooler.	Satisfactory.	

* Telegram of the 1st September received on the same day. Shows the amount of rain.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
51	Naga Hills	... Aug. 16th	0.24	The weather has been clear and fine all over the district.	Favorable reports are being received of the joom crops. The whole of the pathar lands have not been sown yet; but what has been planted out, is reported favorably.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	„ 23rd	6.12	The rainfall generally has been very heavy and appears likely to continue.	The standing crops—dhan, millet, jobsteers—are looking healthy.	
53	Garo Hills	... „ 23rd	4.45	Showery. Very heavy rain on Monday. Thunder-storm on Friday afternoon. Weather close prior to storm.	There is nothing much to remark about the crops. There has been no change since last report.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd September 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 10th to 16th Aug. 1873.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Aug. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.85	1.76	51.12	23rd August.		
		Culwa	5.53	2.68	35.49	ditto.		
		Culina	0.79	4.24	40.41	ditto.		
		Hood-Hood	7.94	0.40	41.50	ditto.		
		Raneesgunge	7.47	2.55	36.85	ditto.		
	Raneesoorah	Jehanabad	4.92	3.10	32.76	ditto.		
		Baneesoorah	7.54	2.20	41.00	ditto.		
		Beerbhoom	8.23	2.61	40.92	ditto.		
		Sooree	1.61	0.45	38.71	ditto.		
		Midnapore	2.67	1.31	39.02	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Tumlook	5.67	0.93	40.29	ditto.		
		Guribetta						
		Contai	0.74	1.23	29.22	ditto.		
			Dy. Collr.'s Office...					
			Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.78	1.57	31.97	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	3.49	0.45	32.91	ditto.		
		Serampore	3.72	1.23	36.42	ditto.		
Howrah		3.01	1.50	39.09	ditto.			
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
PRESIDENCY.	24-Perkumaha	Saugor Island	2.70	0.60	30.53	ditto.		
		Calcutta	5.20	1.44	34.02	ditto.		
		Alipore... (Dispensary	4.02	1.08	55.57	ditto.		
		Alipore... (Jail	4.86	2.42	35.38	ditto.		
		Bussacchaut	5.85	Nil.	35.47	ditto.		
		Barnet	4.75	1.86	31.07	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour...	1.87	3.80	37.54	ditto.		
		Barrapore	2.94	1.11	39.29	ditto.		
		Salkherah	5.07	2.86	38.29	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	4.01	1.64	38.31	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	7.51	1.85	38.97	ditto.		
		Kishinnehur	7.60	0.73	43.12	ditto.		
		Boneone	4.20	0.20	33.00	ditto.		
		Melherpore	8.02	1.72	41.32	ditto.		
		Choudanagah	7.13	2.28	38.38	ditto.		
	Jessore	Kooshtea	5.63	0.75	33.59	ditto.		
		Ranachhat	5.24	1.76	28.93	ditto.		
		Jessore	3.43	1.76	37.53	ditto.		
		Nurrail	10.50	0.83	53.97	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	10.30	0.55	50.53	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Jemdah	5.91	2.33	35.75	ditto.		
		Bazirhant	5.83	2.01	46.00	ditto.		
		Magoorah	5.87	0.55	37.00	ditto.		
		Berhampore	3.35	0.53	21.13	ditto.		
		Ramporehant	2.30	1.82	23.51	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	2.62	6.64	20.66	ditto.		
		Junepore	0.73	1.77	25.08	ditto.		
		Azingunge	4.25	1.65	29.11	ditto.		
		Lalgolla	3.15	1.65	32.61	ditto.		
		Dinapore	8.64	0.56	44.43	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	Dinapore	3.53	1.30	20.55	ditto.		
		Maldah	3.65	1.55	26.92	ditto.		
		Beaulah	6.98	2.87	36.50	ditto.		
		Natore	8.00	4.05	41.25	ditto.		
		Rungpore	6.37	1.46	39.77	ditto.		
	Bogra	Bhownagunge	6.87	4.49	60.25	ditto.		
		Tatalya	5.92	4.07	32.88	ditto.		
		Bogra	2.16	0.23	35.65	ditto.		
		P. bna	1.95	3.20	30.00	ditto.		
		Seragunge						
	COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.		
		Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.		
Darjeeling		Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.			
Darjeeling		Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.			
Darjeeling		Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	4.59	5.09	68.13	ditto.			
	Fallacotta	6.80	7.11	94.07	ditto.			
	Bodah	2.63	5.66	55.06	ditto.			
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	3.77	10.31	104.89	ditto.			
	Bhutan Doons	9.23	15.18	115.07	ditto.			
EASTERN DISTRICTS.								
Dacca.	Dacca	5.07	2.53	53.52	ditto.			
	Dacca	6.98	3.44	51.06	ditto.			
	Dacca	6.09	1.52	55.90	ditto.			
	Moonshegunge							
	Mameesgunge	4.61	2.58	39.63	ditto.			
	Furreedpore	4.05	1.72	37.12	ditto.			
	Goalundo	3.83	0.59	33.28	ditto.			
	Harriah	5.31	2.17	48.84	ditto.			
	Perazepore	1.21	3.41	16.44	ditto.			
	Madariyore	5.54	1.20	50.26	ditto.			
Mymensing.	Patuakhally	5.54	0.76	62.49	ditto.			
	Dowlat Khan	11.11	0.07	77.53	ditto.			
	Mymensing	3.46	5.42	55.86	ditto.			
	Jamulpore	5.91	3.23	42.39	ditto.			
	Attoah	3.55	0.37	37.95	ditto.			
Sylhet.	Kishoregunge	6.19	5.32	56.29	ditto.			
	Sylhet	5.98	10.18	105.88	ditto.			
	Cachar	2.73	2.64	79.64	ditto.			
	Hylakundy	1.55	Not rec.	64.57	16th August.			
	Koyah	1.60	7.27	65.53	23rd August.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	8.90	1.30	67.10	ditto.			
	Chittagong	6.86	1.23	69.18	ditto.			
	Chittagong	10.83	Not rec.	127.82	16th August.			
	Cox's Bazar	8.15	1.81	88.31	23rd August.			
	Noakhally	7.46	2.69	58.10	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Comillah	1.90	1.04	47.21	ditto.			
	Brahmanbariah	5.55	2.02	54.42	ditto.			
	Rongamtee Hill	4.23	0.06	46.51	ditto.			
	Hill Tipperah							
	Hill Tipperah							

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 10th to 16th August 1873.	Rain from 17th to 23rd August 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.		1873.		
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	8.16	0.19	28.73	23rd August.		
		Behar	7.91	1.58	34.43	ditto.		
		Barh	0.18	1.15	31.01	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Jail	7.60	0.10	31.36	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Cantonment	8.70	0.50	32.85	ditto.		
	Gya	Gya	5.76	0.13	30.85	ditto.		
		Nowdah	4.36	2.36	36.73	ditto.		
		Arungabad	3.91	0.50	30.71	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	5.00	0.22	30.69	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arrah	0.44	1.00	34.32	ditto.		
		Sasaram	2.17	0.46	32.45	ditto.		
		Buxar	5.95	0.05	29.13	ditto.		
		Bludhooah	2.71	0.80	32.53	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	1.81	1.21	24.92	ditto.		
		Durbhanga	3.27	1.31	33.55	ditto.		
		Hazepore	8.61	0.13	21.47	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	2.40	0.55	32.10	ditto.		
	Saran	Sectamarree	5.20	1.30	32.10	ditto.		
		Tapore	5.47	1.25	29.73	ditto.		
		Chuprah	6.22	0.30	31.51	ditto.		
	Chumparun	Sewan	5.58	0.83	30.70	ditto.		
		Moteehari	7.52	2.30	30.08	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Bettiah	3.95	3.00	32.19	ditto.		
		Monghyr	7.84	1.30	31.16	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Bogoseeai	8.90	3.02	23.71	ditto.		
		Jamone	5.08	1.44	30.09	ditto.		
		Bhaugulpore	3.98	0.24	24.44	ditto.		
		Soopool	1.47	1.55	21.05	ditto.		
	Purneah	Mudheypoornah	2.90	3.00	26.59	ditto.		
		Banka	2.28	0.32	28.65	ditto.		
		Samborsa	4.24	5.64	24.20	ditto.		
		Purneah	4.68	2.42	31.50	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kishengunge	2.47	2.15	33.66	ditto.		
		Arrawah	5.75	1.06	27.78	ditto.		
		Deoghur	3.79	0.05	35.73	ditto.		
		Jamtara	5.80	0.50	29.37	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Rajmohal	3.90	0.70	18.90	ditto.		
		Pakour	1.10	1.78	22.82	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	4.12	2.69	41.20	ditto.		
		Godda	4.70	1.70	27.73	ditto.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	1.30	0.30	23.50	ditto.		
		Cuttack { Hospital	1.22	0.02	26.42	ditto.		
		Jajipore	3.00	Nil.	24.91	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	2.50	4.20	40.20	ditto.		
	Pooree	Jugatsingapore	1.54	0.38	25.76	ditto.		
		False Point	1.43	0.35	26.70	ditto.		
		Pooree	2.51	1.20	28.38	ditto.		
		Khurda	1.73	1.80	31.20	ditto.		
	Balasore	Balasore	2.71	0.81	31.24	ditto.		
		Bludhruk	1.38	0.22	25.20	ditto.		
		Jelinsore	5.34	0.53	37.10	ditto.	From 1st April.	
		Sorah	2.34	0.79	25.71	ditto.	ditto.	
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	1.71	2.50	22.25	ditto.	ditto.	
		Sambalpor	Not rec.	Not rec.	39.50	2nd August.		
	Hazarrebaugh	Hazarrebaugh { Jail	3.12	6.05	41.04	23rd August.		
		Hazarrebaugh { Dispensary	3.03	2.68	40.99	ditto.		
		Pachumba	7.78	0.50	18.22	ditto.		
		Ranchlee	5.19	1.70	34.91	ditto.		
		Pannow	1.85	3.41	32.23	ditto.		
		Chyabassa	2.21	1.97	31.09	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Purulia	4.91	0.18	36.18	ditto.		
		Golundpore	3.88	0.68	38.37	ditto.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	0.78	4.15	60.28	ditto.	
			Dibrooore	6.20	3.90	82.37	ditto.	
Kamroop		Gowhatti	1.00	0.03	40.85	ditto.		
		Burpettah	1.50	5.31	65.03	ditto.		
Durrunk		Tezpor	1.75	0.75	56.86	ditto.		
		Mungledye	0.02	Not rec.	46.79	16th August.		
Nowkong		Nowkong	4.12	1.06	61.62	23rd August.		
		Seehsaugor	5.97	Not rec.	58.56	16th August.		
Seehsaugor		Golachat	0.51	ditto	50.39	ditto.		
		Jorehaut	3.23	ditto	46.13	ditto.		
LUCKIMPORE.		Naga Hills	Naseerah	7.11	ditto	62.57	ditto.	
			Debrooghar	4.96	ditto	72.39	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	North Luckimpore	0.77	ditto	78.45	ditto.		
		Suddya	8.50	ditto	61.31	ditto.		
	Garohills	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	32.58	2nd August.		
		Shillong	1.98	ditto	39.05	16th August.		
	Benares	Jaowai	4.29	ditto	61.07	ditto.		
		Cherrapunjee	24.44	ditto	257.59	ditto.		
	Akyab	Tura	6.37	4.45	74.15	23rd August.		
		Benares	4.99	Not rec.	28.71	16th August.		
	Akyab	Akyab	9.20	4.30	163.50	23rd August.		

CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 24th	10	29.695	29.713	88.5	82.2	75	N E	...	...	C, K	
	16	16	29.578	29.596	90.0	83.3	73	N E	...	...	C	
	25th	10	29.684	29.702	88.0	82.5	78	E by S	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.583	29.581	91.5	81.3	63	E	...	...	K	
	26th	10	29.711	29.729	86.4	83.0	81	E S E	...	0.14	S	
	16	16	29.580	29.578	89.4	83.2	76	S E	...	0.04	K	
	27th	10	29.640	29.667	87.4	82.4	79	E	...	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.540	29.564	91.2	84.3	73	S E	...	...	C, K	
	28th	10	29.596	29.614	86.5	82.0	81	E	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.479	29.497	84.6	81.6	87	E	...	0.12	...	o
SANDWICH ISLAND.	29th	10	29.533	29.551	86.2	82.8	85	E	...	0.46	C	scuds.
	16	16	29.426	29.444	87.4	82.0	78	S S E	...	0.38	...	o, d
	30th	10	29.600	29.618	82.0	80.8	95	S W	...	0.41	...	o
	16	16	29.486	29.504	87.6	83.0	81	S S W	...	...	K, C, S	
	24th	10	29.696	29.702	87	82	79	S W	1.6	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.575	29.581	88	80	60	E N E	2.6	1.00	N	b, v
	25th	10	29.681	29.687	87	81	76	E	5.8	0.70	N	b, p, v
	16	16	29.579	29.585	89	83	76	S S E	13.0	...	N	b, v
	26th	10	29.684	29.690	89	81	69	E N E	5.3	...	N	v
	16	16	29.574	29.580	85	81	83	E S E	8.0	0.20	N	b, p, v, u
CHITTAGONG.	27th	10	29.643	29.649	88	82	73	E	9.1	0.20	N	v
	16	16	29.540	29.552	88	81	73	E S E	12.8	...	N	b, u
	28th	10	29.579	29.585	82	81	95	E N E	8.8	0.10	N	b, p, v
	16	16	29.461	29.467	87	81	76	E S E	9.1	0.10	N	u, v
	29th	10	29.493	29.499	88	83	80	S S E	10.8	0.90	N	o, p, v, scuds.
	16	16	29.395	29.401	86	83	80	S S E	17.0	0.20	N	p, v, u, scuds.
	30th	10	29.617	29.623	86	81	70	S W	9.7	0.20	N	v, o
	16	16	29.490	29.505	88	83	80	S	8.2	0.10	N	b, v, scuds.
	24th	10	29.660	29.752	86	80	75	E N E	3.1	...	K	b, v
	16	16	29.526	29.617	88	80	60	S W	5.9	...	C, S	b, v
MADRAS.	25th	10	29.645	29.736	88	81	73	E	2.5	...	K	c
	16	16	29.498	29.589	90	83	73	W	5.4	...	C, K, Ks	v
	26th	10	29.673	29.765	85	79	75	N	4.5	...	...	b, v
	16	16	29.511	29.602	89	81	60	W	3.8	...	...	b, v
	27th	10	29.648	29.740	84	80	83	N	2.2	0.90	K	b, v
	16	16	29.501	29.592	89	83	76	W	2.7	...	K, C	b, v
	28th	10	29.613	29.705	84	79	79	E	5.8	0.30	C, K, Ks	v
	16	16	29.522	29.614	84	80	83	S E	9.9	...	K, Ks	v
	29th	10	29.621	29.713	83	79	72	E S E	7.1	...	K, CK	b, v
	16	16	29.534	29.626	83	80	87	S S W	10.3	0.40	N	d, p.
CUTTACK.	30th	10	29.657	29.747	87	80	72	S	7.1	...	K, C	b, v
	16	16	29.539	29.631	85	80	79	S	11.4	...	K, Ks	b, v
	23rd	10	29.723	29.752	85	77	68	W by S	10	0.07	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.615	29.645	84	78	76	S E	9	...	...	cloudy.
	24th	10	29.712	29.742	88	78	62	W by S	10	...	...	c
	16	16	29.569	29.598	95	70	47	W by N	10	...	...	c
	25th	10	29.720	29.750	83	76	71	W	6	0.18	...	o
	16	16	29.624	29.654	87	77	61	N W by W	4	...	...	cloudy.
	26th	10	29.743	29.773	85	74	57	W	13	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.624	29.654	89	75	49	N W by W	6	...	...	cloudy.
AKAL.	27th	10	29.752	29.782	85	74	57	S S W	15	0.07	...	o
	16	16	29.622	29.652	90	76	50	S W by W	12	...	...	cloudy
	28th	10	29.754	29.784	89	75	43	W	17	...	...	c
	16	16	29.633	29.663	86	76	61	S W by W	9	0.01	...	cloudy
	29th	10	29.784	29.814	88	76	55	W by S	16	...	...	c
	16	16	29.657	29.687	94	75	38	W	15	...	...	c
	24th	10	29.621	29.703	89	80	66	N	0.7	...	C, K, C	
	16	16	29.487	29.570	82	78	83	N E	1.7	...	N	r
	25th	10	29.586	29.669	81	80	95	N N E	0.6	0.40	N	p
	16	16	29.485	29.567	84	80	83	S S E	4.8	...	K, N	p
KALKA.	26th	10	29.576	29.658	86	81	79	E N E	1.5	0.20	C, K, N, C	
	16	16	29.455	29.537	86	81	79	N E	7.4	...	C, K, N, C	
	27th	10	29.540	29.622	84	81	87	N N E	6.7	0.20	K, N	u
	16	16	29.437	29.519	85	81	83	E N E	8.4	...	K, N	p
	28th	10	29.460	29.542	82	80	91	N E	3.3	1.00	N	p
	16	16	29.353	29.436	85	80	70	W	3.5	0.40	K, N	p
	29th	10	29.433	29.515	88	81	72	W	4.2	...	C, K, N, C	p
	16	16	29.342	29.424	88	81	72	S S W	2.9	...	C, K, N, C	b
	30th	10	29.505	29.587	87	80	72	S W	3.2	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.377	29.458	90	81	66	S	...	...	...
KALKA.	24th	10	29.702	29.723	86	80	75	S E	4.1	0.50	...	b
	16	16	29.597	29.619	87	80	72	S	3.6	...	...	b, t
	25th	10	29.670	29.700	88	83	80	E N E	1.6	...	...	b
	16	16	29.587	29.608	84	82	91	W N W	3.6	0.10	...	p
	26th	10	29.700	29.730	85	80	79	S	3.2	0.30	...	b
	16	16	29.597	29.619	86	75	78	S	6.0	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.712	29.733	86	81	79	S N E	4.8	0.10	...	b, t
	16	16	29.623	29.644	84	79	91	S	7.1	...	...	p
	28th	10	29.693	29.715	80	78	91	S S E	4.9	5.20	...	r
	16	16	29.638	29.655	80	79	95	S	5.8	0.90	...	r
KALKA.	29th	10	29.687	29.709	79	79	100	S S E	4.6	1.30	...	r
	16	16	29.618	29.640	82	80	91	S	6.5	...	...	b, g
	30th	10	29.750	29.773	81	79	91	S	4.1	...	...	d
	16	16	29.610	29.631	86	82	83	S	5.5	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 30th August 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st August 1873.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
Aug. ..	22nd	29.681	91.5	83.0	145.2	80.0	82.1	79.4	0.81	S by E & S by W	...	...	...	●	Clear and cumuli.
	23rd	29.666	88.3	81.4	134.5	83.8	81.0	79.0	0.86	S by E & E S E	...	100.0	0.01	...	Cumuli and stratoni. Thunder at 2½ p.m. Light rain 12½ p.m., 3 & 4½ p.m.
	24th	29.612	90.0	81.5	140.0	85.3	81.6	79.0	0.82	E S E & N E	...	70.0	...	...	Cirrostrati, and cumuli. Lightning from 7 to 11 p.m.
	25th	29.620	92.3	82.2	142.0	86.1	81.0	79.0	0.80	E S E & S W	...	104.4	0.11	...	Clear, cumuli & cirri. Lightning at midnight and 1 a.m. slight rain at 5 & 7½ p.m.
	26th	29.630	90.0	82.5	146.0	85.5	81.0	79.4	0.83	S W & E by S	...	86.3	0.04	...	Clear, stratoni, & cumuli. Light rain at 1½ and 2½ p.m.
	27th	29.606	91.8	81.5	141.5	85.7	81.0	79.2	0.81	S E, E & S by E	...	117.4	...	...	Clear, cirri and cumuli. Lightning on W at 7½ p.m. Thunder & Drizzled between 5 & 6 p.m.
	28th	29.515	89.0	80.0	133.2	83.2	80.7	78.0	0.87	E by S & E	1.3	172.9	0.31	...	Chiefly stratoni. Slight rain from 1½ to 3 at 6 & 9½ p.m.
	29th	29.489	83.5	79.5	132.0	82.7	80.0	79.1	0.69	E & S E	5.6	222.6	0.70	...	Chiefly overcast. Brisk wind from 2½ to 6 p.m. Thunder between 11 & 12 a.m., Lightning on W at 11 p.m. Slight rain after interval.
	30th	29.537	87.6	80.2	133.3	83.0	81.2	79.0	0.91	S W & S S W	...	240.2	0.40	...	Overcast and stratoni. Lightning midnight to 4 a.m., slight rain at 1½, 3½, 4½, 9 a.m., 1 & 4½ p.m.
	31st	29.570	90.5	81.0	143.0	84.3	81.8	80.0	0.87	S S W & S S E	1.2	107.6	0.48	☾	Clear, cumuli and cirri. Thunder at 1 p.m. Lightning from 1 to 2 a.m. Slight rain between 1 and 2 and 5 & 6 p.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days			...	12.8
The max. temperature during the past ten days			...	92.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past ten days			...	0.85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			...	0.87
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st			... { by lower rain gauge	2.11
			{ by anemometer gauge	1.98
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.58
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 31st August	...	36.09
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	51.68

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st September 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.—BRAHMINEE DIVISION.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapar Canal for the month of July 1873.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	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NOTE.—Memorandum showing how ton mileage is calculated is not attached, as ton mileage for every item is calculated and put on the total, as was the case. The flood of July 1872 seriously interfered with the traffic in the canal that month as for many days the first reach was almost impassable owing to the accumulation of silt.

* The total of corresponding return for July 1872 is given under the totals for this month and shows an increase of Rs. 800-5-7 on the whole.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmince Division, High Level Canal, for the month of July 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of Boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Approxi- mate weight of cargo.	Approxi- mate value of cargo.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Approxi- mate weight of cargo.	Approxi- mate value of cargo.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo, traffic.	Value of exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.			
		Mds.	Tons.							Mds.	Tons.													
9	Straw	47 1/2	1319	275	Rs. 879	290 1/2	6 1 2	7	Fuel	1974	5,299	1893 1/2	197	2,241	25 10 0	45	Local traffic	1,633	3,497	1,455 1/2	28 2 10			
4	Turnerie	16 3/4	471	1,570	314	386 1/2	4 6 4	2	Iron rail	1,332	1,898	71 1/2	3,063	2,426 1/2	35 10 0	20	Irrigation works	5,553	7,400	9,746 1/2	119 8 0			
1	Lime	1 1/2	43	7	93	61 1/2	2 1 7	3	Clall stone	1,593	60	85 1/2	80	2,598 1/2	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jaggery, &c.	7 1/2	197	655	131	97 1/2	1 6 4	1	Machine, &c.	400	39	13 1/2	4,000	14 1/2	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Provisions	1 1/2	19	13	13	10 1/2	0 3 6	1	Shoats	280	39	13 1/2	280	14 1/2	16 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Furniture	2 1/2	27	90	18	31 1/2	0 6 5	5	Empty	...	1,815	64 1/2	...	1,253 1/2	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sundries	2 1/2	60	40	40	72 1/2	0 14 4	1	Passenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timber, &c.	6 1/2	175	377	116	73 1/2	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Salt	5 1/2	141	470	94	215 1/2	4 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Empty	21 1/2	615	...	...	236 1/2	5 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		106 3/4	3,063	3,497	1,633	1,455 1/2	28 2 10 30	20		5,558	12,420	443 1/2	7,400	9,746 1/2	119 8 0	65		7191	1,1067	11,203 1/2	147 10 10			
July-1872																								
52		189 1/2	5,104	6,590-12	3,297	4,069 1/2	52 12 4 26	26		20	3,693	131 1/2	10	3,479 1/2	40 4 1	78		3,317	6,970	7,548 1/2	93 0 5			

In the corresponding month of last year Rs. 23 was received in tollage for carriage of cotton, which article does not appear in this month and accounts for the falling off in receipt of private trade. The traffic in the canal has this month been exceedingly light, due in some measure to the extraordinary increase during last month.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldunduh Canal for the month of July 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					
Number of boats.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.		Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Nature of cargo.	Number of boats or rafts.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.		Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tons.	Maunds.	Tons.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Tons.	Tollage.	Rs. A. P.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Tons.	Tollage.	Rs. A. P.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
4 Paddy	...	60	...	1,765	63	189	4 6 8	2	Fuel	...	...	75	2,023	74½	74½	74½	5 3 9 19	Local traffic	...	...	680	149	735½	10 12 8	During July 1872, Rs. 0-4-1.
2 Fuel	...	45	...	680	24½	48½	1 11 3	3	Empty	...	...	...	854½	34	34	34	2 6 3 5	Irrign. works	...	...	75	108½	108½	7 10 0	Nil.
1 Straw	...	20	...	304½	13	52	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There has been a considerable increase in the local and irrigation traffic, compared with that of the same month of last year.
1 Charcoal	...	20	...	302	10½	16½	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 Bamboos	...	5	...	...	...	...	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Empty	1,067½	38	285	2 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	680	...	4,179	149	735½	10 12 8	5	...	...	...	75	3,047½	108½	108½	7 10 0 24	...	...	...	...	765	257½	844½	18 6 8	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal for the month of July 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—4 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.					ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.	
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.		Amount of corresponding month in previous year.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.										
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4	Jacks	No. 1,200	143	38 5	1 13 3	56	Local traffic	1,435	9,730 0 0	176½	33 1 0	1,824 9 3	
1	Doors	" 7	40	75	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pottery	" 6,000	60	375	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Earthen jugs	" 60	72	75	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Water	"	...	450	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Empty	"	...	...	7 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Passengers	"	...	175	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tobacco	Mds.	4,150	1,175	5 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Salt	"	900	475	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Spices	"	3,800	700	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Grains	"	100	150	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Paddy	"	230	615	3 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Fishes	"	125	403	2 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		1,435	9,730	4,935	33 1 0	56		1,435	9,730 0 0	176½	33 1 0	...	

N. B.—The Tonnage shown above is of the boats not of the cargo.

The decrease is owing to the canal being closed for the silt excavation. The tolls realized have been from the portions of Range No. I and II.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of July 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	REMARKS.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.											
				Maunds.	Tons.									
62	Coal ..	24,546	9,589	44,775	...	Rs. A. P.	Local traffic..	1,07,717	7,02,201	9,499	Rs. A. P.	Range III Canal re-opened on the 7th. The largest amount collected on the canal in one month.		
24	Cott'n ..	3,093	27,600	7,650	...	172 8 6	Irrigation Works	...	...	...	2,444 9 6	
33	Firewood ..	585	238	1,700	...	42 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
8	Grain ..	3,345	6,965	8,625	...	41 11 6	...	...	...	...	...
53	Hides and horns ..	672	13,600	1,475	...	12 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
31	Jaggery and sugar ..	4,470	18,235	11,825	...	43 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
182	Metal ..	3,919	1,34,039	10,375	...	42 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
51	Miscellaneous ..	8,500	30,185	32,575	...	154 11 0	...	...	...	...	...
15	Oil and oil-seeds ..	6,015	2,842	16,450	...	71 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
50	Paddy and rice ..	16,420	23,750	31,175	...	134 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
40	Piece-goods ..	1,618	92,732	9,300	...	40 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
88	Thread ..	1,935	83,780	10,625	...	40 12 6	...	...	...	...	...
13	Garden produce ..	5,375	9,890	13,470	...	60 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
75	Pottery ..	169	169	2,500	...	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
21	Salt ..	19,615	82,400	42,500	...	254 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
11	Silk and indigo ..	671	1,18,298	3,775	...	17 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jute ..	50	150	150	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
26	Straw ..	1,222	435	4,000	...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tobacco ..	3,705	26,200	9,450	...	54 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
6	Tiles ..	600	185	1,225	...	4 9 6	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sand ..	850	76	2,125	...	7 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
1	Rafts of timber ..	...	808	Log 16	...	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
656	Rafts of bamboo ..	...	80	600	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
1393	Empty boats ..	...	...	(44,850)	...	279 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
7	Passengers ..	...	...	No 15,383	...	20 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
	Miscellaneous revenue ..	...	...	(104,550)	...	715 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
	Police boats ..	...	...	...	...	8 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,980-1-7. The increase over last year is almost entirely due to empty and passenger boats which have been exactly doubled.
2964		107,717	7,02,201	265,975	9,499	114,303	2,444 9 6	2964	1,07,717	7,02,201	9,499		1,14,303	

The 29th August 1873.

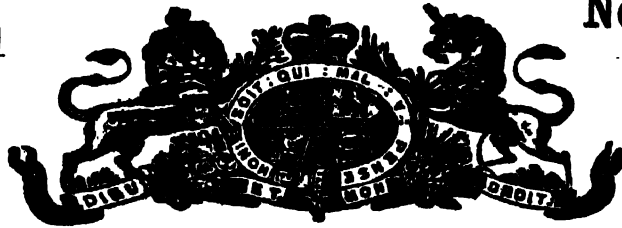
H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
 Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
 in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

	Rls.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	Srs.	Rls.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,154½	982	0	0	93	4	0	3,360	0	361	0	0	36	2	0
Or per mile of railway	42	3½	0	0	3	"	0	123	0	73	0	0	1	6	0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year...	8,681½	7,151	0	0	715	2	0	20,628	0	1,919	0	0	191	18	0
Total for 8 weeks	9,836	8,083	0	0	808	6	0	23,988	0	2,280	0	0	228	0	0
COMPARISON.															
Total for corresponding week of pre- vious year .....	.. ..	.....			... ..		.....	.....		.....			.....		.....
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year .....	.. ..	.....			... ..		.....	.....		.....			.....		.....
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year .....	.. ..	.....			... ..		.....	.....		.....			.....		.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd August 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,323	696 0 0	89 16 0	10,758 0	340 0 0	34 18 0	104 14 0
Or per mile of railway	151	25 0 0	3 10 0	384 0	12 8 0	1 5 0	3 15 0
previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	29,365	5,034 0 0	503 8 0	128,789 0	3,912 0 0	391 4 0	894 12 0
Total for 8 weeks	33,687	5,732 0 0	573 4 0	139,527 0	4,251 0 0	426 2 0	999 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,771	646 2 8	64 12 3	10,116 33	308 2 0	30 16 4	95 8 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	135	23 1 3	2 6 2	361 13	11 0 1	1 2 0	3 8 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,064	5,604 9 0	550 9 1	106,928 5	3,183 0 3	318 6 0	868 15 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Rs. 12 per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 6th September 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General.*
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 AND
 The Hon'ble BABOO DEGUMBER MITTER.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE ACTING ADVOCATE GENERAL said he had the honor to present to the Council two reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service. The first report related

to the Bill generally: the other was on a matter which subsequently came before the committee, as to which they had thought it necessary to make a special report.

In presenting the first preliminary report of the committee he took occasion to say a few words on the general features and characteristics of the Bill. The principles then enunciated had been carried out by the committee; and the labors of the committee had been principally directed to the careful revision of the language of the Bill. The matter had been carefully summarised in the report; and he did not, therefore, deem it necessary to say much on the subject. He considered that the report spoke fully for itself as to what had been done. There were only one or two matters to which he wished to direct attention.

The committee had altered the definition of "Magistrate." The word, as it stood in the Bill, included "a magistrate of a district or division of a district, and any magistrate of the first or second class, and any magistrate deputed by the magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or laborers, and any magistrate of police for the town of Calcutta." The Subordinate Magistrate who was capable of being appointed by the magistrate had very limited powers and functions; and we thought it therefore necessary to strike out from the definition the words "and any magistrate deputed by the magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or laborers."

The powers given to a magistrate deputed by the magistrate of the district were expressly defined in the Bill.

Then the committee said—"We have omitted the provisions relating to evidence in Sections 28, 62, 63, 66, 106 and 133, and the references to the Penal Code in Sections 13, 103, 108 and 132." THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL would draw attention to this as one of great importance, and one which the Council should take into consideration when settling the clauses of the Bill. He might mention that one of these sections, Section 28, provided that an extract of every such contract should be entered in a register to be kept by the magistrate, and a certified copy of such entry, or of the contract should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Emigration, by whom it should be forwarded, after entry in his own register, to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant contracts to labor. "Such certified copy of the entry or of the contract so forwarded shall be admissible in any court as evidence of the contents of the contract." The committee had been obliged to strike out this form of evidence, inasmuch as this Council had no power to define what should be evidence, or to add to or alter the rules of evidence. This Bill having repealed the existing emigration law, the Council had taken away from itself any power to provide that an entry or any special form of evidence should be evidence in a particular proceeding. The result was that every contract which might become the subject of controversy between laborer and employer would have to be proved in the ordinary way, namely, by the proof and production of the original, or in the absence of the original, by the proof or production of a copy. If it should be necessary to preserve this short form of proof, the present Act would have to be repealed with the exception of the particular portion which provides for the reception of this kind of evidence. If it should be deemed advisable to have a special form of evidence as a part of the law relating to emigration, we would have to repeal the former Act, excepting from the repeal the portions relating to evidence, inasmuch as the evidence Act had preserved all matters of evidence in reference to special and local Acts.

In the same way references to the Penal Code had been struck out, this Council having no power to add to or alter any of the provisions of the Code. For instance, in regard to section 13, if a person was a public servant within the terms of the Penal Code well and goods; if not, this Council had no power to make him one.

There was one other matter to which THE ADVOCATE GENERAL thought it necessary to refer—he alluded to the part of the report which was as follows: "we have slightly altered the constitution of the Labor Transport Fund to meet the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, Section 308," whereby the Procedure Code enabled a Magistrate to award a portion of the fine to

a complainant. The Bill as it stood devoted the whole of the fine to a particular purpose. We had made that provision subject to section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

He did not think it necessary to refer to this report further than to say, that the committee had introduced certain forms in the Schedule which they trusted would be considered satisfactory. A form of contract was provided in Schedule A, and the Council would see that it was a very short and simple form of contract—quite sufficient, he thought, for the purposes of the Act. The form of contract hitherto in use comprised within it all the principal provisions of the law itself. The relative positions of employer and employed were defined in the Bill, and the introduction of such provisions into the contract did not make them more binding. They had, therefore, adopted this form of contract. It might be a question whether, under the instructions of Government, the Magistrate should not be directed to explain the general provisions and features of the Act to the emigrants before the signing of the contract. That, however, was a matter which the Executive Government would be able to govern and direct without the authority of the Legislature.

With regard to the supplementary report, the Council would observe that the committee were of opinion that the systems of free recruiting and recruiting under the Act could not well work side by side. The committee did not feel themselves able, on the materials before them, to recommend that Cachar or any other district, should be exempted from the operation of the Act, or to make any specific recommendation to the Council on the general subject. He had carefully read the whole of the opinions received, and beyond the letter of the President, respecting the state of the Chandypore gardens, he had not met with any specific evidence. If the facts stated in that letter referring to Chandypore gardens could be extended by evidence to other estates, or if the evidence tended to show that the state of things at Chandypore existed in other localities, then the committee would have had sufficient material to make a specific recommendation; and if they had had such information they would have been inclined to make a recommendation. But as the matter stood they had not had such evidence. No doubt a number of most valuable opinions had been received, but those who undertook the task of legislation were bound to form their own opinion, on good and sufficient evidence, and to have a firm groundwork as the basis of a sound and important measure. The committee had had several meetings on the subject, and had devoted considerable time and attention to it, and the result was that they found themselves unable to make any specific recommendation.

On the other hand, the Council would observe that, if they should now be disposed to order a further inquiry specifically on the subject, the committee would be perfectly ready to take into their consideration the results of such further inquiry. With regard to the opinions which had been received, the ADVOCATE-GENERAL would make this observation, that the opinions were generally to the following effect—that free recruiting was approved subject to the provisions regulating the due performance of contracts being preserved. No doubt if free recruiting were allowed subject to the condition that the portion of the law relating to specific performance of contracts should be preserved, such an arrangement would suit the employers very well. But he ventured to think that this Council would not accept the above recommendation, on the subject of recruiting, so fettered and encumbered.

On the other hand, with regard to the laborers employed, their view was wholly unrepresented. Whether it was capable of being represented he did not know, but he thought it was worth an attempt to get, as far as possible, the opinion of the laboring classes by means of inquiries instituted under the direction of Government by the Magistrates or other Government officials, or by means of a commission of investigation and enquiry.

When all these matters were put before the Council, they would be in a position to say whether or not they would exempt Cachar from the operation of the Act. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL would protect the poor native in every possible way, and he thought that the provisions of the existing law afforded the laborer every necessary protection. But then it was said that if the

time had arrived when the parties could deal with each other without any restrictive provisions, it was the duty of the Government to remove such provisions, and that the freedom which was to be enjoyed under the new state of things was highly desirable. He must confess that the partial restraint of freedom did not weigh very heavily with him when he found that such restraint was more than counterbalanced by positive advantages in respect of health, wages, and other matters contributing to the welfare of the employed. All persons who were bound to others in the capacity of servants had to submit to considerable restraint of their own actions and inclinations, for several hours of the day.

On the whole he considered that the provisions of the law relating to emigration sustained a fair equilibrium between employer and employed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the motion of which there was notice was that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the motion as it stood in the list of business, came from HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT, and had been inserted in the paper by the routine of the office. He did not think the Council were now in a position to consider the clauses of the Bill; the report of the Chamber of Commerce, for instance, had only lately been received, and had not been considered by the Select Committee.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought it desirable that the Bill should be taken into consideration in the form recommended by the committee, merely to give them a starting point for further proceedings, and he would, therefore, move that it be so considered.

In doing this, he would take the opportunity to explain the course which the Government proposed to take with respect to this Bill. The Council were probably aware—those who read the newspapers must be aware—that it was rumoured, he could not say whether truly or not, that there was on the anvil a plan for separating from Bengal and attaching more closely to the Government of India the districts for which this Bill more particularly provided as a labor districts. The Council were also aware that there was before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, a Bill somewhat cognate with this Bill—he alluded to the Bill to promote emigration to British Burmah. That being the state of the case, and he also being not aware whether the separation of these districts to the east of the Brahmapootra would or would not take place, the Government would not think it right that this Bill should be forced through the Council without communication with the Government of India. On the other hand, if in this Council, with the general consent of all parties, a good Bill of this kind could be settled and passed, a great advantage would be gained; because even if these districts were relieved from the control of this Council, on the other hand, the recruiting grounds would still remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Council. That being so, if the labor districts were separated from the recruiting districts before this Bill was passed, considerable difficulties might arise, and it would in many respects be a great advantage if, before any separation of this kind should take place, these questions should be settled amicably and as much as possible with general consent.

In HIS HONOR'S view, it was the greatest possible object to promote emigration from the thickly populated—it might be over-populated—districts of Western Bengal to the thinly populated Eastern districts. What was wanted to render the Eastern districts productive, and a source of prosperity to the people and the nation, was population. He was inclined to believe that the districts of Western Bengal, if not over-populated, were on the verge of being over-populated; and in the interests of all parties it was advisable that facilities for transport should be given, every means in the power of the Government being used to promote that end. He wished to promote emigration as much as possible; he wished to promote free and voluntary emigration as far as might be; and as emigration could not be altogether spontaneous, he believed all interested in tea plantations and the welfare and prosperity of the Eastern districts, would agree, that above all things the great thing wanted was cheap recruiting,

cheap transport, cheap means of providing a population in those labor districts. The Government would do all it could to promote that object. He should shortly lay before the Council, by means of the *Gazette*, the measures he was about to take in order to improve roads and facilitate traffic from the East to the West. It lay on the Council to do what it could to facilitate that traffic—which we all agreed to be a good thing—by good laws. The Committee of which the learned ADVOCATE-GENERAL was the head, having taken charge of the Bill, had elaborated it in a manner and with an ability which had resulted in every great good. They had done great service; they had much improved the Bill; and so far as their labors had achieved, we accepted those labors, and took the Bill into consideration in the improved form in which they had presented it.

He did not think it now necessary to refer to particular points in which the Committee had somewhat altered the Bill. He must say, however, that he was a little startled at one view of the law which the learned ADVOCATE-GENERAL had enunciated. He was not prepared to find that the provisions of the general law of evidence and of the general law for the punishment of crime, debarred us from passing any local law on the subject. His impression was that while we could not alter any general law passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, we had not been debarred from adding to that law particular local laws of our own. The learned ADVOCATE-GENERAL was a better judge on such a point than His HONOR was, and he must suppose the state of things in this matter to be as the ADVOCATE-GENERAL had explained it to us; but still he must hope that the ingenuity for which the ADVOCATE-GENERAL was so remarkable, would get us out of that great difficulty.

Then, not dwelling on the minor and general amendments made in the Bill by the Committee, His HONOR came to the particular amendment which he did himself the honor to suggest to the Committee, but which, so far, the Committee had not thought proper to adopt. The Committee had told us that in one point they were unanimous—that the system of free recruiting was incompatible with recruiting under the Act; that the two systems could not work side by side. Then as to the question whether Cachar and Sylhet were fitted for free recruiting, they said they were not yet in possession of sufficient evidence to enable them to make any recommendation. Now, he should like to explain that his own suggestion was not that the planters should be left wholly without protection and remedy if once free recruiting were allowed. Under the system of free recruiting, capitalists, planters, those who engaged labor, would have the protection of the ordinary civil law of contract. In the particular case of laborers transported from distant districts, the employers of laborers had also special protection in the shape of the Penal Code, which protected persons in cases where they expended money in importing their laborers. Section 492 of the Penal Code did establish a penal provision by which these contracts can be enforced. When we had a law of that kind, the general civil law and this particular penal law, contracts not very onerous and not of very long duration would be sufficiently protected. His HONOR's view was that if you can make recruiting cheap, and make transport cheap, these contracts need not be so onerous and so long as to risk their not being sufficiently protected by the ordinary civil law and the ordinary penal law.

The learned ADVOCATE-GENERAL had said that under any contract there must be a certain restraint of freedom. But on the other hand, it seemed to His HONOR, that the position of the coolie whilst his contract lasted, was not a position of limited freedom such as that which the ADVOCATE-GENERAL described, but it was a position of very complete absence of freedom. He was not only obliged to labor for a definite time, but he was removed from the position of an ordinary freeman under the law. If he deserted, his master was not obliged to resort to the ordinary process for his remedy, but by the aid of his guards he could seize the coolie and forcibly bring him back. His HONOR must say that this system involved more loss of freedom to the coolie than was experienced by a person under the ordinary law of contract. It did make him for the time a slave.

Well then, coming to the particular question upon which the Committee were unanimously agreed, namely that it was not possible that the two

systems—the system of recruiting under the Act, and the system of free recruiting—should go on together, he felt bound very much to defer to the opinion of the Committee. At the same time, unanimous though the Committee were, there were very considerable authorities on the other side. He had mentioned that at this time a Bill cognate to the present Bill was under the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. It had happened that the member in charge of that Bill, as representing the Government of India, had taken on this particular point a view directly opposite to that which the Committee on this Bill had adopted. His Honor would read to the Council a portion of the speech of the member who was in charge of that Bill in the Council of the Governor-General. He told the Legislative Council of the Governor-General that great portions of his Bill were taken from the Bengal Bill. He then went on to say, comparing his own Bill with the Bengal Bill—

“There was one clause which was conspicuous by its absence, and it would no doubt be asked why it was absent. It was one which was present in the Bengal Act, the Madras Act, and the general Emigration Act—a clause which made it penal for anybody to enable a person to emigrate, except in accordance with the provisions of the Act. That penalty we proposed to omit, for the reason which Mr. HOBHOUSE had already explained to the Council, namely, that it was not our desire to repress nor to fetter, but to encourage emigration. Mr. HOBHOUSE could understand why such a clause should be in the General Emigration Act or in the Madras Act, because when the emigrant went beyond the bounds of India or the Madras Presidency, he was beyond the law, and the framers of that law would be quite unable to see him righted if he suffered wrong. But why there should be that penalty upon emigration within the Indian dominions he could not understand.”

Then he went on—

“If it (emigration) sprung up under the Act, we should be delighted; but if it sprung up independently of the Act, Mr. HOBHOUSE for one would be more delighted still; at present he did not believe it would spring up of itself, but that was no reason why we should discourage voluntary emigration. It was quite sufficient to say that those who did not conform to the provisions of the Act should not have the benefit of contracts under the Act. Mr. HOBHOUSE could not conceive a more healthy influence on the condition of Indian laborers than that they should be induced, by returning emigrants or otherwise, to pass of their own accord in large numbers to places where people were willing to employ them. If they would do that, it would, in his opinion, be a better state of things than anything that we could hope for under this Bill, and we certainly ought not to put anything in the Bill that would repress such action.”

HIS HONOR did not wish to press on the Council this opinion as in any degree superior to that of the Committee on this Bill. He merely read the passage to show that very considerable authorities might differ from that opinion. Not only also did a great authority representing the views of the Government of India differ from that opinion, but amongst the mercantile gentlemen consulted, there were some who had taken an opinion similar to that of the Government of India and different from that of the Committee of this Council. He found that Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. said this:—

“Although we have thus far found recruiting under the Act the best policy, we are nevertheless of opinion that a system of free recruiting, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, is worthy of a trial. Government interference no doubt retards more or less the flow of emigration, and we are inclined to think that the removal of all restrictions and penalties would not only be a boon to the employer, but inspire the laboring classes with greater confidence, and eventually prove of benefit to all interested in the welfare of tea in India.

“At the same time we are averse to an immediate abolition of the system at present in operation. This system has worked fairly well so far. Free emigration, on the other hand, has to be tried, and we therefore think it would be advisable to allow—for a time at least—recruiting under either system.”

Then we came next to the opinion of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., an eminent firm, whose authority would have much weight in this Council. They said—

“We take leave to concur in His Honor's opinion as to free-recruiting being quite compatible with a contract system, and there is no reason that we know of why the two systems should not work together.”

HIS HONOR had not at all placed these opinions in the balance against the opinion of the Committee of the Council. But he said that both official and private opinions did sometimes differ from that of the Committee of the

Council, and therefore he was inclined to suggest, notwithstanding the great authority of that Committee, that the question was still open to consideration. Then as regards the general question as to whether in the districts of Cachar and Sylhet free-recruiting might not be tried, it was certain, as the learned ADVOCATE-GENERAL had put it, that there was a great tendency on the part of the planters to say—"Free-recruiting is an excellent thing, but the freedom of the coolie was not at all so good a thing." That was an inconsistent view which the Council were not at all likely to accept. But on the other hand, it did not seem that the planters had universally taken this somewhat unreasonable, though not unnatural, view. A good many of them had given an opinion distinctly favorable to the plan HIS HONOR had the honor to propound. He found, amongst the opinions given, the opinion of Mr. R. Blechynden, who said—

"I am quite in favor of the proposal, being of opinion that the adoption of such a system of free-recruiting is very desirable, that it can be carried out satisfactorily, and is likely to prove of benefit to the managers of gardens and of advantage to all concerned in tea cultivation."

In this case no reservation was made that the penal clauses of the Bill should be retained whilst the others should be abrogated.

Then HIS HONOR found that the gentleman representing the Directors of the East India Tea Company, Limited, said—

"I am instructed to express their entire approval of the proposal, as they consider the adoption of a system of free-recruiting will prove advantageous to the tea interests generally, and they therefore trust the measure may be sanctioned."

Next, HIS HONOR found that the Directors of the Bengal Tea Company, Limited, also express their entire approval of the proposal.

Then Mr. S. H. Robinson—

"Fully concurs in the opinion expressed by the Landholders' Association, that such free-emigration may be quite safely permitted, and should be freed from all legislative restriction, except such as may be necessary for the purposes of sanitation on the river voyage for emigrants in parties over 20 in number."

Then HIS HONOR found that Messrs. Whitney Brothers said—

"It is our opinion that the interests of the employer and laborer are best served by being left to themselves as much as possible, and we think that the proposal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is a great step in the right direction."

And HIS HONOR would draw attention to this as showing that they fully considered the interest of the coolie—

"No contracts should be valid which are made before the arrival of the laborers in the tea districts, and with this restriction we feel quite confident that good results will ensue, for employers having to bear the expense of forwarding the coolies will be exceedingly careful in their own interests to engage with none but those who seem in robust health, and are entirely contented with regard to their future expectations."

Then he came to the letter from Messrs. William Moran and Co., who said—

"From our own experience and our knowledge of the views entertained by our planter friends, we have no doubt that free-recruiting of labor would be a great boon in some respects, but if that is to be attained by release of the laborers of all restraints imposed by the Contract Law, we much fear a successful issue to such an alteration."

* . * * *

"For the protection of the planter we would venture to suggest that the ordinary law of contract should prevail."

They said that the planter should not be left without protection, and that the ordinary law of contract should prevail, not a highly penal law. Then they went on to say—

"And on the part of the laborer let the Passengers and Carriers Act be amended, if necessary, to secure his full protection; but employers are so thoroughly alive to the advisability of treating their labor force well, and making them happy and contented, that they are not likely to encourage deception."

It seemed, then, that these opinions were not one-sided opinions. Then HIS HONOR would recur to the letter of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. They went on to say—

"We feel sure that most of the gardens in Cachar would adopt free-recruiting, if it was introduced under conditions equitable to both employer and laborer. HIS HONOR proposes

that no contract should be binding for more than one year, unless the cooly had been six months in the tea district. In answer to this we would submit that coolies are seldom recruited under the cost of Rs. 20 per head."

Then having that basis they went on to suggest the terms which they proposed—

"We would allow laborers to proceed to Cachar direct at their own cost if they choose, and, on the other hand, if their expenses are to be borne by the employer, they should contract with him for eighteen months at least, which, at the rate of bonus for time-expired men, ought nearly to repay the expenses of bringing them to the province. The time named is only six months more than His Honor mentions, and, it seems to us, would offer sufficient inducement for working on the free recruiting system."

So that, in the opinion of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., they only wished to extend the term of one year to eighteen months. But that, not improbably, this question of a difference of six months might be got over, was made apparent by another statement by which the expense of setting the coolie down in Cachar might be very materially reduced. Probably Rs. 10 would cover the whole operation. If that be so, then a contract for one year would quite sufficiently cover the expense. His Honor had before him a statement which showed the exact expense of conveying a coolie to Cachar:

	Rs.	A.	P.
Railway fare to Kooshtea	1	12	3
Boat hire from Kooshtea to Cachar, from Rs. 2 to, at the outside	2	8	0
Food purchased on the way during twenty days' average passage, at As. 1-6 per day per man, when a number are travelling together	1	14	0
Total	6	2	3

So that, if we put out of the question the purchase-money now paid to the professional recruiter, Rs. 6-2-3 would cover the expense of transporting a coolie to Cachar. Throw in other incidental expenses, and the cost would probably be Rs. 10 per head. At that rate of expense a long term of contract would not be required to recoup the planter's expense.

With respect to another district nearer to Bengal, and also under the Labor Act, namely, Sylhet, he would read to the Council what the Magistrate had said, and it seemed to him conclusive from these remarks that Sylhet was not a district to which the Act should be applied:—

"The largest gardens are practically worked on the free recruiting principle, which the Lieutenant-Governor is so anxious not merely to extend but to legalize. Thus, for instance, the Lalce Cherra Tea Garden has no imported coolies. It has nearly 900 free coolies; and so with Malvi Cherra, Tillaghar, Cherragang, Lakartura, Darabhar, and Gamariah, but on a smaller scale. The principle adopted by the owners and managers of these tea gardens is this. They give out openly that they will have no "agreement" coolies, and that any cooly who chooses might come and settle in their gardens and take up their quarters in their cooly lines; that they may work as they please and when they please, and that they may go away when they please and return when they please. Now this system has worked remarkably well in Sylhet. Mr. Jennings, one of the pioneers of tea-planting in Sylhet, assures me that he will never have an "agreement" cooly again. Mr. Foly and Mr. Hudson tell me that they sometimes have a great many more coolies settled in their lines that they can possibly have work for."

That certainly was strong testimony to the system of free recruiting. If it was the reality—if it was believed by the Council—he could not conceive the Council continuing the existing system in Sylhet. Cachar was very close to Sylhet, and was separated by only an artificial boundary. If a free system was so good in Sylhet, it could hardly be very bad in Cachar.

On the other hand, in Assam, the testimony was of an opposite character, and the opinion both of the Government officers and planters was that Assam was not yet prepared for a system of free recruiting. The parts of Assam in which tea gardens existed were much further removed than were Cachar and Sylhet. The means of communication were infinitely more difficult, and it was impossible to get coolies up to Assam without a very large expense. His Honor was doing all he could to improve the means of communication to Assam; but in the meantime communication was undoubtedly difficult and expensive. Having regard, then, not only to the expenses incurred by the

planters, but to the protection and welfare of the coolies on isolated gardens, far from Magistrates and Protectors, it would not, he feared, be feasible to work a system of free recruiting in Assam at present. As regards Assam, there was an opinion with regard to the proposal for free recruiting to which His Honor would refer. The writer of the letter (Mr. Langlois) said "there was no use of mincing words in such an important matter," and he certainly kept his word. He says:

"You would force upon your managers the painful necessity of taking the law into their own hands to protect your interests. The position of your coolies at your gardens would become one far from enviable. The Civil Courts can afford us no relief. It is ludicrous to think of summoning a coolie for breach of contract. Bear in mind that these men do not benefit one pice of the money paid by you to your recruiters."

That last was the saddest part of Mr. Langlois' statement. The recruiters put the money into their own pockets and persuaded the coolies to go; but the coolie did not get a pice. The time had not come to get rid of the recruiters as regards Assam. But His Honor was, he ventured to say, still inclined to think that the time had come to introduce a free system in Cachar and Sylhet; at any rate, the time had come when it was incumbent on the Council very seriously to consider the subject.

The course he suggested was this, that if the Council thought proper to take into consideration the Bill in the form recommended by the Select Committee, we should not proceed further that day, but should adjourn the Council to that day week. In the meantime it would be open to any members to submit any further amendment they wished to propose. He thought it would be not unlikely that the Government might propose tentatively, with a view to consideration by the Council and the public, some amendments which they might deem worthy of consideration; and his view would be, that having received any amendments which might be submitted to the Council at their meeting next week, and having discussed them so far as the Council was disposed to discuss them, we should abandon the further consideration of the Bill till after the long vacation. In the meantime, we should formally consult the officers in charge of the districts, and the planters and employers of laborers—those interested in the question—and, as far as might be, the coolies themselves. It was hoped that a great deal of evidence would be forthcoming within the next two months, and the Council would then be in a position to judge of the course it was desirable to follow. In the meantime, also, we would try to learn from the Government of India what was the probable course of events in regard to these labor districts, and in regard to the Bill now before the Council of the Governor-General. His suggestion was, that after we had heard what any hon'ble member might say to-day, we should adjourn the further consideration of the Bill.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON said he had only one remark to make on the subject of free recruiting. He felt very strongly convinced, that there had been some misapprehension as to what the proposal really was, from the manner in which the question was put. It so happened that he was present at a conversation between Mr. Wordie of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., and Mr. Struthers of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. Both those gentlemen had no idea whatever that the proposal contemplated going so far as removing restrictions from the coolie after his arrival in the gardens. They were both clear on the subject that so far as removing restrictions to emigration was concerned, they entirely agreed. But they were not in the least prepared to remove the existing restrictions upon the coolie when he was working in the gardens. And Mr. ROBINSON most certainly hoped that before the question was entered into, some steps might be taken to elicit what the opinions of these gentlemen were; otherwise the Council would only be working in the dark, and would add to the difficulties surrounding the subject.

The motion was then agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

(To be continued.)

ROAD COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE WESTERN TO THE NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1873.

READ—

Lieutenant-Governor's note of the 27th August 1873, on the subject of facilitating passenger traffic from the districts west of Purneah and Bhaugulpore, as far as the commencement of the Assam Grand Trunk Road, opposite Dhoobree, on the Berhampooter.

Read also—

Mr. Stevens' (Engineer, Durbhanga Estate,) letter of the 21st August 1873.

The Government of India will be requested to allow this Government, with reference to paragraph 3 of the note, to depute a civil officer to inquire into the lines of traffic between the western and eastern districts of Bengal; and the Public Works Department will be requested to select a good engineer officer to examine and survey the ground. The Commissioner of Cooch Behar will report on the subject of a steam ferry over the Berhampooter.

NOTE.

In all the notices of the movements of the population, which the local administration reports now contain, there is evidence of the continual tendency of labor to flow from the western districts to the north-eastern districts of Bengal. It is clear that a large influx of western labor reaches Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bograh, and Cooch Behar, from the Hindustanee districts of the Patna Division, and from the aboriginal districts of Chota Nagpore, &c., and to some extent from Nepal. The reports from Purneah, Julpigoree, Dinagepore, &c., make mention of large streams of laborers passing through every year from west to east. Some of these people remain throughout the year in various kinds of service; more of them seem to come in the cold weather for a few months, and to go back again. A few find their way over the Berhampooter to the Mymensing district. We are told, for instance, that hundreds of Hindustanee bearers come there every season. There are instances of small parties walking up into Assam, but they are comparatively rare; the emigration into Assam is at present for the most part confined to the transport of coolies by steamer from Goalundo, boat navigation to Upper Assam being very rare and difficult.

In this paper I shall put aside the more southerly stream of labor traffic from the western parts of the Burdwan Division, the southern parts of Chota Nagpore, and other parts of Southern Bengal, by Goalundo, and thence by boat to Sylhet and Cachar. I would also leave out here the plans for improving the steam navigation of the Berhampooter from Goalundo upwards; this is being separately dealt with. Also I leave out the route up the Assam Valley from its gates at Dhoobree by road or railway; that also is a separate matter.

What I would now consider is the means of facilitating the labor traffic from the west to the districts north of the Ganges, and if possible by facilitation I would extend eastwards the flow of this current. I am more and more convinced that one principal mode of avoiding the mortality, great expense, and other evils of the coolie transport to Assam, and promoting the population and cultivation of the latter province, is a free immigration of this kind.

The object here set forth must then be to facilitate passenger traffic from the districts west of Purneah and Bhaugulpore as far as the commencement of what is (by a fiction) called the Assam Grand Trunk Road opposite Dhoobree on the Berhampooter. The proposed new line of the Northern Bengal Railway will run at right angles to this current of passenger traffic, and will not much subserve it. But the branches to Dinagepore and Rungpore, thrown off from a common starting point, will form a continuous line between those two important places, and will be a considerable section of a west to east route.

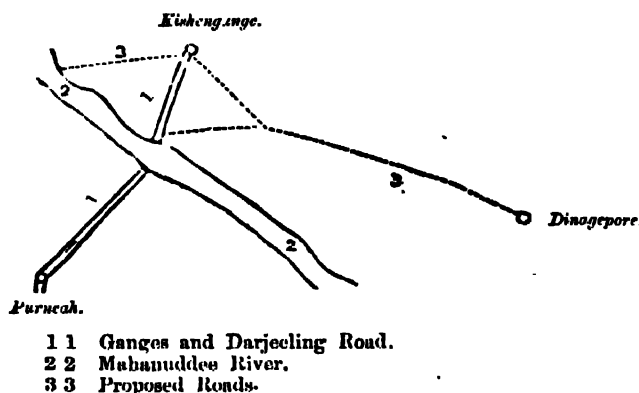
It is material to observe that a passenger traffic, such as is the subject of the present note, is one of which the conditions are materially different from a goods traffic, and is more easily accommodated. Breaks and transshipments, if frequent, are fatal to a goods traffic, but passengers pack and unpack themselves with great facility. Hence large unbridged rivers affect them little if they are only such that ferry boats can easily ply, and not so large as to make the crossing very tedious and dangerous.

The traffic which I wish to promote seems principally to follow two main lines—that from the districts south of the Ganges to Maldah, Dinagepore, Bograh, and Rungpore, and that from the districts of Behar north of the Ganges and Nepal, by the northern portion of the Purneah district to Julpigoree, Cooch Behar, Rungpore, and Dinagepore. These two lines are connected by the Ganges and Darjeeling Road; so that a man from Patna or Gya, who comes down by rail to Bhaugulpore and Colgong, might travel up the road to Titalya and

Julpigoree, and then to Cooch Behar, &c. This, however, is a long and roundabout route not generally taken. What is most wanted is to connect the East Indian Railway line with Dinagpore, and North Behar with the North Bengal districts.

For the former connection two alternative routes seem to present themselves. The one would be to follow the Ganges-Darjeeling Road from Caragolah by Purneah to the Mahanuddce crossing (a tramway might well be put on this portion of that road), and thence by a new or improved road to Dinagpore. The other would follow the railway to Rajmehal, and thence cross by the Maldah district, and so to Dinagpore.

The northern line is probably the most important of the two. The great surplus population of Sarun and Tirhoot seems to be one which is very ready to migrate, especially since so much land is now taken into the direct possession of indigo-planters. There are tolerable roads in Tirhoot, and Durbungah may be taken as the main point of departure for the east. Thence I believe a road to Purneah would not be very difficult; or we might take a more northerly line through the Madheypore sub-division of Tirhoot and Soopool sub-division of Bhaugulpore, and might thus connect with Kishengunge the northern sub-division of Purneah on the Ganges-Darjeeling Road. A good deal would depend on the best place for crossing the Koosce. From Kishengunge we might follow the road to near Titlaya and thence to Julpigoree (the Titlaya-Julpigoree Road being improved). From Julpigoree a road runs through Cooch Behar to Doobree on the Berhampooter. The Cooch Behar Raj has already done much to this road, and I have urged the Commissioner to do more. We should complete properly our portion of this road. Still much of this traffic might seek a more southerly route to Dinagpore, Rungpore, and Bograh, and if so, a road from Kishengunge to Dinagpore would be wanted. One road with two short branches might lead from Purneah by the Mahanuddce Ferry (where there may some day be a bridge) on one side, and from Kishengunge on the other to Dinagpore; thus—



The crossing of the Berhampooter is very difficult, and the churs, islands, and changes of the stream render it very long and tedious. No good and easy crossing can be got unless we follow the right bank all the way up to Goalpara, at least, through a very jungly country. (Major Lindsay's trial survey has shown this.) A steam ferry over the Berhampooter is a very crying necessity. For this purpose it would be desirable to gather together and unite, if possible, the Dinagpore-Rungpore line of traffic and the Julpigoree-Cooch Behar line (so far as each stream may go on towards Assam), and taking them together to land them on the other side. The nearest point of the Berhampooter to Rungpore is Bugwah, considerably below Doobree; but it strikes me that if instead of this line the Rungpore-Cooch Behar Road were followed from Rungpore to the crossing of the Dhurlah, and thence a line were taken something like that surveyed by Major Lindsay on his trial towards Assam (which was only unfavorable for a railway in respect of heavy river crossings), a road might be made to meet the Cooch Behar-Doobree road, and so the two lines would be united at Doobree or some such place, where a steam ferry would cross the passengers.

Although the above is grounded on a good deal of personal inquiry, and a study of the map, much of it is necessarily conjectural. I think a systematic study of the subject and a rough survey should be made. I would go about this much as we went about the North Bengal survey last year—a civil officer being deputed to inquire into the lines of traffic, and an engineer officer to examine and survey the ground. Of course a very much rougher survey than a railway survey would be required. We only want to prospect for roads which may be made fit for ordinary native passenger traffic—I may say for foot and horse traffic at all seasons, and for carts in fine weather only. The bridging of ferryable rivers need not be attempted. The Public Works Department should be requested to select a good man for the duty. Major Lindsay's trial survey will be placed at his disposal. The Government of India will be asked to allow us to depute for two or three months a good civil officer, of grade not higher than a Magistrate-Collector, and probably lower; an acting man being put in his place. These officers should commence work as soon as the season will permit.

I have, just as I conclude writing this, received a very valuable note by Mr. Stevens, Engineer of the Durbungah Estate, who knows thoroughly the country east of the Koosce and will so far give all the requisite information and assistance.

G. CAMPBELL.

RESOLUTION ON THE ASSAM GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1873.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1872-73.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the report would have been more convenient for the purposes of Government, if it had embraced the province as a whole, distinguishing features of its separate parts where they are distinguishing, and had not so much reproduced the separate accounts of each district, and even of each sub-division on every subject. The report contains no doubt very much useful information, and very valuable remarks of the Commissioner, but it is only by gleaning and collating that full use can be made of it.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that most of the officers went much about their districts. He notices with approbation the remark of one officer that he “strove to open, as it were, to the people during his tour a short cut to the ears of Government, without their being obliged to go through the usual tortuous ways of courts, petitions, and routine.”

3. Happily the concurrent testimony of all seems to show that as a rule the indigenous population of Assam is, judged by an Indian standard, very well off. “The agriculturalists,” says the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, “are really wonderfully well off.” “Our ryots,” declares the Commissioner, “are much better off and much more independent than any class of ryots in the permanently-settled districts.” Labor is very well paid, food is not dear, and with great abundance of a productive soil, and a sparse population, the Assamese live in comparative comfort, without having to undergo any kind of severe toil. The Cacharees are the cream of the population, and are a very fine race indeed.

4. More than one opinion is given in this report that the general population of Assam is not increasing; and this seems to be the general belief. The cause of this (if it be a fact) is, however, not so apparent. One officer attributes it to the people being so well off, but he does not explain how this operates. Another attributes it to their opium-eating. But there is no reason to suppose that the Assamese have reached the advanced stage of civilization in which prudence deters from marriage and checks population; and it seems to be the case that though much opium is consumed, the practice is not carried to such an excess as to have a very ruinous effect on the general population. Though there has been a good deal of cholera in the past season, the general tendency of all the district accounts and of all the information which the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to gather from various sources, does not seem to indicate that the open and cultivated parts of Assam are specially unhealthy, and that the unhealthiness of the country would account for a complete stagnation or retrogression in population. In Assam, however, where there is a very good indigenous paid agency all over the province, and the system of annual settlements gives exceptional means of a knowledge of the country and the people, Government should be in possession of statistics fuller and better than elsewhere; and the Lieutenant-Governor will look both to a careful working of the specimen areas for vital statistics, as well as to the submission of good and careful returns for the districts generally, to obtain statistics of life which shall truly show the movements of the population, and make clear whether it is really so little progressive as is supposed.

But be that as it may, it cannot be expected that the spontaneous progress of population will be particularly rapid, or that the small existing population will multiply so fast as to fill the country speedily. His Honor thoroughly and entirely recognizes what has repeatedly been said, that the great want of

the province is population. It seems to be quite beyond doubt that it once supported a much larger population. This decadence, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, is the result of anarchy and the want of protection against the many wild border tribes. A commencement has been made towards giving that protection. His Honor's hope is, that the measures designed will eventually give protection completely, and that if we can only open sufficient channels for population to flow in, it will flow in to fill the vacuum, and the province may be developed into a most wealthy and productive one. Already His Honor is glad to see that the immigrants begin to form permanent Bengali villages, and he hopes that this may increase. Still it is unfortunately the case that Assam is cut off from the rest of India by long distances and difficult routes. The districts of eastern Bengal to which it is nearest are those in which labor is dearest and population most wanted to gather the rich staples developing there, and for immigration from the districts where the population more presses on the means of subsistence we must have better means of communication before we can expect that it will be free and voluntary to any large extent.

5. The Brahmaputra, the splendid river of Assam, is unfortunately deficient in the means of navigation in an extreme degree, and boat traffic above Gowhatty is excessively scarce, while the steam service is very dilatory, and unhappily not unfrequently attended with great loss of life. What is undoubtedly most wanted is improved communication from the western districts by road, railway or improved steam services. This subject has been under the separate consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, who has been endeavouring to do all he can to secure it, and it will be very prominently brought to the notice of the Government of India.

6. With respect to the immigrant laborers in the tea gardens, the Lieutenant-Governor has read with very great pleasure the Commissioner's account of the improvement in the state of things reported. "I visited," says Colonel Hopkinson, "a good many tea gardens, inspected the coolies, looked at their lines, and was much pleased with what I saw. The tea plantations were on a happier footing than they used to be in former years, as if the improvement in the financial prospects of tea cultivation had communicated itself to every part of the industry. The coolies looked happy, well, and contented, and for the most part appeared on excellent terms with their masters; these too, as if they had become more hopeful and more satisfied with their position, seemed to think more about making themselves comfortable; their houses were better kept, pains had been taken to attach good vegetable gardens to them, and here and there pretty flower gardens were making their appearance. Tea-planting certainly never appeared to me in so inviting an aspect before. I found the coolies fairly well lodged, and sanitary measures by no means neglected in their lines." The tea industry is now evidently prosperous, and cultivation is being steadily pushed on. The Commissioner reports that the working of the concerns is generally, so far as can be judged, carried on in a safe and prudent manner. It gives the Lieutenant-Governor much gratification to notice this success and progress, and the thorough establishment of tea-planting as no longer a speculation, but an honest industry. His Honor will only say that he could wish to see people cultivating their own gardens more largely and the ownership not so often passing into the hands of limited liability Companies. At present too many it is said, still strive to get up Companies.

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the new waste land rules will shortly be approved by the Government of India, and that every facility will be given for the fair acquisition, on fair terms, by speedy and clear process, of the lands required for *bona fide* tea-planting, while the land-jobbing and abuse which have been proved by experience to result from the adoption of too easy rules and an irregular practice are avoided. The laws regarding the recruitment and transport of laborers and the conditions under which they work out their contracts, are under the consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's wish to give every liberty and freedom consistent with providing against abuse. The easy and cheap influx of labor is the last thing which His Honor would be disposed to check.

7. His Honor trusts that cinchona also may be grown in Assam. The Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, whilst on a visit at Nunkhlow last September, noticed some very fine cinchona trees in the gardens; but these gardens have not been worked of late, and their cultivation is not extended.

The rubber trade is one that engages attention to develop the supply without waste and destruction.

Seeing how dear elephants are becoming, the great elephant resources of Assam also demand care. It may be hoped that the new regulation will enable Government to regulate without checking enterprise on the frontier.

As regards the produce of the plain country, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that oil-seeds seem to be the principal export, and it is a profitable and increasing trade which may be developed to any extent. The absence of a jute trade in a country where the soil and climate seem so favorable, is strange; but perhaps its absence is in a great measure to be accounted for by the absence of the labor required for its preparation. This, like many other things, can probably only be cured by immigration.

Cotton is already cultivated in the hills and the sub-montane tracts, and His Honor trusts that its growth may be very largely developed.

The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the great mineral resources of Assam and of the excellent quality of its coal. The Khasi and Jynteah Hills, especially, excel perhaps any part of India in respect of minerals. If there were only some addition to the population so enterprising and energetic (female as well as male—perhaps more than male) we might expect to have not only flocks and cinchona, cotton and fruit-trees, but it is probable that the combination of the best coal, iron, and lime in one place, together with an iron-working population, might make these hills the best manufacturing district in India. The newly annexed tract of the Garo Hills may possibly much extend the field for such industries.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices that in pursuance of his previous instruction a tree nursery and orchard have been established at Shillong, for which a tract of land about 1,500 acres in quantity has been taken up close to the station. A supply of Scotch fir, silver fir, larch and ash seeds obtained from the Botanical Gardens were sown here, but never germinated. It is to be hoped that Colonel Bivar will persevere and be more successful with another supply of seeds this year.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the public press is in a fair state of development in Assam for so remote a province. There are three local newspapers, two at Seobsaugor and one in Gowhatty. The Commissioner speaks favorably of the tone of the press which, so far as it has any influence is said to exercise a beneficial one rather than otherwise.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor believes there is a great deal of truth in the statement put forward by the Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop that in Assam a too strict adherence to the principles laid down in Hindoo law leads to grave injustice sometimes at the hands of foreign Moonsiffs who are unacquainted with the local usages of the province. "There are many particulars," writes Colonel Lamb, "connected with the social condition of the Assamese altogether dissimilar to the provisions of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law; and as regards the aboriginal tribes settled in the province, although some of them have been admitted within a modified Hindooism, yet they still continue to be governed by their own social observances. It would, therefore, occasionally cause grave injustice to administer a rigorous Hindoo law among the people of Assam. "I may mention," he says, "as an instance that the custom of divorce is quite unknown to Hindoo law, although nothing is more common among the Hindoo population of the province. Besides the subject of divorce, there are numerous others connected with marriage, inheritance and other usages, in which a knowledge of the habits and customs of the people is very conducive to the satisfactory discharge of both civil and criminal work, and it is, therefore, very desirable that a greater number of young men of the country should be induced to qualify themselves for employment in the administration of justice." All this is quite true, and the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed the same thing in several

other parts of India. His Honor has no doubt that much evil must result if Bengalee lawyers introduce their own Hindoo law into a province where local custom has much varied it; and now that judicial officers in Assam have been separated from those in Bengal, he trusts that every effort will be used to correct this tendency, and to get capable people of the country acquainted with the indigenous laws and customs. In the same sense writes Mr. Carnegie, the sub-divisional officer of Jorehaut: "When exercising Moonsiff's powers, I found that nearly all the disputes leading to cases, except tradesmen's suits brought for goods sold, had been previously brought before a 'salis' for settlement, and that my Court was in reality used as a Court of appeal from the decision given there by those dissatisfied with the justice meted out to them. I generally took the trouble to find out what decision the 'salis' had come to, and almost invariably found it to have been one essentially just, though not always legal according to our ideas." The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every encouragement will be given to this system of arbitration. The supply of judicial officers no doubt creates the demand for litigation to a very considerable extent. This is generally the case, and must be so; but His Honor trusts that in Assam the Courts will not encourage anything which tends to the obliteration of an indigenous agency and of indigenous customs having the force of law.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has great pleasure in recognizing, from a revenue point of view, the great success which has attended the Commissioner's exertions in working out the land revenue system in Assam. At the same time, although the revenue is very punctually collected, in the last year or two it appears that this revenue does not advance, or rather, that it is slightly less, and in the three upper districts of Assam is considerably less. It appears also from the excessive number of annual resignations of ryots' holdings, from the almost universal refusal to take 10 years' leases, and from other indications, that the assessment is now so high that no margin of value is given to the land. It is said, that the ryots are induced to go away and settle in tea gardens, this, though a loss to the revenue, is not a loss to the country; but tea planters can and do attract immigrants from outside, and His Honor would not like to believe that the estates are cultivated at the expense of the ordinary cultivation of the province, when the province is already so wanting in population and cultivation. The Commissioner's attention has been separately called to these questions which are of the first importance to the province.

11. A great impulse is reported from all the districts to have been given to education during the year, and primary schools have been started everywhere. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that education will be pushed on rapidly, especially now that it is to be given in the language of the people—a measure which certainly seems to be very popular. It is noteworthy that in Assam, as in several other parts of the country, the education committees have shown more interest than the committees in other departments.

12. The condition of the principal road in Assam—called the Trunk Road—is described as very unequal in different parts of its course. Government has endeavoured to make this road throughout a post-road, and in places has improved it for local purposes; but nothing more can be done until the Government has at its command very large funds for the construction either of a very great and expensive road or a railway; and His Honor thinks that we must perhaps now wait for the latter as cheaper in proportion. On the other hand, as regards local roads, the state of things seems to be by no means so bad as it might be. The Commissioner, in his visit to Durrung, found the roads in excellent condition, and the Sebsaugor and Nowgong roads have shown signs of much improvement. Of the latter district, the Deputy Commissioner records that the general state of communication throughout the district is "certainly matter for congratulation." With the aid of the very liberal grants which the Lieutenant-Governor has lately made to assist the construction and repairs of such roads, Assam ought soon to be pretty well off in this respect. Attention must be given to the improvement of the Luckhimpore roads, which are perhaps the worst in the province. Liberal grants have been made for them.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot agree with the conclusion of the Commissioner of Assam and his district officers that the road committees are of no practical use. It is clear that the planters must be much interested in the roads. A committee of planters and mouzadars might at least meet at the most convenient season to make a fair distribution of the funds. Often a little money will be best utilized by a member of a committee interested in a road; and it appears quite evident from what Major Lance has written, as well as from other parts of the report, that the planters are willing to assist by money contributions and supervision any efforts of Government in this direction. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Commissioner's proposal for allowing the mouzadars trifling sums to keep village roads in repair is a very good one.

13. The political administration of Assam is the subject of a separate report and orders, and the relations of the British Government with frontier tribes, and the explorations of country on our borders, though they have occupied much of the Lieutenant-Governor's attention during the year, will not be discussed in this place.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his special thanks to the Commissioner, Colonel Hopkinson, for his able and in-seeing supervision of the province, and very fully acknowledges his sense of what Assam owes to the Commissioner for his long and successful administration.

* * * * *

APPEALS PREFERRED TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

No. 1743, dated Simla, the 19th August 1873.

Endorsed by—The Government of India, Home Department.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information.

Dated Council Office, Whitehall, London, the 1st July 1873.

From—H. REEVE, Esq., Registrar, Privy Council,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General of India, six copies of an order of Her Majesty in Council of the 26th June 1873, requiring parties appellant in causes pending before Her Majesty to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing within a limited time from the registration of the appeal in England, and I am to request that you will move His Excellency to take the necessary steps to bring this order to the knowledge of parties prosecuting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, and of the public in India.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The 26th day of June 1873.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in many appeals now pending before Her Majesty in Council no effectual steps have been taken by the parties or their agents to set down their cases for hearing, although more than twelve months have elapsed since the arrival and registration of the transcript of appeal in this country, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and upon a recommendation of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the solicitors or agents for the party appellant in all such appeals now pending before Her Majesty in Council are hereby required to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing within six months from the date of this order, and in all other appeals to Her Majesty in Council within a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of the arrival and registration of the transcript in this country.

And Her Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that it shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Privy Council to report to the Lords of the Judicial Committee the names of the parties and dates of the decrees in appeals in which no effectual steps have been taken within the aforesaid periods of time to set down the case for hearing; and the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall be at liberty to call upon the appellant or his agent in such cases to show cause why the said appeal or appeals should not be dismissed for non-prosecution, and (if they shall so think fit) to recommend to Her Majesty the dismissal of any such appeal, or to give such directions therein as the justice of the case may require.

And Her Majesty is further pleased to order that nothing in the present order shall prevent the dismissal of an appeal under the 5th of the rules approved by Her Majesty on the 13th of June 1853, in cases to which that rule is applicable.

Whereof the Governors of Her Majesty's plantations and dominions abroad, and the Judges or Officers of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice from which an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.														
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.												
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan	13 0	13 4	15 0	24 0	26 0	21 8	16 4	16 0	20 0	17 4	17 0	21 0												
	2 Banenwah	13 1	13 4	14 4	23 0	23 0	20 0	15 12	16 4	13 0	18 8	17 8	15 8												
	3 Beerbhoom	14 8	14 8	17 0	10 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 0	30 0	20 0	19 8										
	4 Midnapore	13 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	23 0									
	5 Hooghly	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0									
	Howrah	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0												
Central Districts.																									
PRESIDENCY	6 24-Pergunnahs	12 5	13 4	16 0	25 0	20 0	22 8	9 2	8 0	8 12	18 12	19 0	17 12												
	7 Nuddea	13 6	14 8	15 4	32 0	32 0	20 2	15 4	15 4	16 0	17 12	17 0	17 12												
	8 Jessore	13 5	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	18 8	19 4	18 8	26 0	25 0	26 0									
RAJSHAHYE	9 Moorshedabad	15 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	18 2	17 0	16 0	19 0									
	10 Dinagepore	14 0	14 0	13 4	18 0	22 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	26 0												
	11 Maldah	16 0	17 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	23 0												
	12 Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	33 12	13 8	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 8												
	13 Rangpore	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 10	14 0	18 0	18 0	22 8									
COCH BHOWAR	14 Bograh	13 8	12 0	19 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 8	24 0	24 0	30 0									
	15 Pubna	16 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	22 8	28 2									
	16 Darjeeling	5 0	5 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	3 0	12 0	14 0	13 0												
	17 Julpigoree	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	16 0									
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
DACCA	18 Dacca	13 0	13 8	16 0	23 0	21 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	32 0												
	19 Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	26 0									
	20 Backergunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	26 0	29 0	27 0						
	21 Mymensing	13 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 12	24 0	16 8	29 0									
	22 Sylhet	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	22 0	23 0	24 0	31 0	31 8	38 0												
CHITTAGONG	23 Cachar	9 8	9 6	9 2	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	26 10	29 1	20 1	29 1									
	24 Chittagong	10 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	21 0	22 0									
	25 Nonkhali ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	27 0						
	26 Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	32 8									
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 8	17 8						
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	18 8	17 7	29 9	23 7	20 0	22 5									
BEHAR.																									
PATNA	28 Patna	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 8	23 0	31 4	15 0	15 8	...	16 0	17 0	21 0												
	29 Gya	13 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	33 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	18 0												
	30 Shahabad	14 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	16 12	16 0	18 0												
	31 Tinkoot	11 8	12 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	16 8	16 8	14 0	18 0	17 8	15 0												
	32 Saran	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	13 8	12 8	14 0	16 8	16 0	19 0												
BHAUGULPORE	33 Champaran	14 0	15 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	17 0												
	34 Monghyr	15 7	16 8	18 9	20 4	26 1	29 4	12 0	12 6	12 6	16 8	15 7	16 8												
	35 Bhagulpore	15 2	15 2	16 6	25 4	...	25 4	15 2	15 2	15 2	16 6	17 11	18 15												
	36 Purneah	15 0	14 0	16 6	26 0	26 0	31 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	20 0												
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0	17 8	16 8	20 0									
ORISSA.																									
ORISSA	38 Cuttack	17 0	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	15 13	31 8	30 3	31 0									
	39 Pooree	15 12	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	23 10	21 0	17 1	36 12	35 7	23 0									
	40 Balasore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	38 0	38 0	...								
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
CHOTA NAGPORE	41 Hazareebaugh	12 0	12 8	14 12	...	...	20 12	10 0	10 0	11 8	13 0	14 0	16 12										
	42 Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	23 0										
	43 Singhtoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0												
	44 Maunbhoom	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	14 0	15 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 6										
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS																									
ASSAM	45 Gowlpara	17 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	20 0									
	46 Kaproop	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0									
	47 Durrang	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0									
	48 Nowgong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0									
	49 Seebaugor	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0												
	50 Lakhimpore* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51 Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills... 53 Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	14 8						

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAGI OR MURWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
26 0	35 8	24 0	34 0	33 0	25 0	17 0	10 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	17 4	10 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	
...	18 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 4	8 12	
...	19 0	20 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 8	
...	20 0	20 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	20 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 12	8 12	
...	20 0	30 0	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 9	8 9	
...	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	
...	24 0	23 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	
...	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	7 4	8 8	...	
...	10 3	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4	8 0	7 8	
...	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	20 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	8 6	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
...	20 0	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	
...	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	
...	18 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	16 0	17 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 2	
...	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 0	
...	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	9 0	
...	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	6 10	6 10	
...	24 8	23 0	34 8	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	16 8	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	
...	23 8	21 6	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 0	
27 0	28 0	...	27 0	26 0	...	23 0	21 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	7 4	
...	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	25 0	30 0	30 0	...	22 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	26 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	
...	25 2	26 1	27 3	...	...	...	29 4	29 4	...	7 3	7 5	7 3	
...	26 8	...	...	24 0	23 6	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 11	7 14	
...	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 0	
26 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	26 4	26 4	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 14	
...	21 0	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	8 8	
...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	
...	13 0	15 0	15 11	21 0	23 0	27 0	17 0	21 0	25 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	
...	15 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	...	22 0	...	30 0	6 4	6 0	8 8	
...	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	
...	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	
...	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	
...	12 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 0	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 8	5 0	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th September 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Sept. 9th*	1.15	Weather cloudy and close. No rain in the south-east. Heavy rain in the west.	Aus paddy being cut. Prospects of amun paddy good, but more rain wanted.	Public health good in the north and west. Bad in the Sudder and Jehanabad sub-division.
	2 Bancoorah	" 6th	1.19	Showery	Generally good.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 6th	1.64	Showery	The prospects of the crops throughout the district are generally good.	
	4 Midnapore	" 6th	0.93	Seasonable and much cooler.	Favorable. Aus crop, which is just ready for cutting, reported to be very good. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole crop in this district.	
	5 Hooghly	" 6th	1.50	Clear and cloudy, very little rain.	Rain much wanted in some parts for the amun crop, otherwise the crops are doing well.	
	Howrah	" 6th	2.26	There was rain more or less every day throughout the district.	Transplantation of amun paddy seedling is still going on in some places. The ryots have commenced reaping the aus rice crop and to cut jute.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 9th*	3.24	Weather close and showery with heavy rain on Saturday.	The jute is being cut, but the crop is not quite so good as that of the past two years; the aus is being cut at Baraset, Bareepore, and Bascerhaut. Transplantation of amun going on.	A good deal of ordinary fever prevails in the district.
	7 Nuddea	" 6th	1.34	Seasonable; there has been a slight deficiency of rain till 4th and 5th instant.	The aus (which has been partly cut) is likely to give a fair out-turn on the whole. Amun dhan also generally promises well. Chillies, sugarcane, &c., are doing well.	
	8 Jessore	" 6th	2.08	Generally cloudy with seasonable showers.	The prospects of the rice crops continue promising.	
	9 Moorshedabad	" 6th	2.57	Bright sunny days with occasional showers of rain. Abundant rain on the last two days.	Aus harvest has commenced; amun dhan is still extremely backward for want of rain. A fair out-turn of jute is expected.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	10 Dinagapore	" 6th	0.34	Very little rain has fallen, hot and steamy early in the week; the latter part cool and pleasant; there has apparently been heavy weather to south and east.	Rain much wanted in all parts of the district for the winter rice crops, which is certain to be a very short one.	A few cases of small-pox have been reported from Pootash, Bazmara, and Beaulah stations. The fever near Nattore has almost entirely disappeared.
	11 Maldah	" 6th	0.53	Cloudy and stormy with occasional drizzling almost daily.	The prospects of the crops are the same as last week.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 6th	1.59	There has been very moderate rain throughout the district during the week.	The prospects of the Ropa dhan continue to be very bad owing to the absence of rain. Amun and aus are in a better condition than Ropa dhan, but rain is very much needed for all crops. Aus being reaped, tee and tobacco are now being sown.	
	13 Rungpore	" 6th	0.18	Hot and oppressive	The continued want of rain is affecting the crops injuriously; bad prospects in every direction.	

* Telegram of the 9th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	14 Bograh	Sept. 6th	0·88	Weather much cooler; very little rain has fallen, much more is wanted.	Prospects of the amun crops not at all good. Transplantation continues. Most of the jute has been cut.	
	15 Pubna	" 6th	1·29	Weather close, with occasional little showers of rain.	The jute crop is reported to be about ten annas of that cut last year, and the prospects of the rice crops are not favorable.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 6th	3·20	Frequent heavy showers, thick mist, and very windy.	In the Terai the transplanting of the cold weather crops may be said to be completed. The early crops are being reaped. With the exception of the slight loss for the want of rain the crops in the hills and plains are prospering favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 6th	6·94	Very regular rain; weather cool and pleasant.	Very favorable. Jute crop good, bhadoi dhan fair average crop. Weather all that could be desired for hymunti dhan.	Health of the district good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.		" 6th	1·39	Showery	The season for planting out amun is nearly over. The prospects of the crop are good except in the south, where deficiency of rain has prevented the high lands being cultivated. Jute is being cut and is an average crop. Tobacco cultivation has begun.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACC DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 9th*	3·13	Weather rainy with occasional sunshine.	Prospects of crops good	Public health good. Rivers rising.
	19 Furreedpore	" 6th	2·41	Cloudy and rainy with sunshines at intervals.	There has been a sudden fall of water in the rivers. The amun paddy is still in a fair state.	
	20 Backergunge	" 6th	1·41	Rainy and damp with intervals of sunshine.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 6th	0·77	Weather showery with high winds, very little rain in any part of the district.	Indifferent. The harvest will not be more than moderately good at best.	Outbreak of cattle disease reported in the north of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	22 Sylhet	Aug. 30th	2·39	Very close	More rain wanted for the amun crop on high lands. Other crops promise well.	
	23 Cachar	" 30th	1·56	Hot and sultry with slight rain.	From want of rain during the last week the crops are in some degree suffering. Tea operations fair.	
	24 Chittagong	" 30th	1·35	Showery	Aus being cut, amun nearly all transplanted.	
	25 Nonkhally	" 30th	7·9	Rainy and cloudy	The gathering of aus dhan and the transplanting of amun dhan are not yet completed.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	26 Tipperah	Sept. 6th	1·42	Hot and without wind till the last two days. Rainfall still scanty in the north.	At head-quarters very seasonable weather for the crops. But the want of rain in Brahmunberiah is a serious matter, and unless heavy rain falls immediately the damage will be great.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Aug. 30th	4·49	Heavy showers with hot sun alternating. The weather not unseasonable.	The aus paddy crop is in course of being gathered. The cotton crop is in flower. General agricultural prospects flourishing.	District fairly healthy.
	Hill Tipperah	" 30th	2·45	Heavy rain during the latter part of the week accompanied by thunder and lightning. Weather cloudy and very warm.	Paddy still being transplanted. Prospects good.	

* Telegram of the 9th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Sept. 9th*	0.63	Weather clear and fine and does not show signs of more rain.	The small amount of rain which has fallen has done some good, inasmuch as it keeps the crops alive, but much more is wanted.	The number of lepro cases has decreased in Behar and the health of the people in the rest of the district is generally good.
	29 Gya	" 6th	0.92	Fine and close	Bhadoi crops are being harvested and the prospects of paddy continue good.	
	30 Shahabad	" 6th	0.12	Cloudy with strong east wind and showery. From present appearance rain may be expected.	Murwa being cut. Aghany rice promising; rain generally required.	Cholera disappearing.
	31 Tirhoot	" 6th	0.37	Cloudy and easterly wind prevailing.	An average bhadoi crop is anticipated throughout the district. There is still a want of rain for the rice crop which will suffer much if more and copious rain does not come down at once. In some parts of the north of the district the transplanting of dhan has not yet finished. The worst reports come from Madhubany sub-division, where prospects of rice harvest are looking gloomy.	Cholera still prevailing more than usual.
	32 Sarun	" 6th	0.09	Seasonable. Prevailing wind east.	In some of the factories manufacture of indigo (second cutting) has commenced. Paddy in the high lands is being dried up for want of rain. More rain required for the crops.	Cholera decreasing.
	33 Chumparan	" 6th	Nil	Hot and cloudy, easterly wind prevailing.	The prospects of the crop in general are fair, but more rain is required.	Cholera continues in the south of the district.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 6th	2.	Seasonable ...	The Bhadoi crop is being cut, though late it is quite up to the average. In the Jummi sub-division, the crop is the best they have had for three years, and that of Begowera excellent. Indigo out-turn however is not good.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 9th*	2.55	Fine and cool, but little rain; easterly wind.	A great deal of rain still wanted for aghany rice crop, which is very backward and not half transplanted even yet.	General health good; but fever as usual at this season is appearing in the north of the Ganges.
	36 Purneah	" 6th	0.70	Up to last night very hot and sunny.	The aghany, which has been transplanted, has been scorched up. Heavy rain on the 6th which may do good.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 6th	2.54	More rain wanted in the sub-divisions. About Doomka there is constant rain, sometimes heavy with heavy clouds everywhere.	Generally good. More rain wanted in Rajmehal, Godda, and Jamtara. Rains said to be very heavy on the Doomka damain.	

* Telegram of the 9th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.		1873.				
38	Cuttack	Sept. 9th*	3.30	Weather generally cool and cloudy with light rains.	Prospects of all crops good	Public health good.
39	Pooree	Aug. 30th	1.82	Hot with moderate rain. Khoordah rainfall ... 3.57	Weeding and transplanting were finished in the pergunnahs Kotrahung, Lem-bai, Oldhar Purboduni and others. Transplanting is going on in the Sarud fields of Kothaleo, Serai, and others. The young sarud plants of certain villages of pergunnahs Rahang, Chow-biskood, Malood and others are suffering from want of water. No preparation for cultivation of high lands in Killah Parikud has yet been made for want of water. Beulicrop seems thriving in Pergunnahs Serai, Lenubar, Kotrahung, and others. All other cold weather crops are generally promising Khordah sub-division. In Dandimal and other places the crops are promising, in some parts of Banpur, especially those places that are lying on the borders of Chilka and in the high lands of Pauchgur and Manikgoda, are backward for lack of sufficient water.	
40	Balasore	Sept. 6th	3.07	Heavy rain ...	Very favorable.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
41	Hazareebaugh	6th	2.27	During the early part of the week the weather was very dry and sultry, stormy towards the latter end.	The crops are so far in a critical state, that if the rains close early the rice crop, which was sown late and transplanted late, will suffer greatly. The rainfall has already exceeded the average annual fall; the bhadoi crop must be very poor. The rice though backward is looking well.	
42	Lohardugga	6th	4.03	Seasonable	Prospects generally continue very favorable. The goondli crop is being cut, and other crops all promise well.	
43	Singhbhoom	Aug. 30th	0.22	No rain to speak of during the week. Most of the days sunny and hot.	Very favorable, but the rains are now holding off rather too late.	Cholera decreasing everywhere. Only a few cases lately.
44	Maunbhoom	Sept. 6th	1.55	Showery and cool.	All crops on the ground now promise well; transplanting operations have now been completed.	Cholera on the decrease.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Gouparah	Aug. 30th	.44	Whole week was very hot and sultry with occasional slight showers of rain. Atmosphere close and heavy.	No change in the state of crops is perceptible; winter rice thriving and other crops doing well.	
46	Kamroop	Sept. 8th†	2.03	The weather was cool and fine; occasionally very heavy rains.	Shalee dhan, cotton, tea, and sugarcane crops thriving.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	Aug. 30th	0.21	Hot, frequent fogs in the mornings, little breeze.	Dhan planting checked owing to scarcity of rain. Tea plants and sugarcane suffering from same cause. Vegetation suffering from want of rain.	Fever and bowel complaint prevalent.

* Telegram of the 9th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 8th September received on the 9th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the eight.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		. 1873.				
48	Nowgong	... Aug. 30th	0·95	During the past week the weather generally has been close and oppressive, a change for the better since the 29th. Rainfall still very scanty.	Rain wanted for the salee crops. Tea operations doing fairly.	No fresh cases of cattle murrain reported. And no fresh cases of cholera.
49	Secbsaugor	... „ 30th	1·86	Fair sunny days with occasional showers at night.	Owing to want of rain the rice crop is suffering much. If good rain does not fall soon the crops in the subdivision of Jorchaut will be destroyed. Tea is also at a standstill for want of rain.	
50	Luckimpore	... „ 30th	0·92	The greater part of the week was unusually hot and oppressive. On Thursday evening a good deal of thunder, and lightning followed by rain.	Crops progressing satisfactorily; the rice is all cut. Salee rice all planted out.	Fever and bowel complaints exist to a slight extent all about the district.
51	Naga Hills	... „ 23rd	1·25	Clear and fine, pretty cool all over the district, and has been all that could be wished for on account of the crops.	All the crops are looking well, and a fair outturn is expected.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	... „ 30th	1·02	Rain has fallen heavily throughout the hills, and is seasonable.	The crops are doing well, and promise fair for a good harvest.	
53	Garo Hills	... „ 30th	0·45	The weather has been fine during the week and rather hotter than usual.	Nothing much to remark about the crops, the warm weather is favorable to that part of the dhan crop which is backward. Near Dalbe the planting out of cold weather crop is proceeding with vigor.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th September 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Aug. 1873.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BENGAL.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.76	1.35	52.47	30th August.		
		Cutwa	2.08	0.53	36.02	ditto.		
		Quila	4.24	1.19	41.00	ditto.		
		Bond-Bond	0.40	0.30	41.89	ditto.		
		Ransekunge	2.35	1.40	38.34	ditto.		
	Hancoorah	Jehanabad	3.10	3.62	36.38	ditto.		
		Hancoorah	2.20	1.32	42.38	ditto.		
		Secore	2.01	1.80	48.73	ditto.		
		Midnapore	0.45	0.97	39.08	ditto.		
		Tumlook	1.31	Not rec.	39.02	23rd August.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	0.93	0.98	41.27	30th August.		
		Contai	1.23	2.12	31.34	ditto.		
		Exo. Engr.'s Office	1.57	2.13	31.40	ditto.		
		Hooghly	0.45	1.27	34.18	ditto.		
		Howrah	1.23	1.03	37.45	ditto.		
PRESIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Rangor Island	0.90	3.70	31.23	ditto.		
		Calcutta	1.41	1.59	36.61	ditto.		
		Alipore	1.08	2.88	38.25	ditto.		
		Jail	2.12	2.28	37.68	ditto.		
		Nil.	1.40	30.16	ditto.			
		Busseerhaut	1.80	1.00	32.07	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	3.80	3.24	40.58	ditto.		
		Barripore	1.11	1.85	41.14	ditto.		
		Satkhherah	2.80	1.07	40.26	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	1.64	1.21	39.52	ditto.		
	Nuddoa	Dum-Dum	1.85	1.50	40.27	ditto.		
		Kishnaghur	0.72	1.15	44.27	ditto.		
		Bongong	0.29	1.81	34.81	ditto.		
		Meherpore	1.72	1.55	45.87	ditto.		
		Choochdangah	2.28	0.80	39.18	ditto.		
Koochtea		0.75	1.09	31.68	ditto.			
Ranachhat		1.70	2.03	30.96	ditto.			
Jessore		1.75	1.00	39.27	ditto.			
Nurrail		0.83	2.81	55.88	ditto.			
Khoolneah		0.55	1.90	52.43	ditto.			
RAJSHAHYE.	Jemuro	Jemalah	2.33	2.58	38.33	ditto.		
		Bazirhaut	2.91	1.31	47.01	ditto.		
		Mageorah	0.70	1.35	38.50	ditto.		
		Berhampore	0.53	1.08	25.81	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut	1.82	1.74	25.25	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	City Moorshedabad	0.64	1.07	21.73	ditto.		
		Jumipore	1.77	1.07	27.65	ditto.		
		Azingunge	1.65	2.12	31.23	ditto.		
		Lalgolla	1.65	1.25	33.56	ditto.		
		Dinagore	0.56	0.16	41.50	ditto.		
	Dinagore	Maladah	1.80	0.50	21.14	ditto.		
		Beaulah	1.55	1.73	28.20	ditto.		
		Natore	2.87	0.01	37.41	ditto.		
		Rungpore	4.05	0.35	41.00	ditto.		
		Rhowangunge	4.40	Nil.	39.77	ditto.		
		Titalya	4.49	1.04	68.19	ditto.		
Boorah		4.07	0.37	38.25	ditto.			
Pubna		0.23	2.14	37.79	ditto.			
Soragunge		3.20	0.40	30.40	ditto.			
From 1st February.								
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.		
		Hospital	2.12	4.16	60.06	30th August.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	5.00	1.31	60.44	ditto.		
		Falacotta	7.11	1.08	95.70	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Bodah	5.00	3.73	50.39	ditto.		
		Cooch Behar	10.51	0.50	105.30	ditto.		
	Bhutan Doora	Buxa	13.18	0.10	143.23	ditto.		
		EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	2.53	2.12	55.64	ditto.	
			Hospital	3.44	2.22	53.48	ditto.	
Moonshegunge		Moonshegunge	1.52	2.05	58.55	ditto.		
		Manickgunge	2.58	2.26	41.80	ditto.		
Furreedpore		Furreedpore	1.73	2.53	39.65	ditto.		
		Goalundo	0.59	2.36	35.64	ditto.		
Hackerungge		Burrisaul	2.17	2.31	50.74	ditto.		
		Perceppore	3.41	1.64	47.08	ditto.		
		Madaripore	1.20	2.03	55.19	ditto.		
		Patookhally	0.70	4.05	74.14	ditto.		
	Dowlat Khan	4.07	4.00	81.53	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Mymensing	Mymensing	5.32	1.24	57.10	ditto.		
		Jamapore	3.23	0.18	42.48	ditto.		
		Atteah	0.87	0.00	38.64	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge	5.32	1.54	56.83	ditto.		
		Sylhet	10.18	2.20	108.11	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar	2.64	1.00	81.24	ditto.		
		Hylakandy	3.13	Not rec.	67.70	23rd August.		
		Koyah	7.27	5.02	70.55	30th August.		
	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.30	1.00	68.70	ditto.		
		Jail	1.23	1.36	70.54	ditto.		
Cox's Bazar		Not rec.	1.10	128.42	ditto.			
Noakhally		1.81	7.04	69.28	ditto.			
Comillah		2.00	8.01	67.01	ditto.			
Hill Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	1.94	1.01	48.83	ditto.			
	Rungmattee Hill	2.02	4.40	58.01	ditto.			
	Hill Tipperah	6.00	2.45	48.76	ditto.			
Not rec. 17th to 23rd August.								

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from	Rain from	RAIN FROM 1ST		REMARKS.
			17th to 23rd August 1873.	24th to 30th August 1873.	JANUARY 1873.		
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.19	0.83	29.55	30th August.	
		Behar	1.58	1.67	36.10	ditto.	
		Barh	1.15	0.53	31.54	ditto.	
		Dinapore... { Jail ... { Cantonment	0.10	2.00	33.26	ditto.	
			0.50	1.20	34.05	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0.13	0.53	31.38	ditto.	
		Nowadah	2.56	0.90	37.62	ditto.	
		Arungabad	0.50	0.44	31.15	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	0.23	0.61	37.30	ditto.	
		Arrah	1.00	0.40	34.73	ditto.	
Sasaram		0.40	0.81	33.26	ditto.		
Ruxar		0.05	0.50	20.43	ditto.		
Rhulkoah		0.80	0.43	32.96	ditto.		
Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	1.21	1.37	25.90	ditto.		
	Durbbhanga	1.31	1.30	20.34	ditto.		
	Hajeehpore	0.13	0.40	34.01	ditto.		
	Mudhubani	0.55	0.55	22.02	ditto.		
	Sectamaroe	1.30	0.50	32.40	ditto.		
Sarun	Tajpore	1.25	1.10	27.83	ditto.		
	Chuprah	0.30	1.22	32.73	ditto.		
	Sawan	0.83	0.70	31.15	ditto.		
	Motechhari	2.30	0.30	40.23	ditto.		
	Bottiah	1.30	3.36	34.52	ditto.		
Chumparun	Monghyr	3.00	0.20	32.39	ditto.		
	Hegousserai	1.44	1.73	31.44	ditto.		
	Jamouie	0.24	Nil.	39.60	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	1.53	0.51	24.95	ditto.		
	Sonpool	3.00	0.30	22.01	ditto.		
Bhaugulpore	Mudheypoorah	0.32	4.05	31.24	ditto.		
	Banka	0.89	0.89	20.54	ditto.		
	Samborsah	5.61	0.93	25.13	ditto.		
	Purneah	2.42	1.27	32.77	ditto.		
	Kishenkunge	2.15	0.51	31.20	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrareah	1.06	2.16	29.94	ditto.		
	Deoghur	0.05	1.32	37.05	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July	
	Jamtara	0.50	1.20	30.37	ditto.		
	Rajmehal	0.70	Nil.	18.90	ditto.	From 16th June.	
	Moheshpore	1.78	0.96	21.64	ditto.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Nya-Doomka	2.69	1.89	43.09	ditto.	
		Godda	1.70	Not rec.	27.73	23rd August.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ... { Hospital	0.30 0.02	2.20 2.05	26.70 29.07	30th August. ditto.	
		Jajipore	Nil.	1.60	26.51	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	4.20	5.60	46.80	ditto.	
		Jukutinspore	0.38	2.40	28.35	ditto.	
		False Point	0.35	4.10	30.80	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	1.20	2.14	30.32	ditto.	
		Khurdah	1.50	3.62	34.81	ditto.	
		Balasore	0.81	3.43	34.87	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	0.22	1.07	25.17	ditto.	From 1st April.
		Jellapore	0.53	3.87	40.97	ditto.	Ditto.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sorah	0.70	2.35	28.06	ditto.		
	Chandbally	2.50	1.05	24.20	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary						
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.00	2nd August.	
	Loharduggah	Hazareebaugh { Jail ... { Dispensary ...	0.65 2.04	1.58 1.26	46.62 42.25	30th August. ditto.	
		Pachumba	0.50	2.03	45.25	ditto.	
		Ranchee	1.76	2.19	37.10	ditto.	
		Palamow	3.41	1.80	31.03	ditto.	
		Chyebmasa	1.97	0.42	31.51	ditto.	
Maunbhoom	Purulia	0.18	0.97	37.15	ditto.		
	Gobindpore	0.68	1.30	39.07	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
LUCKNOW.	Goalparah	Goalparah	4.15	0.44	60.72	ditto.	
		Dhoolbree	3.90	Nil.	82.37	ditto.	
		Gowhaty	0.03	2.00	42.85	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Burpottah	5.31	2.07	65.10	ditto.	
		Tezpor	0.93	Not rec.	58.04	23rd August	
		Munkiedye	1.20	ditto.	47.09	ditto.	
	Nowrong	Nowrong	1.66	1.54	63.16	30th August	
		Neobhaugor	0.92	Not rec.	59.38	23rd August	
		Golaghat	0.79	ditto.	57.14	ditto.	
	Sachaukor	Jorehaut	1.13	ditto.	47.50	ditto.	
Nazareth		0.52	ditto.	63.09	ditto.		
LUCKNOW.	Luckimpore	Debroochur	5.42	ditto.	77.81	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	3.62	ditto.	82.05	ditto.	
		Suddya	5.17	ditto.	69.44	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodtine	Not rec.	ditto.	35.51	16th August	
		Shillong	0.14	ditto.	45.79	23rd August	
		Jaowai	4.90	ditto.	65.97	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Cherrapoonjee	9.14	ditto.	226.73	ditto.	
		Tura	4.45	0.45	74.69	30th August	
	BENARES.	Akyab	Benares	Nil.	Not rec.	28.71	23rd August
Akyab			4.30	Not rec.	161.90	30th August	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 31st	10	29.614	29.632	87.5	82.1	78	S S W	...	0.04	K, C	
	Sept. 1st	10	29.608	29.628	86.0	83.2	87	S E	...	0.43	.....	o
	1st	10	29.605	29.623	85.9	83.2	84	E by S	...	0.05	K	
	2nd	10	29.598	29.626	85.7	83.4	86	S S E	...	...	.....	o, r
	10	10	29.642	29.660	85.5	81.2	84	E S E	...	0.11	.....	o
	16	10	29.630	29.648	86.1	82.5	85	E S E	...	0.02	S, K	
	3rd	10	29.630	29.648	86.2	82.5	81	S E	...	0.06	K, C	
	16	10	29.482	29.500	87.2	83.3	83	E by S	...	...	K, C	
	4th	10	29.541	29.560	86.2	82.0	86	E S E	...	...	K	scuds.
	16	10	29.410	29.458	81.8	83.0	89	S E	...	0.11	.....	o
	5th	10	29.558	29.574	86.8	82.3	81	E S E	...	...	K	
	16	10	29.447	29.465	82.0	80.5	83	S	...	0.07	.....	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	10	10	29.613	29.631	78.0	77.3	96	S by W	...	0.01	.....	o
	16	10	29.651	29.669	79.5	79.0	97	S S E	...	1.23	.....	o
	Aug. 31st	10	29.610	29.616	88	83	80	S E	4.7	0.20	N	b, v, n
	Sept. 1st	10	29.526	29.532	90	83	73	S E	9.8	...	N	b, n
	1st	10	29.591	29.597	89	83	76	E	2.9	0.30	N	b, n
	16	10	29.516	29.522	86	82	83	E S E	14.1	...	N	b, n
	2nd	10	29.624	29.630	88	83	80	E S E	6.8	0.10	N	b, p, v, n
	16	10	29.526	29.532	87	82	79	E S E	13.3	...	N	b, v, n
	3rd	10	29.614	29.620	86	80	75	S	6.8	...	N	b, n
	16	10	29.483	29.489	87	82	79	S S E	7.2	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	4th	10	29.519	29.525	86	83	87	E	4.0	0.70	N	p, v, n, scuds.
	16	10	29.448	29.454	84	81	87	S W	13.1	0.10	N	o, v
CHITTAGONG.	10	10	29.556	29.562	85	82	87	W	4.0	0.20	N	b, v, n
	16	10	29.478	29.484	82	79	87	S W	13.3	0.20	N	o, v, n
	6th	10	29.623	29.629	81	79	91	S W	20.3	1.70	N	o, q, r
	16	10	29.543	29.549	84	80	83	S S W	21.8	0.30	N	o, p, n
	Aug. 31st	10	29.635	29.727	87	81	76	S E	4.2	...	K	b, v
	Sept. 1st	10	29.616	29.608	86	80	75	S W	9.4	...	KS	u, v
	1st	10	29.603	29.605	84	79	79	E N E	2.6	...	CK, KS	b, v
	16	10	29.524	29.617	82	81	95	S W	3.0	0.80	N	d, n
	2nd	10	29.690	29.782	86	79	72	S E	5.2	0.10	CK	b, v
	16	10	29.508	29.600	85	79	75	S	7.1	...	CK, C	b, v
	3rd	10	29.683	29.775	84	79	79	S E	5.0	...	K, S	
	16	10	29.539	29.631	86	80	75	S S E	13.4	...	K, KS, C	v
MADRAS.	4th	10	29.621	29.713	86	80	75	S E	7.0	...	K	b, v
	16	10	29.612	29.604	85	80	79	S S W	11.6	...	CK, KS	b, v
	5th	10	29.621	29.713	85	80	79	S E	8.2	...	K, KS	b, v
	16	10	29.539	29.631	85	78	71	E S E	15.1	...	K, CK, KS	v
	6th	10	29.703	29.796	79	78	95	S E	8.8	3.30	N	d, g
	16	10	29.636	29.720	82	78	82	E S E	12.3	...	K, CK	r
	Aug. 30th	10	29.820	29.850	90	75	47	W	14	...	.....	c
	16	10	29.642	29.672	95	75	36	W by N	13	...	.....	c
	31st	10	29.796	29.826	90	75	47	W	14	...	.....	c
	Sept. 1st	10	29.657	29.687	90	76	50	N N W	9	...	.....	c
	1st	10	29.773	29.803	80	75	78	W by N	6	0.57	.....	o
	16	10	29.650	29.680	80	77	58	W by S	3	...	.....	o
CUTTACK.	2nd	10	29.774	29.804	85	76	60	W S W	10	...	.....	cloudy.
	16	10	29.645	29.675	90	76	50	S W by W	9	...	.....	cloudy.
	3rd	10	29.797	29.827	85	75	60	W S W	12	...	.....	c
	16	10	29.612	29.672	93	70	43	S W	13	...	.....	c
	4th	10	29.786	29.816	89	75	49	W by S	13	...	.....	c
	16	10	29.637	29.687	90	77	39	W	9	...	.....	c
	5th	10	29.795	29.825	89	74	46	W by S	10	...	.....	c
	16	10	29.672	29.742	93	74	37	S W by W	10	...	.....	c
	Aug. 31st	10	29.625	29.697	87	80	72	W N W	2.2	...	CK, C	
	Sept. 1st	10	29.435	29.517	85	80	79	S W	1.8	...	K, N	d
	1st	10	29.497	29.579	87	80	73	N E	0.9	...	CK, C	
	16	10	29.423	29.505	81	78	66	E S E	2.8	...	C, K, N	d
AYR.	2nd	10	29.510	29.592	85	80	79	N N E	1.1	0.40	CK, K, C	
	16	10	29.405	29.487	86	81	79	S	4.1	...	K, S, C	
	3rd	10	29.507	29.589	86	80	75	N W	0.6	...	K, N, C	
	16	10	29.410	29.492	83	80	87	N E	0.5	...	K, N	
	4th	10	29.493	29.576	78	76	90	S W	3.4	2.60	N	c
	16	10	29.363	29.445	82	78	82	W S W	5.2	...	CK, N, C	
	5th	10	29.495	29.578	82	79	87	W S W	1.1	0.20	N, C	
	16	10	29.110	29.493	79	77	90	S	3.8	...	N	r
	6th	10	29.513	29.595	81	79	79	S W	3.8	0.70	N, C	
	16	10	29.453	29.535	83	77	75	S W	1.3	...	N, C	
	Aug. 31st	10	29.732	29.743	84	80	75	S	3.4	0.10	.....	b
	Sept. 1st	10	29.595	29.617	82	79	87	S	5.1	0.10	.....	b
	1st	10	29.472	29.603	85	80	79	S S E	3.7	0.20	.....	b
AYR.	16	10	29.588	29.610	82	79	87	S S E	7.3	...	.....	g
	2nd	10	29.747	29.769	82	79	87	S E	4.9	0.10	.....	g
	16	10	29.645	29.668	83	80	87	S E	5.3	...	.....	g
	3rd	10	29.774	29.796	78	76	90	N W	4.3	1.60	.....	r
	16	10	29.640	29.662	81	78	88	S	2.6	0.30	.....	b, g
	4th	10	29.735	29.747	82	79	87	S E	3.5	0.90	.....	b, g
	16	10	29.643	29.665	80	77	86	S S W	7.3	...	.....	b, g
	5th	10	29.753	29.775	79	74	95	S	4.0	4.30	.....	r
	16	10	29.600	29.682	81	80	95	S	4.8	0.50	.....	d
	6th	10	29.811	29.832	85	80	79	S	4.2	0.90	.....	b
	16	10	29.782	29.783	84	81	87	E N E	6.0	...	.....	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 6th September 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of July 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height, above sea level.

STATIONS.	Elevation above sea level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.			
		MEAN OF				SOLAR.				GROSS NOCTURNAL.				MEAN OF				MEAN OF			
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	In inches.	No. of days.		
Blair	100	29.702	...	29.730	29.675	...	131.3	25th	...	...	148.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
as	27	29.703	...	29.765	29.640	...	115.0	21st	...	...	119.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
apata	31	29.677	29.557	29.620	29.623	29.607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b	21	29.692	...	29.656	29.574	29.656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	18.7	29.615	29.497	29.551	29.468	29.543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
at	60	29.453	29.439	29.437	29.404	29.468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar Island	6	29.499	29.491	29.539	29.451	29.532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
agong	90	29.614	29.600	29.647	29.482	29.647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
da	18.11	29.462	29.464	29.519	29.430	29.517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
re	20	29.478	...	29.516	29.424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar	85	29.466	29.458	29.535	29.440	29.531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
reebough	2,013	29.557	29.552	29.608	29.478	29.559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ampore	64	29.487	29.423	29.469	29.368	29.459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A	347	29.310	...	29.356	29.247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
flyr	179	29.310	...	29.356	29.247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
elling	160.4	29.325	29.316	29.337	29.267	29.345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
parah	6,912	29.264	29.250	29.278	29.250	29.277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ree	886	29.165	...	29.212	29.100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
res	262.74	29.238	29.219	29.260	29.181	29.221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lee	579.7	29.579	29.563	29.630	29.532	29.594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA—JULY 1873.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	29.536	Mean temperature of 16 years	83.3	Mean humidity of 16 years	85	Mean rainfall of 16 years	13.19
Ditto ditto of 1873	29.44.2	Ditto ditto of 1873	83.6	Ditto ditto of 1873	80	Actual fall in 1873	14.78
Defect in 1873	...	Defect in 1873	0.9	Defect in 1873	...	Excess in 1873	1.57

CALCUTTA,

The 8th September 1873.

Henry F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.									Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.805	81.0	...	...	1	2	4	55	...	...	...	92 S, 39 W	338.5	4.20
Madras	29.730	84.7	1	2	1	4	2	10	31	2	...	69 S, 70 W	309.4	...
Vizagapatam	29.607	84.1	2	...	1	...	3	30	82	6	...	87 S, 80 W	135.2	3.37
Akyab	29.611	79.8	2	2	1	17	57	25	2	4	...	74 S, 6 W	60.6	1.23
False Point	29.533	83.2	1	2	...	3	2	42	62	8	4	78 S, 75 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.534	82.7	1	2	1	1	8	51	33	1	20	67 S, 58 W	89.1	2.80
Saugor Island	29.505	83.3	1	5	5	6	23	51	25	5	...	62 S, 43 W	345.8	1.99
Chittagong	29.606	81.4	3	3	33	55	13	9	1	1	6	68 S, 51 E	186.9	2.35
Calcutta	29.595	83.5	...	5	9	17	45	41	4	1	...	67 S, 6 W	126.7	...
Jessore	29.490	82.2	...	1	3	22	22	11	2	1	...	72 S, 11 E	114.8	1.90
Dacca	29.534	83.4	...	...	9	50	47	14	...	...	1	80 S, 21 E	180.0	1.22
Silchar	29.648	83.1	8	12	20	11	10	10	21	12	20	8, 67 W	69.2	1.31
Hazareebagh	29.500	82.0	2	9	11	20	3	6	22	20	...	10 N, 83 W	232.8	1.26
Berhampore	29.191	85.0	...	8	28	43	17	16	...	1	11	59 S, 15 E	150.3	2.31
Gya	Not recd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	29.489	85.9	1	8	34	9	4	3	1	...	2	72 S, 82 E	...	2.32
Monghyr	29.485	85.1	1	18	63	17	3	8	4	2	4	31 S, 86 E	90.8	1.23
Darjeeling	...	...	3	12	29	14	13	13	31	4	5	15 S, 14 E	...	1.41
Gowalparah	29.540	83.1	2	9	22	10	8	6	1	1	...	46 S, 69 E	121.4	0.92
Benares	29.480	86.6	3	7	32	2	2	17	31	2	25	71 S, 45 W	99.5	2.32
Roorkee	29.446	87.5	...	2	...	43	4	12	2	4	55	35 S, 28 W	87.4	3.35

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th September 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th September 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches	°	°			°	°			H	Miles	In.		
Sept. ...	1st	29.561	80.3	81.0	136.0	83.9	81.4	79.0	0.87	S S E & E S E	1.0	138.4	0.00	..	Cirri and cumuli. Lightning on S. W. at mid-night. Slight rain at 1½ and 4 P.M.
	2nd	560	80.0	80.0	133.8	83.0	80.6	78.0	.88	E S E & S E	1.6	188.2	0.10	...	Clouds of various kinds. Light rain after inter vals.
	3rd	567	80.5	79.5	143.0	84.0	81.1	79.1	.86	E S E & S E	...	182.0	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Drizzled at 12½ A.M., 3½ and 11½ P.M.
	4th	564	88.0	80.0	123.0	83.4	81.3	79.8	.89	S E & S	...	196.3	0.11	...	Scuds & cumuli. Thunder at 1½ & 3 P.M. Slight rain at 1½ A.M., 1½, 3, 5 & 7 P.M.
	5th	517	89.0	80.0	129.0	82.7	80.5	79.0	.89	S & E S E	0.8	190.7	0.70	...	Cirri cumuli and over-cast. Thunder between 2 & 3 P.M. Rain from 2½ to 3½, at 5 & 11 P.M.
	6th	581	80.5	79.5	...	78.6	77.7	77.1	.85	S S W & S by W	1.8	182.7	2.32	...	Overcast. Rain nearly the whole day.
	7th	660	86.8	78.0	134.0	82.0	79.6	77.9	.88	S by W & S W	...	178.0	0.19	○	Overcast, cumuli & clear. Thunder from 1 to 3 A.M. Slight rain from mid-night to 3 at 7½ & 9 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	89.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	(by lower rain gauge	3.51
	(by anemometer gauge	3.44
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	2.50
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th September		39.60
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	54.18

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th September 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 329.—The 9th September 1873.

State sent showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, and Brahmapootra during the month of August 1873.

RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.			BRAHMAPOOTRA.		
Benares.		Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monchyr.	Sahibganj.	Rupore Baraeth.	Goalundo.	Behrampore.	Kishnaghar.	Gowhaty.					
Miles.	60.	177.	87.	247.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	520.	120.	70.			
Distance.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Dinapore.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.
Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.
Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.
Not rec.	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0
31.9	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.0	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.1	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.2	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.3	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.4	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.5	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.6	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.7	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.8	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
32.9	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.0	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.1	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.2	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.3	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.4	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.5	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.6	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.7	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.8	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
33.9	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.0	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.1	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.2	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.3	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.4	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.5	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.6	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.7	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.8	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
34.9	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.0	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.1	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.2	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.3	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.4	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.5	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.6	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.7	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.8	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
35.9	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.0	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.1	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.2	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.3	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.4	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.5	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.6	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.7	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.8	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
36.9	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.0	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.1	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.2	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.3	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.4	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.5	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.6	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.7	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.8	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
37.9	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
38.0	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
38.1	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
38.2	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30
38.3	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30	227.30			

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Col *ret.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHUREEF SEASON 1873-74, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of July 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1873-74.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.		REMARKS.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during khar-reef season.		Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparab	1,269	313	2,776	159	347	3,312	42	42	3,354	2,115	a In addition to this, 92 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII. of 1867, B. C. b The details of column 12 are as under— Sugarcane ... 82 acres. Haldi ... 10 " Garden produce ... 11 " Total ... 103
		High Level	675	247-32	1,202	216	71	1,489	..	.....	..	1,489	63	.....	13-78	.....
		Taldanilah	1,300	105	74	...	9	83	22	.....	22	105	29	.....	11-04	.....
		Machgong	650	36	124	.....	31	155	32	1	39	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	4,176	405	458	6,509	162	1	61-3	6,512	2,213	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	269	1,380	3,546	6,088	11,914	11,914	2,467	15-15	22-01	c Details of column 9— At the rate of Re 1 ... 4,568 acres. " " Rs. 1-8 ... 473 " Total ... 5,039
		Panchcoorah	240	140	.....	1,431	1,762	3,223	.....	.....	..	3,223	3,212	.....	24-30	27-33
		Total	.....	.....	1,380	5,007	6,750	15,137	.....	.....	.....	15,137	10,679	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total..	5,556	6,412	9,209	20,176	102	1	1-3	20,279	12,842	d In addition to this, 257 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation.

The 3rd September 1873.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel. R.E., Bengal*
Offg Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd August 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week'	96,898	1,09,602 8 0	10,046 17 11	5,20,771 0	2,23,508 12 0	20,498 6 1	30,535 4 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	85 10 1	7 17 0	.....	174 9 10	16 0 2	23 17 2
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	6,76,776	8,17,902 6 9	74,982 12 9	32,63,882 20	14,85,585 15 6	1,36,178 14 3	211,161 7 0
Total for 8 weeks	7,73,664	9,27,504 14 9	86,029 10 8	37,84,653 20	17,09,094 11 6	1,56,667 0 4	2,41,696 11 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,912	1,07,818 15 11	9,883 8 2	3,56,106 30	1,00,593 14 3	15,546 2 2	25,429 10 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	84 3 9	7 14 5	.....	132 7 11	12 2 11	19 17 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,40,042	8,61,834 8 2	79,001 9 11	33,32,591 0	16,99,848 19 7	1,55,819 9 3	2,34,820 19 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

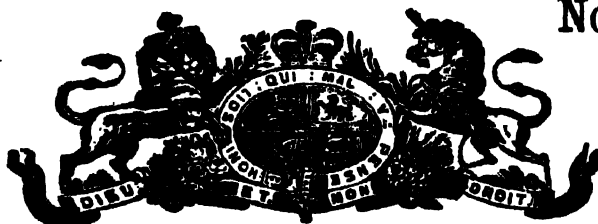
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd August 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,134	8,088 2 0	741 8 3	31,773 0	11,515 1 6	1,055 11 0	1,796 19 3
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	36 3 0	3 6 4	.....	51 8 4	4 14 6	8 0 10
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	26,106	56,873 4 9	5,213 7 8	2,00,696 0	64,822 13 6	5,912 1 11	11,155 9 7
Total for 8 weeks	29,250	64,961 6 9	5,954 15 11	2,44,469 0	76,337 15 0	6,967 12 11	12,952 8 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,767	7,995 1 2	732 17 7	21,637 30	6,406 6 1	567 5 1	1,320 2 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	35 12 4	3 5 7	.....	28 10 8	2 12 7	5 18 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,958	68,355 3 10	6,235 17 11	2,28,245 30	61,862 1 2	5,670 13 10	11,036 11 9

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd August 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,338	16,932 6 9	1,552 2 9	1,35,019 20	56,118 4 11	5,144 3 7	6,690 6 4
Or per mile of railway	187	108 3 1	9 18 4	863 0	358 9 4	32 17 5	12 15 9
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	2,07,402	1,29,240 7 6	11,847 0 8	6,66,570 27	1,76,237 0 11	16,153 1 2	28,002 1 10
Total for 8 weeks	2,36,740	1,46,172 14 3	13,399 3 5	8,01,590 7 7	2,32,355 5 10	21,299 4 9	34,698 8 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,803	14,202 3 0	1,301 17 5	1,75,456 3	44,862 2 9	4,112 7 3	5,414 4 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	158	90 12 0	8 6 1	1,121 6	286 10 6	26 5 7	34 11 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,23,297	1,22,279 13 10	11,208 19 8	11,32,178 38	2,77,892 15 8	25,473 10 6	36,682 10 2



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

[Continued from Gazette of 10th September*1873.]

Saturday, the 6th September 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding*,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
THE HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH,
THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE,
THE HON'BLE C. E. BERNARD,
THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ARDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON,
THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
and
The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATERCOURSES.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Embankments and Watercourses be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. When this Bill was last before the Council

he had expressed a hope that when it was next brought forward, it would be merely for the purpose of being passed. But during the interval that had elapsed, it had been thought expedient carefully to look over the provisions of the Bill with a view to making any amendments that might be brought to notice. The result had been that he had submitted to the Council a paper of amendments which he intended to propose. If the Council determined to take the Bill into consideration, he would then be able to state the reasons which induced him to propose these amendments.

THE HON'BLE BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER said that in his humble opinion the amendments proposed to be moved by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill were not such as could be conveniently and properly considered by the Council. The amendments were too numerous to be considered in this way, and they seemed to him to introduce a radical change in the rules of procedure as well as to modify the Bill in other respects. It would be much more convenient that the Bill be re-committed in order to the consideration of the amendments of which notice had been given.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, perhaps it would be most convenient that he should state the course the Government proposed to take in regard to this Bill. The Hon'ble Member on the right had alluded to the changes proposed by the amendments, of which notice had been given, as radical changes. No doubt they were very bulky amendments, and in one respect the change proposed was a radical change, inasmuch as it changed the initiative from the Public Works Department to the Civil Department. The radical change was confined to that one change. His Honor was also inclined to hope that the change—a considerable change—which the Government thought it right to make, was one which would make the Bill more palatable, if not more acceptable, to the Hon'ble Member and the other Hon'ble Member who sat near to him. The Council were now near the end of the Session, and the course suggested by the Hon'ble Member would not be convenient. We were now nearly come to the long vacation; we were about to disperse to some distance, and we should find it difficult to get together an efficient Committee at this season. The changes proposed had been very carefully considered, although His Honor did not think they amounted to any great change. What we proposed was that if the amendments, or some or any of the amendments, were adopted, the Bill would be immediately reprinted with the amendments made that day; and at our next meeting that day week, the Members would have an opportunity of moving any further amendments of which they might give notice. After that, during the long vacation, further proceedings with regard to the Bill would be suspended. A further opportunity would then be given of carefully considering the revised and re-amended Bill. Hon'ble Members would then again be able to bring forward any amendments which in the course of that period they might digest. This was the course proposed, and he hoped the Hon'ble Member would think it was at least as convenient a course as that suggested by him.

THE HON'BLE BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER observed that after the explanation which had been offered, he would withdraw the amendment which he had intended to move. His impression was that at the next meeting it was the intention to move the passing of the Bill.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said that in bringing these amendments before the Council, he wished to point out that they were not so much matter of detail, but were, in a great measure, matter of principle. This Bill had been twice if not thrice re-committed, and it would be a pity to have recourse again to that proceeding. The amendments which he had proposed might be divided into amendments of four classes. The most important was the substitution of Parts II, III, and IV, as printed in the notice of amendments, for Parts II, III, and IV, as they stood in the Bill. They were, in fact, word for word exactly the same as they stood in the Bill, with the exception that where the word "Engineer" stood we proposed to substitute the word "Collector." The reason of this proposal was twofold. First it had been suggested in some quarters, and amongst others by the British Indian Association, who represented in a great measure the zemindars, that the Bill placed too great power in the hands of the Engineer. MR. SCHALCH could not say he fully concurred with that objection, because it would be found that no power could be conferred on

the Engineer until complete publication had been given to the measure proposed to be undertaken, until all parties interested had been allowed an opportunity of appearing and stating their objections, and until those objections had been disposed of upon a judicial enquiry; and when even that was done, the whole of these orders were open not only to appeal but also to revision, right up to the Government of Bengal. He thought therefore the Bill might well stand as it was.

But it was supposed that if the Collector was substituted for the Engineer there would be greater responsibility thrown upon him; he would be more careful how he conducted his proceedings, and would not be led away by professional feeling, as he was likely to be if the Engineer had the initiating power. It had therefore been suggested that it was better to give the Collector the initiative, and to vest the powers in him; and then, as far as the purely professional work was concerned, it would be exercised by the officers under him, but under his responsibility.

Another reason was that the position of the Executive Engineer as he formerly existed, had been changed: he was now the District Engineer and was more directly subordinate to the Collector than the Executive Engineer was.

These were the reasons which suggested the substitution of the Collector for the Engineer in Parts II, III, and IV. Part II was taken word for word from the Sections of the Bill as it now stood, somewhat transposed and rearranged. So also was Part III; and Part IV was also the same, with the exception that whilst we retained the more important powers in the hands of the Collector, we gave to the Engineer such powers as merely referred to the making of sluices and other subsidiary works.

It would then be seen that there was no reason for an enquiry into details: the alterations proposed involved only the principle of substituting the Collector for the Engineer. The amendments did not make any change except such as the Secretary would be empowered to make in the way of drafting. If therefore the Council were pleased to proceed at once with the consideration of the Bill, the Bill would in due course be printed and taken up again at the next meeting of the Council, so as to afford any Member who might desire it, an opportunity of proposing further amendments.

In section 3, the interpretation clause, the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved the following amendments:—

To add to the definition of "embankments," the words "and also all buildings intended for purposes of inspection and supervision;" the reason for the addition of these words being to include the bungalows of Engineers and other such buildings within the definition.

To substitute the following for the definition of "Engineer:" "The Engineer means the District Engineer or any Engineer specially appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform the functions of an Engineer under this Act." In regard to this amendment, MR. SCHALCH said that it was necessary to alter the definition to meet the altered position of the former Executive Engineer. In place of the former Executive Engineer, there would now be the District Engineer; and the latter part of the proposed amendment was necessary to meet the case of long lines of embankment for the supervision of which a special Engineer would be necessary.

The motions were severally agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH next moved the substitution of the following for Parts II, III, and IV, as they stood in the Bill. He had nothing further to say in explanation of this motion, except that the only question involved was whether the Collector should be substituted for the Engineer throughout these parts.

"PART II.

Powers of Collector and procedure thereon.

Powers of Collector.

4. Under the conditions and in the manner hereinafter provided—

Clause 1.—The Collector may cause any embankment which connects public embankments, or forms, by junction with them, part of a line of embankments, or any embankment or watercourse which is necessary for the protection or drainage of the neighbouring country, to be taken charge of and maintained by the officers of Government.

Power to take charge of embankments.

Clause 2.—The Collector may cause to be removed or altered any embankment which endangers the stability of a public embankment, or any obstruction of any kind which interferes with the general drainage of any tract of land.

Power to remove embankments and obstructions.

Clause 3.—The Collector may, when necessary, change the line of, or lengthen any, public embankment; or make a new embankment in the place of or renew any public embankment; or make an embankment in any place in which he may deem such embankment required for the protection of any lands, or for the improvement of any watercourse; or make a sluice in any public embankment.

Power to change line of embankment.

Clause 4.—The Collector may construct any sluice or watercourse, or effect any alteration in any public watercourse, when such construction or alteration may be required for the improvement of the health, or for the protection of any village or cultivable land.

Power to improve drainage.

Clause 5.—The Collector may call upon the person in charge of any road which interferes with the drainage of any tract of land to alter such road, or to construct any watercourse under or through such road. In the event of such person failing to comply with such requisition in such manner and within such time as the Collector shall prescribe, the said Collector may cause the road to be altered, or a watercourse to be constructed. The expenses of such alteration or construction shall be borne by the person in charge of the said road.

Power to alter roads and construct watercourses.

Clause 6.—If any landholder, farmer, or cultivator be desirous of having a sluice made in any public embankment for the purpose of drainage or irrigation he shall make an application in writing to the Collector of the district in which such embankment is situated. The application shall contain such particulars of the land to be drained or irrigated as may enable the Collector to judge of the advantage which may be derived from the work.

Applications for sluices to be made to Collector.

Clause 7.—Whenever any person is desirous that any new embankment be erected, or that any new watercourse be made, or that any watercourse be obstructed or diverted, if such work is likely to interfere with, counteract, or impede any public embankment or any public watercourse, he shall apply to the Collector, and at the time of making such application shall deposit with him a statement of the proposed work.

Application for new embankment or drainage to be made to Collector.

5. When it shall appear expedient to the Collector that any of the works specified in the last preceding section should be executed, he shall cause to be prepared plans, specifications, and estimates of the proposed works, together with a copy of the survey map showing the boundaries of the various estates likely to be affected by the said works, and he shall cause a proclamation to be issued giving notice of his intention to cause such works to be executed. Such proclamation shall be in the form and state the particulars mentioned in schedule (A) annexed to this Act; and there shall be appended thereto a copy of the plans, specifications, and estimates of the proposed works, together with a copy of the survey map as aforesaid. The Collector shall not commence any of such works until final order made in respect thereto under the provisions of sections 8, 65, and 66 of this Act.

Procedure.

6. Every such proclamation shall be published by affixing the same at the cutcherry of the Collector, and in the manner provided in the third clause of section 62.

Publication of proclamation.

7. Every such proclamation shall be published not less than thirty days before the day appointed for hearing the persons interested.

Proclamation to be published for thirty days.

8. The Collector shall, on the day appointed for the hearing, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing shall be adjourned, hear the objections of any persons who may appear, and, after recording any evidence which they may adduce, shall pass an order in regard to the execution of the proposed works. Notice of such order shall be served on such persons as may have appeared in pursuance of the proclamation.

Hearing of objections to works.

9. If the lands, which are likely to be affected by any such proposed works, are situated within the limits of different districts, the Collector of any district within which any portion of such lands is situated, shall apply to the Commissioner of the division for authority to proceed in such matter; and the Commissioner of the division, if all the lands are situated within the division, may give authority to such Collector or to any other Collector within whose district any portion of such lands is situated to proceed in respect of all the lands likely to be affected by such works.

Authority to take proceedings where lands likely to be affected by the works are in different districts.

If the districts within which the lands likely to be affected by any such works are situated, are subject to the Commissioners of different divisions, the Collector shall apply to the Commissioner of the division within which his district is situated, and such Commissioner may, with the concurrence of the Commissioner to whom the other district is subject, give authority to proceed to such matter.

or different divisions.

PART III.

Procedure in cases of imminent danger to life or property.

10. Whenever the Collector shall be of opinion that the proceedings commenced by notice under sections 5 to 8 of this Act would cause delay in the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon him by clauses 2, 3, and 4 of section 4 likely to be attended with grave and imminent danger to life or property, it shall be lawful for him forthwith to commence to exercise such powers. Provided that he shall forthwith cause to be prepared the plans, specifications, and estimates of the proposed works, together with a copy of the survey map as provided in Section 5, and shall cause a proclamation to be issued as provided in that section giving notice that the work mentioned therein has already been commenced, and thereupon such proceedings and inquiries shall be had as in by Part II of this Act are directed.

11. Whenever any land, or earth from any land, the property of any person, is required for purposes of any works commenced in pursuance of the provisions of the last preceding section, or for the purposes of section 17 in cases where the Collector shall be of opinion that proceedings for the acquisition of such land, according to the provisions hereinafter contained in section 30, would cause delay as aforesaid, the Collector shall cause a proclamation to be issued in form in Schedule (B) annexed to this Act, giving notice thereof at convenient places in the locality in which such land is situated, and he may at the same time take possession of the same for the said purposes.

12. The Collector shall ascertain and record the nature and estimated value of the crops and trees (if any) standing on such land and shall offer adequate compensation to the persons interested. If such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops and trees shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions of section 34.

13. The Collector may depute to the Engineer the powers described in sections 10, 11, and 12, subject to his own general orders, and in that case when the Collector is not present the Engineer may, if he shall be of opinion, that delay for the purpose of obtaining the orders of the Collector would be attended with grave and imminent danger to life and property, exercise the powers conferred on him by the Collector.

14. Whenever, upon an inquiry had under the provisions of this Part, it has been determined in the final order to be passed on such inquiry that anything done by the Collector or by the Engineer under the last preceding section was necessary, the land or the embankments or drainage shall, so far as any alteration thereof shall appear to be necessary, be at the expense of the Government restored as nearly as possible to the state in which they were when the Collector commenced to act under the provisions of this Part; and any person who shall have sustained loss, damage, or injury by the execution of such works shall receive compensation from the Government to be assessed according to the provisions contained in Part V of this Act.

15. The provisions of section 9 shall be applicable to proceedings taken under this Part.

PART IV.

Powers of Engineer.

16. The power conferred on the Engineer under this Part shall be exercised subject to the general control and orders of the Collector.

17. The Engineer may make any repairs in, and may do all acts necessary and proper for the maintenance of any public embankment, public watercourse, or other work executed or taken charge of under the provisions of this Act, or of any of the Acts repealed by this Act.

18. The Engineer may call upon the manager or other person in charge of any railroad which interferes with the drainage of any tract of land, to alter such railroads or to construct any watercourse under or through such railroad. In the event of such person failing to comply with such requisition in such manner and within such time as the Engineer shall prescribe, the Engineer may thereupon, with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, cause the said railroad to be altered, or a watercourse to be constructed in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The expenses of such alteration or construction shall be borne by the said manager or other person in charge of the said railroad.

19. When any person is desirous that a temporary roadway should be made over, or that a temporary watercourse should be made through any public embankment, or that a temporary dam should be constructed in any embankment, river, or public watercourse, he shall apply to the Engineer, who shall communicate the application to the Collector, and the Collector shall pass such orders thereon as he shall think fit. If the proposed work is to be executed by an officer of Government, the applicant, before the commence-

ment of the work, shall deposit the amount estimated by the Engineer to be necessary to defray the expenses of, and incidental to, making and removing such roadway, or of, and incidental to, making and closing or removing such watercourse or dam. If the amount deposited is found insufficient, the Engineer shall recover from the said applicant the further amount required; and if it exceeds the amount required, such excess shall be returned to the said applicant.

20. Whenever the Engineer shall be of opinion that the removal of any trees, houses, huts, or other buildings, situated between a public embankment and the river, is necessary, he shall make a report to that effect, accompanied by a detailed statement of the trees, houses, huts, or other buildings to be removed, to the Collector of the district in whose jurisdiction the land on which such trees, houses, huts, or other buildings stand, is situated, and the Collector shall report the same to the Lieutenant-Governor in order that proceedings may be taken, in accordance with the provisions of "The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870," or other law for the time being for the acquisition of land for public purposes, for obtaining possession of such trees, houses, huts, and buildings. Provided always that in case the Collector be of opinion that the delay required by such proceedings is likely to be attended with grave and imminent danger to life or property, it shall be lawful for him forthwith to cause such trees, houses, huts, or buildings to be removed, and in such case the compensation due therefor shall be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter provided.

21. Sluices constructed in any public embankment shall be opened or shut only by or with the general or special permission of the officer in the immediate charge of the embankment, under such orders, either general or special, as he may receive from the Engineer.

22. In any case where an embanked towpath has heretofore been maintained by Government alongside any canal, river, khal, or channel, the Engineer shall be entitled to appropriate, without payment, as heretofore, land or earth for the maintenance, repair, or reconstruction of such embanked towpath. If in any case the Engineer shall consider it necessary for the purposes of towing to enlarge an existing towpath, or to construct a new towpath, proceedings shall be taken in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this Act relating thereto.

23. It shall be lawful for the Engineer, or any person whom he may authorize in that behalf, in order to carry out any of the purposes of this Act, to enter upon, and survey, and take levels of any land; to dig or bore into the subsoil; to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the lands is adapted to the purpose projected by such Engineer; or by the Collector;

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken, and the intended line of the work proposed to be made thereon; to mark such levels, boundaries, and line, by placing marks and cutting trenches; and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed or the levels taken, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence, or jungle.

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

The Engineer or other person so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid, and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector, and such decision shall be final."

The HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said before the Council proceeded to consider the amendments now before them, he wished to offer a few remarks. The main object of these amendments seemed to him to be the transfer to the Collector of the power originally vested in the Engineer. To him this seemed practically a nominal change. For it was a well-known fact that the hands of the Collector were already too full and that the proper supervision and direction of embankment works would require much more time and attention than he could well spare. Besides, the professional advice of the Engineer would always weigh with the Collector, and that officer it might be imagined would much rather prefer to leave the settlement of embankment questions in the hands of the Engineer than to take the responsibility upon himself. Then again, section 64, as proposed to be amended, distinctly authorized the Collector, at his discretion, to delegate his power to the Engineer, and this would much facilitate that end. So that virtually the matter would remain very much in the same state as it stood in the Bill at

present, and these amendments could in no way be considered improvements. On the contrary, they were likely to do more harm than good. For under the Bill as it stood the Collector held the position of a disinterested judge; but as it was proposed to alter it under the amendment, if the Collector was to have a nominal power, and have the discretion of delegating afterwards that power to the Engineer, he would naturally feel a sort of bias to uphold an authority which he had himself delegated. Under these circumstances, RAJAH JOTTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE thought the adoption of the amendments before the Council would be of scarcely any advantage.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he should like to say one or two words in explanation. It was perfectly true, as the hon'ble member said, that the Collector had his hands pretty full, and that he might not be master of engineering details. But on the other hand, it seemed to him that the most essential and practical advantage of the amendment was this, that as the Bill stood, the Engineer was entitled to take the initiative, and if the Collector was opposed to the proposal of the Engineer, he had to find the means or arguments to controvert the opinion of the Engineer. The Collector in that case was bound to take up the whole case and decide upon it. As the Bill stood, the Collector was not bound to move at all; he was not bound to give any reasons. He might *pooh pooh* the Engineer; he might say, "I am not going to take it up." It was for the Collector to be satisfied that there was necessity before he would move. He was the person who under the law, if the amendment was accepted, would be required to take the initiative. The Engineer would not be in the field until the Collector had taken the initiative. That was entirely different to the case as it now stood, where the Engineer was entitled to take the initiative and force the matter to a decision.

As regards Part IV, it was true the Collector had the power to delegate his powers under that Part to the Engineer. But if hon'ble members would look to that Part they would find that under it none of the radical functions of the Collector could be delegated. The functions that could be delegated were minor and subsidiary, such as the power to make repairs, the power to alter roads, the power to make temporary roadways, watercourses, or drains, the power to remove houses, the power of opening or shutting sluices, the power to take land or earth for embanked tow-paths, the power to enter and survey land, and such like minor powers. These were minor and subsidiary powers altogether of a secondary description, and not the radical and main powers which the Collector was to exercise under the Bill.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed that under section 64 as proposed to be amended all the powers of the Collector might be delegated to the Engineer. If the delegation were confined to the minor powers referred to by His Honor, he would not have raised the objection.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that the Council had not yet come to the amendment upon section 64. If the amendment proposed would have the effect suggested by the hon'ble member, the Government would be open to conviction.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the Collector would have all the powers under the Bill. The Collector had very hard work, and he could not do everything himself, he must do the work through the officers of the various departments under his control. He could not, for instance, personally investigate every case of man-slaughter. He was the head of the Executive in the district, and must work through his subordinates in the different grades; but he was responsible that the men under him did their work properly: the responsibility was his. The Engineer might be inclined to look to the credit of his work regardless of expense; but now we proposed to place the power of initiation in the hands of one who might be deficient in engineering, but who would study the interests of the parties concerned.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that at any rate they should follow the regular order of the amendments proposed. Until an amendment was made in section 64, the clause would not have that effect. He should be prepared to support the objection raised to the amendment proposed in section 64; but the consideration of that matter must be reserved until they came to it in

regular order. The amendment now before the Council would not have the effect which the hon'ble member apprehended, except as to such minor works as those to which His Honor had referred.

The HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed that his objection was as to the tendency of the whole of the amendments. He wished to point out that the amendments would have very little practical effect in altering the state of things in the Bill as it stood, and the objections against vesting the Engineers with too large powers would remain much the same.

The motion to substitute the amended Parts II, III, and IV was then agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER rose to move the amendments of which he had given notice, when—

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the notice given by the hon'ble member had not been sufficiently long in the hands of the members. The discussion upon the amendments under consideration would not now be closed, and the hon'ble member could have an opportunity of bringing forward his amendments at the next meeting. The notice of amendments of the hon'ble member only reached Mr. SCHALCH that morning, and he had scarcely had the opportunity of considering their bearing upon the Bill.

The HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER observed that the amendment which he was first about to propose was an amendment upon an amendment, and was rendered necessary by the amendments of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and therefore hardly required notice.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that although ordinarily an amendment upon an amendment did not require notice, it might be of such an important nature as to necessitate much consideration. He himself had only received the notice that morning, and would ask the hon'ble member to postpone his amendments until the next meeting, when he could have an opportunity of bringing them forward.

The HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER observed that after the explanation given by HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT that it was not the intention to pass the Bill at present, he would agree to postpone the consideration of his amendments until the next meeting of the Council.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved the substitution of the following for section 30, the only alteration being a legal one as to the mode of referring to the Land Acquisition Act:—

“30. Whenever in the course of proceedings under this Act, save in those cases in which the Collector has proceeded under the provisions of Part III, it appears that land is required for any of the purposes thereof, proceedings shall be forthwith taken for the acquisition of such land in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870, or any other law for the time being for the acquisition of lands for public purposes.”

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of MR. SCHALCH verbal alterations were made in sections 32, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 56, 60, 65, and 67.

The amendments in reference to sections 57, 59, and 60 were, by leave, withdrawn.

With reference to the proposed amendment to section 64—

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the object of these amendments was to give the Collector power to delegate his powers to the Engineer.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he did certainly think that the amendment was open to the objection urged by the hon'ble member on the right (RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE). The section, as proposed to be amended, would read thus:—

“All the powers and authorities vested in the Collector by any of the sections of this Act may be exercised by the engineer in cases referred to him by the Collector, provided always that it shall be lawful for the Collector to recall any case so referred, and to proceed thereon, either adopting or not adopting any of the proceedings theretofore had thereon as to him shall seem fit”

HIS HONOR thought the section had better be omitted altogether.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the Collector could not exercise all these powers himself. It must be first judicially settled whether in any particular case

the Collector should exercise the powers proposed to be vested in him, and then when it had been decided that he should exercise these powers, he would delegate the execution of them to the Engineer. He could not delegate the power until it had been determined that he should exercise it. He would however, at the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, withdraw the amendment at present, and consider whether it was necessary to bring it forward again at the next meeting.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that after section 66 the following section be inserted: it was a mere transposition of section 21 of the Bill to this place, where it came in better, as it applied to all inquiries, and not merely to inquiries under Part III:—

"In any inquiry or appeal held under this Act, the Collector and the Commissioner shall respectively have the same powers as those conferred on courts by the Code of Civil Procedure of summoning and examining witnesses, and compelling the production of documents."

* The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved the insertion of the following section after the above, the object being to give a general power of control under the Act:—

"All the powers of a Collector under this Act shall be exercised under the general control and orders of the Commissioner of the division, and all the powers of Collectors and Commissioners shall be exercised subject to the general control and orders of the Board of Revenue and of the Government."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that it be an instruction to the Secretary to alter the numbers of the sections and letters of the schedules accordingly.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he put the motion without prejudice as to the necessity of it. His impression was that the Secretary, under the direction of the President, had this power without the necessity of a motion in Council, and that such was the practice in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, Schedules (A) and (B) were not now both necessary, and had therefore been amalgamated. He would move that the following schedule be substituted for Schedules A and B, as they now stood in the Bill:

"SCHEDULE A.—(Referred to in Section 6.)

All persons interested are hereby required to take notice that it is my intention to [here state the nature of the work to be undertaken] for the purpose of [state the purposes]. For the execution of this work the undermentioned land will be required to be taken up:—

1	2	3
Pergunnah in which land is situated.	Name of village in which land is situated.	Area of land.

Plans, specifications, and estimates of the proposed work, together with a copy of the survey map showing the boundaries of the various estates likely to be affected by the said work, are herewith submitted.

The total probable cost of such work will be the sum of Rs. , and the rate per acre of the area benefited or protected by the said work is estimated at Rs.

The following estates and villages will probably be affected by the work proposed [here set out a list of the estates and villages]:

Any person interested and desirous of showing cause against the execution of the works specified is hereby required to appear before the Collector for that purpose on the day of The day of

A. B.,
Collector of "

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of MR. SCHALCH verbal amendments were made in Schedules (C) and (D).

The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said care would be taken that the Bill as amended would be placed in the hands of the members at the earliest possible period, and hon'ble members would have time to consider the Bill, and if they so wished, to circulate notices of amendments. He hoped that if they wished to do so, the notices would be circulated at an early date.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 13th instant.

Saturday, the 13th September 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*.

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,

The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE.

The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,

The Hon'ble MOULVY ABDOL LUTEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON,

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,

AND

The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the first business before the Council was the adjourned debate on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. Amendments had been placed on the paper in His Honor's name, the object of which was to carry out what he intimated it might be desirable to do, namely, to put in a definite form the changes which it seemed to him might be possible. His own opinion had not been definitely formed; the opinion of the Council was not definite. At the same time, the learned Advocate-General had observed on a late occasion that there was room for a great deal of misunderstanding as long as propositions were not placed in a clear and definite shape. The object was to put his suggestions into the form of amendments, clear and definite. The Council would observe that His Honor had also proposed that the discussion be adjourned for the space of two months; so that we might consult all concerned. We should consult the officers of Government, planters, and coolies, as regards the particular points raised by these amendments, and we should give all parties interested, and the public in general, an opportunity of suggesting any thing more they might have to say in regard to the whole Bill before the Council. He might add, the Government would have an opportunity of communicating with the Government of India upon the subject. It would be seen that the amendments, of which notice had been given, were several. He thought it well, at the outset, to distinguish Cachar from Sylhet; because it might be that those interested in Sylhet would think it desirable to remove Sylhet from the operation of the Act, whilst those interested in Cachar might not think it desirable to remove Cachar. Therefore he put first an amendment which proposed to omit "Cachar" from the operation of this Bill, and secondly, another amendment proposing to omit "Sylhet." The result of the omission of those words would be that those districts would be wholly removed from the operation of this Labor District Act. The consequence would be that, if the amendments were accepted, Sylhet would be in the same position as Mymensingh now was, or any other district in Bengal; and if the amendment in regard to Cachar was also accepted, it would be in the same position; the movements of laborers in those districts would be perfectly free, and the

relations of the coolies with regard to their masters would be regulated by the ordinary law of the land, the law of contract, and that provision of the Penal Code to which he had adverted. His Honor was not himself thoroughly up in the provisions of the various laws which regulated the carriage of the passengers. It might be necessary to enact certain provisions in order to secure that vessels carrying a large number of persons should do so in a manner consistent with their safety, and freedom from disease. This might apply to many parts of the country and to many rivers of this country. But in so far as the special provisions of this Bill were concerned, the rough general effect of the first two amendments, if they were accepted by this Council, would be wholly to remove Cachar and Sylhet from the operation of this Bill, and to place them on the same footing as all the rest of the country.

Then, he came to the third amendment, which he would take in connection with the fourth amendment, because the third amendment was merely subsidiary to the fourth. The fourth amendment was one which was adopted *totidem verbis*, in so many words, from the British Burmah Emigration Bill now before the Council of the Governor-General. His Honor had said that although the Committee of this Council had expressed themselves unfavorably to the concurrent operation of a free system of recruiting and a special system of recruiting, the representative of the Government of India in the Governor-General's Council had taken an opposite view, and had expressed an opinion that it would be very desirable that the free system should not be checked, but that opportunity should be given to those who preferred a free system to adopt it. The shape in which that proposition was put in the Governor-General's Council was the shape in which it was now expressed in the fourth amendment submitted to this Council. The result was that while recruiting otherwise than under the Act would in no degree be a penal offence, on the other hand no contract to go to the labor districts would be binding upon the emigrant unless made in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The consequence would be that if people did not recruit under the Act, they would recruit to a certain extent on their own risk; they would not be punishable. But contracts made before the emigrants reached the labor districts would not be valid and binding upon those laborers. A man who agreed to go was defined to be an emigrant under the Act until he reached the labor districts: when he reached the labor districts he became a laborer, and was no longer an emigrant. So long as he was in the stage of an emigrant he would not be bound by any contract to labor, which he might make otherwise than under the provisions of this Act. But when he reached the labor districts he ceased to become an emigrant; he then became a free man, and was competent to contract as any other local laborer might now contract. His Honor proposed by the third amendment to alter the definition of "emigrant" to meet that. As the definition stood an emigrant was only a man recruited by a garden-sirdar or recruiter, and registered. He proposed to strike out those words, and he proposed to make the definition to be simply this, that an emigrant would be a person who had agreed to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire. The consequence would be that in respect to whatever districts the Council might retain as labor districts, the emigrant would be subject to the provisions of the Act until he reached those districts. If the emigrants were conveyed in gangs not exceeding twenty, they were exempt from the operation of the passenger provisions of the Act, and they would be free to go as they liked; but although not recruited under the Act, if conveyed in large batches and in crowded steamers, they would still be emigrants and subject to the sanitary provisions of the Act. On reaching the labor districts they would be free, and free to contract under the ordinary law. There were various ways in which this question of free recruiting could be put. His Honor had put it in that form because it had the high authority of the member in charge of the Bill in the Council of the Governor-General. At the same time it would be free to the members of the Council and others interested to suggest that free recruiting should be put in any other form.

Then he came to the last amendment, which was on a different subject, and referred to a subject not so directly and distinctly mooted before the Council. On the last occasion there was a discussion on this Bill

which had the appearance somewhat of a difference of opinion,—he hoped there was not a final difference of opinion,—but there was a certain conflict of argument between the learned Advocate-General and himself in regard to the use of the term “slavery” under the labor laws. His Honor said it seemed to him that the absence of freedom under the present labor law was of a very different character from the absence of freedom under the ordinary law of contract. As the Bill at present stood, it seemed to him that a form of *quasi-slavery* was involved in the 123rd section: it made it that a cooly was not a free man under the ordinary protection of the law; if he attempted to run away, his master might seize him as a master seizes a runaway slave, without the intervention of any legal proceeding. That was a kind of fugitive slave law. His Honor’s experience was that that provision had been to a certain extent the subject of occasional abuse. He knew that there had been gardens in which there were cordons of chowkidars, and in which the coolies were kept somewhat like prisoners in a jail. At the same time he must state distinctly that he believed that such a state of things was altogether the exception. We had lately published in the *Gazette* a description of the tea gardens submitted by the Commissioner of Assam, in which he told us that the condition of the tea gardens, of the planters, and of the coolies, had greatly improved; that the condition of the gardens as a rule was good, and that the coolies were happy and contented. His Honor’s view of the matter was that in these good gardens where the masters were well-to-do, where the coolies were happy and contented, they did not require a fugitive slave law like this. These gardens could get on very well without it. On the other hand, in the rare cases in which abuses took place, in which the power of arrest was abused, it was desirable that that power should be removed. He did not pledge himself to an opinion on that point. He quite agreed that a great deal was to be said on both sides, and he placed the amendment on the paper in order that the matter might be fully discussed, that those interested in the matter might have an opportunity of giving their opinion, and that we might have a full expression of all that had to be said on both sides. He confessed that whilst he thoroughly acknowledged and saw with the greatest pleasure the great improvement which had taken place in the tea districts, he personally regarded with very considerable repugnance that particular provision which he had called a sort of fugitive slave law, and he thought we should consider whether we could put the laborers more in the position of free men. He had therefore deemed it fairer to put this amendment on the paper at once, that all interested might be warned that it was under consideration whether we could do without the first two clauses of section 123. The penal law for the punishment of desertion, the means of arresting deserters and putting them to labor by legal process, would remain the same as before. The whole change would be this, that, instead of the planter taking the law into his own hands and seizing a deserting laborer, he would be bound to follow and prosecute him. The deserter would still be liable to punishment, and liable to the provision which forced him to work out his contract.

These were the amendments which His Honor thought it right to place before the Council. He did not propose now to press them on for decision. He quite agreed with the Committee that these questions were not ripe for decision, and in that view he proposed that the discussion of the above amendments be adjourned for the space of two months.

The question was then put that the discussion of the following amendments, of which notice had been given, be adjourned for the space of two months:—

In the Preamble and in section 3, clause 3, definition of “Labor Districts,” omit the word “Cachar.”

In the Preamble and in section 3, clause 3, definition of “Labor Districts,” omit the word “Sylhet.”

Section 3, clause 6, definition of “Emigrant,” omit the words “with any garden-sirdar or recruiter” and the words “and has been registered as hereinafter provided.”

Omit sections 15, 16, and 17, and substitute the following new section:—

“No contract to labor in the Labor Districts shall be binding on an emigrant unless it is made in accordance with this Act.”

Section 123.—Omit clauses 1 and 2.

The motion was agreed to.

[To be continued.]

MARINE SURVEYS—RESPONSIBILITIES OF SURVEYORS.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 16th September 1873.

READ—

Letters No. 4785, dated 1st September, and No. 5004, dated 11th September, from the Officiating Master Attendant reporting on the case of the *Shahjehan* Emigrant Ship.

1. With reference to recent events and rumours, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very necessary that Government and the public should fully understand the modes, rules, and practice of marine surveys made in this port, and the responsibilities of the surveyors, in cases where the law requires such survey. His Honor would also wish to have for purposes of analogy and comparison, similar information regarding the surveys made by private surveyors for the various Marine Insurance Companies. There have lately been two or three very serious mishaps to ships passed for the conveyance of emigrants and passengers. One vessel, the *Indus*, has, it is feared, foundered at sea with all hands. She is, however, believed to have been a first class vessel. Another (the *Shahjehan*) has put back leaky from the Sandheads. Without saying that there is blame attributable in any case, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that certainly full enquiry should be made into the general practice of the port.

2. From the Master Attendant's letters in the case of the *Shahjehan* it appears that she was surveyed by an Assistant Master Attendant on the 26th August, who certified in the usual printed form that her "hull was sound, tight, staunch, and firm in the fastenings," and that she was "sea-worthy and in all respects fit for the reception and carriage of passengers." The details of survey are set out in the shape of answers to queries on a large printed form, but some of these are not filled up. It appears that she was also privately surveyed on the 21st July and the 17th August, when she was pronounced to be "in excellent condition about the hull, a good insurance risk, and a vessel well adapted for the carriage of East Indian Emigrants." On her return to port from outside a few days later owing to serious leakage, further surveys were held by the Government Surveyor and by two private surveyors, who discovered "on closer examination a graving piece which had been let into the fourth plank from the water's edge on the port bow; on removing which they found that the wood of the plank under it was quite rotten. Also that there was a hole quite through the plank on to the bow timbers." Four planks altogether in the bows had had graving pieces or patches let into them and are now to be replaced by sound planks. On her being placed in dry dock it was further discovered that the metal on the ship's bottom and a large portion of her false keel had been carried away, evidently by her running over a buoy or cable. It is stated that these injuries do not affect the soundness of the hull, and that they were caused by going over a buoy and cable in February last, a circumstance neither entered in the vessel's log nor mentioned by the master to the Government Surveyor when enquiring if the vessel had grounded anywhere since last in dock.

3. As regards the survey, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to say whether a defect of the kind now acknowledged to exist in the bows should or should not have been discovered before the vessel left port. The surveyors are apparently of opinion that as the leakage was only serious when the vessel drove into head seas, the master should have discovered it himself and remedied it without returning. That too is a matter upon which only professional seamen can give a satisfactory opinion. The fact remains that a vessel passed as staunch and sea-worthy has to put back with serious leakage from the very mouth of the river and that injuries are then discovered in her bows and hull which were never suspected or discovered by the surveyors.

4. The case of another vessel, *The London*, has been referred to in the public prints. The Lieutenant-Governor has ascertained that this vessel was surveyed for insurance purposes in January and passed as a good risk provided she left in all February drawing not over $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and provided a very manifest leak was stopped and very slight repairs effected. The vessel left at the very end of March, without, it is said, the repairs specified, and drawing considerably more than $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet. She had to return leaky and is now, it is believed, condemned as utterly rotten. The law gives Government no power to prevent the departure of a vessel in such a state, when she carries neither emigrants nor native passengers.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that these may be by no means solitary instances. The newspapers mention also the case of the *Mymoon*, but she is said to have been surveyed in Rangoon. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish, however, to have an immediate report of the facts from the Master Attendant.

6. A general impression seems to be abroad that there is grave cause for anxiety and enquiry on this important question in this port. It is believed that one main cause of uncertainty in the survey when made is the practice of deferring the examination till the ship is loaded or half-filled with cargo. It is also certain that in many cases no thorough examination of the hull is attempted.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Master Attendant and Government Surveyors will now furnish full and accurate report showing who surveys vessels requiring to be surveyed for Government or emigration purposes; who checks the survey to see that it is sufficient and complete; what rule or practice prevails in regard to surveying such a vessel with cargo in her, in regard to putting her in dock or employing divers for examination of the hull, in regard to testing the soundness of such things as graving pieces, discovery of soft caulking and other defects. The cases should be enumerated in which survey by Government officers is required, and if there is any variety of practice in each case this should be fully explained. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes especially very careful report on the practice in regard to coolie ships. The Protector of Emigrants will also be asked to report on the practice in regard to the selection and survey of these vessels.

8. The Master Attendant will also be good enough to state how and under what conditions ships are privately surveyed and by whom; who appoint the various private surveyors here, and whether they are under any disciplined corporation, such as the Trinity House and Lloyds, &c. The practice of private surveyors as to holding survey when cargo is in and as to docking and examining the hull should be explained.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have information and opinions on this subject from the leading private surveyors and merchants, the Chamber of Commerce, Port Trust Commissioners, and some experienced masters of vessels. Steps will be taken to invite such opinions. It is most desirable that Government should know whether many rotten ships are sent out of this port, and, if so, what remedies it is bound to apply to this evil.

ANNUAL REGISTRATION REPORT FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 9th September 1873.

I

READ—

The Report on the administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1872-73.

1. The report commences by presenting the general results of registration in Bengal during the year. The number of registrations has risen from 245,270 to 279,080, the increase being nearly equally divided between optional and compulsory registration. The following table shows the figures for 1871-72 and 1872-73 in the principal classes of documents and sub-totals.

		1871-72.	1872-73.
<i>Compulsory.</i>			
Registration affecting immovable pro- perty ...	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	47,625	51,125
	Perpetual leases	47,181	54,926
	Other leases	62,222	64,944
	<i>Optional.</i>		
	Instruments, of sale, &c., of immovable property under Rs. 100	49,197	59,708
Registrations other than those affecting immovable property	Leases for one year or less	1,111	1,476
	Miscellaneous documents	4,911	5,678
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property	158,077	174,788
	Total optional registrations affecting immovable property	55,431	67,130
	Total registrations affecting immovable property	213,508	241,918
Registrations other than those affecting immovable property	Obligations for payment of money	21,672	24,969
	All other registrations	10,090	12,193
	Total of above	31,762	37,162
	Number of wills registered	934	1,209

2. The increase, as the Inspector-General remarks, is well distributed over the principal districts, and does not apparently therefore depend upon abnormal local causes. Much of it is probably due to the introduction of the system of rural sub-registrars, to which reference is made below.

3. The process of sub-infeudation by grant of perpetual leases, which the Lieutenant-Governor noticed in last year's Resolution, is still going on at an increased rate, being as before most common in some of the eastern districts. Chittagong with 11,852 such leases, Jessore with 10,932, Backergunge with 8,683, Furreedpore with 5,257, and Noakhally with 6,428, are far ahead of other districts in this respect, the nearest being the 24-Pergunnahs with 2,251, followed by Burdwan, Hooghly, and Nudda, with 1,159, 1,075, and 1,380 respectively. None of the others come up to 1,000. The number of ordinary leases registered shows no particular increase, and it is quite certain as before that agricultural leases are not as a rule registered in Bengal. The remarks of some of the district officers in Appendix II show that this is due in great measure to the fact that few pottahs are given even when kubooleuts are taken; and that in practice the exchange of pottahs and kubooleuts in any case is comparatively rare. It is suggested that no kubooleut should be registered without a corresponding pottah. But the subject is a very large one which cannot be properly discussed here.

4. The number of registrations of ordinary bonds and deeds not affecting immovable property still continues extremely small, insignificant, it may be said, as compared to the country and population. Full details are this year

given with respect to money bonds. Of a total of 24,969 bonds registered, 1,324 were for sums over Rs. 1,000; 144 for sums between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000; 8,927 for sums between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; 5,960 for sums between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; 4,580 for sums between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, and 2,734 for sums less than Rs. 25. The aggregate value of the bonds was Rs. 1,03,18,692 and the fees Rs. 22,871, or a little over 14 annas per bond on the average. Jessore, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs have most transactions of this class; but in the Sonthal Pergunnahs more bonds for money are presented, in proportion to other registrations, than in any other district.

5. The Inspector-General refers to a suggestion which has been repeatedly made, *viz.* that the registration of bonds should be made compulsory. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite ready to believe that at present the action of the Small Cause Courts is in many instances unsatisfactory, and that compulsory registration of bonds would mitigate this evil. But, as Mr. Wilson sees, such a measure is impossible until registration offices are easily accessible in much greater numbers than at present. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the difficulty is being overcome, if the measures now ordered are actively carried out.

6. Of 266,048 deeds paying an *ad valorem* fee, 176,008 fell short of Rs. 100 in value. The total value of the property transferred, however, during the year was Rs. 11,34,60,805.

7. The receipts of the department were Rs. 4,35,319, an increase over 1871-72 of Rs. 62,182. But the expenditure has also risen, and, in spite of reductions in establishments at sudder offices and in salaries, has increased by Rs. 23,821 to Rs. 3,04,782, exclusive of the cost of printing and stationery. The cause of this is the establishment of new offices, and the surrender to new rural registrars of a great portion of the fees received; but this will in time, it is hoped, be more than made up for by a general increase of the number of registrations.

8. The year closed with 167 registration offices at work, increased by ten since the year closed. Eleven new rural offices were opened during the year, and ten more since its close—making thirty-four such offices at places other than sub-divisional head-quarters. At seven sub-divisions also special officers have been appointed; but it is not intended, save under special circumstances, to relieve sub-divisional officers of their duties in this department. At twenty sudder stations of importance special sub-registrars are entertained to relieve and assist the district officer, but during the year it has been determined to pay all future incumbents of these offices partly by salary and partly by commission, instead of by a fixed salary as hitherto. The Lieutenant-Governor must express his belief that the number of officers is still by far too few, and he will not be satisfied till they are three or four times as numerous. So lately in 1864 as many as 450 Kazis' offices were abolished and they should certainly be replaced by as many modern offices.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the system of rural sub-registrars is being judiciously, though very slowly, introduced; he trusts that efforts will be made to carry out the system more rapidly. His Honor has sanctioned experimentally in one or two instances Mr. Wilson's plan of appointing additional sub-registrars to a sub-district without giving them local limits within the sub-district. He does not understand Mr. Wilson's expressions from which it would seem that one office is appointed as supplementary to two *sub-divisions*. This must not be allowed. Each office must belong solely to one registration sub-division. All that can be allowed is that in cases where locality is not the essence of the contract, people should have the option of going to that one of two or three offices in one division which is most convenient to them. In that view the experiment is interesting and important; but Mr. Wilson is requested to report clearly the terms and conditions which he would lay down for these offices. If this plan is adopted, the executive sub-division will no doubt be the best registration area.

10. It is gratifying to learn that the inspection of rural offices has shown that they are, on the whole, quite as well managed as sub-divisional offices used to be, and that there is already an increase in the registration work of the selected

localities. The importance, however, of frequent inspection by district officers and special sub-registrars, as well as by the inspecting officers of the department, cannot be too strongly insisted on. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognises that at least two Inspectors must be maintained. The people must be made to see that these offices, opened for their convenience, are as effective and satisfactory as those at the sudder stations.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that much would be gained by asking the High Court to order civil courts to communicate with the Registration Department whenever they reject a registered instrument. Documents may be rejected for various reasons with which the Registration Department has no concern; but whenever it becomes a question as to the genuineness of the instrument, the proceedings in the Registration Department would almost necessarily pass under review, and the department would probably become aware of the facts without any special notice. The High Court will however be moved to direct the Civil Court to communicate respecting cases in which doubt is thrown on the proceedings of the Registration Office.

12. The provision of proper offices and record racks at sudder stations has been pushed on vigorously during the year.

13. The question raised by the Inspector-General in paragraph 25 of the report as to the return of registration fees, will be brought to the notice of the Government of India. This is one of several complaints of great inconvenience resulting from recent departmental orders of the Account Department. Permanent advances have however been sanctioned to enable sub-registrars to return fees promptly at places where there is no treasury.

14. Referring to paragraph 27, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see how it would be possible for the department to insist on registrants using printed forms of documents. But probably the public would be glad to use these if they were available, and the Inspector-General may consider if, as an experiment, a few forms of the most common deeds might not be printed in blank, as suggested by Mr. Irwin, and sold at low rates by the registration offices. It is very true that it is a terrible hindrance to registration when all the verbiage of verbose mookhtars must be copied, especially when there are very many deeds all similar to one another.

15. The Inspector-General's historical note on the system of Kazi registration is interesting. His conclusion is that the Kazis' records are of no little practical value, the system having fallen into great neglect before it was abolished. There is however reason to believe that in some districts the wants of the Mahomedan population were not sufficiently considered in its sudden abolition, and no effort must be spared to give them something better.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjea of Calcutta, Mr. Rattray of Gya, and Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bose of Noakhali, are spoken of as deserving of special credit.

Mr. Beverley's services have been repeatedly acknowledged. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that Mr. Wilson, during the tenure of his present office, has shown much activity and zeal, and has done much good. His Honor hopes, however, that he will put things in train to increase materially the number of rural registration offices before he goes. He also trusts that the work of simplifying returns and statements, alluded to in Mr. Wilson's 25th paragraph, will be well carried out by him.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON COLONIAL AND FOREIGN EMIGRATION
FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.**

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1873.

READ—

A letter, No. 887½, dated 18th June, but received on the 28th August, from the Protector of Emigrants, being his Annual Report on Colonial and Foreign Emigration for the year 1872-73.

1. The principal features in this year's returns are the great increase in the number of emigrants despatched to the British colonies, and the addition of the Dutch colony of Surinam to the places which draw upon India for agricultural labour. During the years 1870-71 and 1871-72 the annual despatch of emigrants was but little over 8,000. In the year just past it rose to 17,171, Demarara alone taking 6,087, Mauritius 5,262, Trinidad 3,850, Jamaica 1,562, and Surinam 410. It is satisfactory to know that simultaneously with this great development of emigration the terms offered by the colonies to their imported labourers have been put upon a clearer and surer basis than heretofore, a minimum rate of wages being now provided by law in nearly all cases. The fact that St. Vincent offering lower terms than any other colony and guaranteeing no minimum rate of wages, was unable to get labour, ought to convince the planters in that island that it is for their interest to treat their immigrants in a more liberal spirit.

2. As regards Surinam, the terms offered are fair enough, following as closely as possible those provided by the new ordinance for British Guiana.

3. Of course, with such an increased demand for labour, the number of recruiters has been largely increased, viz. from 171 to 258. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the system of preliminary enquiry into character before granting license has resulted in fewer cases of cancelment for misbehaviour, only nine in all being reported during the year. His Honor is, nevertheless, far from being satisfied that the recruiters as a class are under proper control or are generally a reliable body of men. If, however, it be true, as stated, that the Emigration Agents are now themselves impressed with the necessity of getting more trustworthy servants, it may be hoped that through their co-operation, and with some amendment of the Act, a greatly improved state of things will be possible.

4. The depôts are reported to have been on the whole well managed. The Agent for Surinam has not been able yet to put his depôt into such satisfactory order as those of the old established agencies, but the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that Mr. Durham is anxious to do what is right, and trusts that, with the experience of other Agents to guide him, and Dr. Grant's advice and supervision, he may soon get matters into proper train. Dr. Grant must at any rate insist on this being done.

5. The great majority of the emigrants come from the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Central India, 12,594 of the whole number despatched having been recruited there. Behar comes next, sending 3,412; while Bengal only contributed 925, and of these most were picked up in Calcutta or its neighbourhood. The whole of Eastern Bengal sent only 40 emigrants into the depôts. From the tables at the end of the report it is gathered that the classes who emigrate stood thus as to numbers (souls, not statute adults):—

	Brahmins and high castes	..	..	..	2,521
Hindoos	Agricultural castes	..	..	..	4,974
	Artizans	..	..	..	1,537
	Low castes	..	..	..	5,309
Mussulmans	..	..	..	..	2,910
Christians	..	..	..	..	8

6. The proportion of women to men has been maintained throughout the year, except in the case of Mauritius and Surinam. It is understood, however, that the deficiency in these instances has been since made up.

7. The figured returns of the detention and mortality of emigrants in depôt, mortality on the voyage, &c., are promised as soon as the colonial reports are received. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the returns of detention and mortality in depôt might accompany this report in future, leaving the mortality on the voyage only for subsequent consideration.

8. The successful results of the *Enmore's* voyages to Demarara under steam has led the Lieutenant-Governor to propose that no restriction should be placed on full-powered steamers as to the time of year at which they may take emigrants. So far the experiment shows that the voyage may be made by them in half the time taken by sailing vessels, and with inappreciable mortality. The incomplete figures on page 8 show that in some of the voyages by sailing ships this year the mortality was excessive, while it is much feared that one ship which sailed in January has been lost with all hands; but the Lieutenant-Governor will await the complete returns. He observes that it has been necessary to declare one master and three surgeons unfit to have to do with emigrants again. The almost certain loss of the *Indus* with 418 emigrants on board is a sad calamity.

9. From Mauritius, Demarara, and Jamaica 3,314 emigrants returned to India. Their condition was satisfactory, and the only mortality was among return invalids. No complete statement of their savings is given. The coolies are very reticent on this point; but it is noted that 74 return emigrants from Mauritius remitted Rs. 42,774 between them, and Rs. 2,16,106 were brought home by 551 labourers from Demarara, Rs. 14,583 of it belonging to one man.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Dr. Grant for many careful and valuable reports during the past year, and for the conscientious and pains-taking manner in which he has performed the duties of his office. His Honor trusts that in spite of the great increase of work referred to in the early part of the report, the increase sanctioned for the office establishment will be found able to cope with it. Much of the press of work has been due to abnormal causes connected with enquiries into the emigration system, and Acts which will very soon, it may be hoped, receive final settlement.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the death of Mr. Warner, so long connected with emigration from this port. Mr. Firth, who has taken up the work of both the Demarara and Trinidad Agencies, seems anxious to improve the system and get rid of undesirable sub-agents and recruiters. In this he will always have the support of this Government. Under Mr. Eales the Mauritius Agency has worked, as usual, quietly and well. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes soon to hear that the labour laws of the Mauritius have been put on as satisfactory a footing as those of the West Indian colonies are now assuming.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1873-74.

No. 415B., dated Fort William, the 22nd August 1873.

From—T. B. LANE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter, of 1873-74, comprising the months of April, May,

HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER.

and June last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (i.e., the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 17,14,507 maunds, against 19,17,888 maunds in the previous quarter, and 17,61,675 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 55,72,148, against Rs. 62,83,136 and Rs. 57,25,444 in the previous and corresponding quarters, respectively.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency and Hidgellee under wholesale rowannahs amounted to 2,385 maunds, as shown in the margin, giving a monthly average of 795 maunds, against 100 maunds in the previous quarter and 183½ maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. There were no sales of Government salt at Pooree during the present or previous quarters, all the Government salt which remained there having been destroyed under the sanction given in Government order No. 523, dated 10th November 1872. The sales during the first quarter of 1872-73 at Pooree amounted to 400 maunds.

5. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs, during the present quarter, from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following table I.

The Government will observe with satisfaction that in Pooree as much as 1,20,629 maunds was manufactured.

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.				POOREE.				24-PERGUN- NAHS.	
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of				Manufactures of				Manufactures of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balance at close of last quarter ...	13,330*	32,810 20	24,557 10	11,836 21	26,906 35 10	52,370 18 13	48,580 10	13,517 8	705 5	96,872	287 10	9,280	8,624
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 5 0†	37,014 30	679 0†	.....	485†	1,20,619 10	.....	8,502
Total ...	13,536	32,810 20	24,557 10	11,836 21	26,906 35 10	52,740 23 13	85,595 0	14,196 3	705 5	97,357	1,20,906 20	9,280	17,126
DEDUCT—													
Sales during the quarter ...	3,982	12 0	2,133 0	1,756 0	13,193 0 0	26,398 10 0	1,261 0	1,701 0	.....	60,362	.....	5,000	.. ..
Wastage ...	.....	277 15	.....	.....	3,700 18 13	.....	.....	11,806 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Total ...	3,982	289 15	2,133 0	1,756 0	16,892 18 13	26,398 10 0	1,261 0	13,507 0	.....	60,362	.....	5,000	.. ..
Balance at close of the quarter	9,554*	32,521 15	22,424 10	10,080 21	10,014 16 13	26,348 13 13	84,334 0	289 3	705 5	36,995	1,20,906 20	4,280	17,126

It will be observed from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 1,15,797 maunds, against 1,05,709 maunds in the previous quarter, and 1,03,946 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

6. The subjoined Table II shows, comparatively, the total importation into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt

* These include 451 maunds of Pooree-made salt in Futtelimookah (Golah).
† These represent surplus salt ascertained on clearance of golahs.

during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

II.

	1ST QUARTER OF 1871-72.		1ST QUARTER OF 1872-73.		1ST QUARTER OF 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pongah ...	20,33,029	12,34,924	10,21,146	12,81,907	15,00,270	12,25,039
Foreign Kurkutch ...	40,186	28,157	1,31,919	1,37,351	42,150	1,22,516
Indian ditto ...	1,63,150	1,05,977	1,80,635	1,80,851	2,10,000	1,96,385
Ceylon ditto ...	...	4,510	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,36,365	14,63,568	13,45,700	16,00,109	18,49,380	15,43,930

7. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shown above:—

III.

	1ST QUARTER OF 1871-72.		1ST QUARTER OF 1872-73.		1ST QUARTER OF 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee ...	...	38,200	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	53,370	1,21,124	1,49,635	1,30,291	1,61,900	1,50,905
Madras ...	37,500	30,653	...	41,560	49,000	30,374
Ennore ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,906
Cavelong ...	72,280	...	40,000	...	...	...
Total ...	1,63,150	1,95,977	1,49,635	1,80,851	2,10,000	1,96,385

8. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

IV.

WHERE STORED.	1st quarter of 1872-73.	2nd quarter of 1872-73.	3rd quarter of 1872-73.	4th quarter of 1872-73.	1st quarter of 1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golahs ...	10,30,502	11,76,239	16,70,117	17,63,249	19,61,858
Ghoosery golahs ...	93,574	10,082	5,603	...	...
Chittagong Government golahs ...	1,06,170	1,08,007	1,51,505	1,28,573	70,391
Total ...	21,30,555	13,93,988	18,27,015	18,91,822	20,44,239

9. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the River Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years.

The quantity carried by the East Indian Railway shows a considerable increase.

V.

PERIOD.	Via Ballikhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gowa-khalee.	Via Kidder-pore.	Via Bullia-ghutta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East-ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal-cutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1st quarter of 1871-72 ...	4,04,680	1,33,191	1,22,250	78,360	4,64,034	2,05,995	14,283	34
Ditto 1872-73 ...	3,00,260	1,17,600	57,694	78,591	4,01,032	3,03,327	7,226	28
Ditto 1873-74 ...	2,51,099	1,33,108	43,300	74,348	4,56,285	4,37,957	8,184	180

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 17,446 maunds, as noted on the margin, against 8,111 maunds in the previous quarter, and 13,520 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

					Tons.
April	...	...	...	...	10,984
May	...	...	...	...	16,655
June	...	...	...	...	24,257
Total	...	...	...	...	51,896

No shipments were made during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

11. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI:—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th April		Prices on 30th April		Prices on 15th May		Prices on 31st May		Prices on 15th June		Prices on 30th June	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah	44	73	52	81	59	83	75	85	83	97	82	98
French Kurkutch	57	55	58	53	60	55	61	60	62	65	64	65
Jeddah ditto	77	76	77	75	80	75	84	78	89	78	89	78
Ceylon ditto	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...
Scinde ditto	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
Bombay ditto	54	40	52	39	44	39	41	45	47	46	45	46
Madras ditto	57	69	57	63	57	63	56	63	57	63	60	63

12. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1871-72 and 1872-73.

VII.

Months.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
April	...	6,49,117	5,16,264
May	...	6,4,1856	2,91,706
June	...	6,24,142	2,65,746

13. Table VIII shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond, and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1872-73, respectively:—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
	1st quarter of 1872-73.	1st quarter of 1873-74.	1st quarter of 1872-73.	1st quarter of 1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	55,028	.....	54,388	52,286
Madras Kurkutch	.....	5,050	2,282	100
Total	55,028	5,050	56,670	52,386

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th September 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
Burdwan Division.	1 Burdwan	Sept. 16th*	3.66	Rainfall in district small.	Good accounts of the crops ...	Fever worse.
	2 Hancoorah	" 13th	1.56	Showery during the latter part of the week.	All doing well	(General health good.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 13th	1.01	Showery	Favorable throughout the district.	
	4 Midnapore	" 13th	3.56	Seasonable. Falls of rain very heavy.	Fair. Where the ground is low and the water stands, it rose this year so rapidly and after so much drought that the plants which usually overtop it failed to do so; hence total failure is reported from several places though quite insignificant in area compared to the whole district.	
	5 Hooghly	" 13th	1.28	Clear and cloudy; slight occasional showers.	The prospects of the crops are fair, but more rain wanted.	
Presidency Division.	Howrah	" 13th	3.39	There was rain more or less every day throughout the district.	Reaping of aus rice crop and jute nearly finished. Transplantation of amun paddy seedling nearly completed. Sugarcane good.	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>					
	6 24-Pargunnahs	" 16th*	1.65	Exceedingly close during the first three days of the week, a good fall of rain since.	Jute and aus dhan being cut; prospects of amun good.	Fever as usual during this part of the year. One fatal case of cholera at Alipore.
	7 Nuddea	" 13th	0.76	Hot and little rain	The aus crop has generally been gathered; the outturn is decidedly good. More rain is wanted for the amun dhan. Rivers and beels very low.	
	8 Jessore	" 13th	1.41	Generally clear and sunny; occasionally cloudy, with showers of rain. Wind generally from the south.	The aus dhan has been gathered in. The amun is thriving; indigo manufacture nearly finished.	
Rajshahye Division.	9 Moorshedabad	" 13th	1.30	Not much rain during the week. Extremely hot and oppressive.	The autumn harvest has commenced. The outturn will be fair. Amun prospects are still bad through want of rain.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 13th	0.72	Very hot and close; scarcely any rain fell here till the 12th, when there was a good fall, but it was local only.	More rain urgently wanted all over the district to save the rice that has been planted out.	
	11 Maldah	" 13th	1.03	The first day of the week was rainy, the rest hot and sultry. Rain and strong easterly wind again on Saturday, the 13th.	The crops are still suffering from want of rain. The outturn promises to be from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the average one.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 13th	0.50	There has been some rain throughout the district during the past week.	The prospects of the ropa dhan are extremely unfavorable owing to want of rain; that of aus and amun are better than ropa crop. Aus continue to be reaped; teel and tobacco are now being sown.	A few cases of small-pox have been reported from the Belmeria station.
	13 Rungpore	" 13th	0.12	The week commenced with high winds and has continued cloudy, but without any fall of rain to speak of.	Bad report received about crops, especially to the south and east. The small quantity of winter rice that has been transplanted is drying up for want of rain, and further operations have ceased.	

* Report of the 16th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceq.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.— (Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	14 Bograh	Sept. 13th	0.40	The weather has been hot and oppressive, but is cooler now.	The cutting of the aus crop has nearly been completed, but owing to the scanty supply of rain the yield is not good. The same reason renders the prospects of the amun harvest anything but good. The jute has nearly all been cut.	
	15 Pubna	" 13th	1.14	The rain has done some good.	The rice crop is not in a flourishing condition. A ton to twelve annas crop may be expected.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 13th	3.78	Frequent heavy showers, thick mist, and high winds. A very smart squall on the evening of the 12th instant at the station.	All the crops in the district are progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 13th	1.11	Too little rain is falling...	In the Dooars crops generally promise well; nearer the sudder station in Patgram, Roda, and more especially that part of the district near the Dinagore district, want of rain has been felt, and some small loss of crop may be expected if it does not rain heavy.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	Cooch Behar	" 13th	3.43	Generally fine; a thunder-storm, with heavy squall of wind and rain, on evening of the 10th and some on the afternoon of the 11th instant.	In the south and west the rainfall has been very deficient, and the prospects of the amun crop in those parts are unfavorable. In other parts the prospects are good. In the south the pools generally used for soaking jute are dry or nearly so, and there will consequently be difficulty in preparing the fibre.	
Eastern Districts.						
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca	" 16th*	0.22	Weather, intense heat on Tuesday and Wednesday; since then hot, with showers.	Prospects of crops good on the whole.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 13th	4.75	Hot and close, gusty, with rain, since the 12th instant.	The amun rice crop on the whole is doing well, but on the high lands, in the north-west of the district, it is yellow and sickly from want of water. The rivers are again falling gradually.	
	20 Backergunge	" 13th	1.42	Warm and close	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 13th	0.73	Hot weather with occasional showers, but no steady rain.	The harvest is likely to be a very poor one owing to deficiency of rainfall.	
	22 Sylhet	" 6th	3.22	Cool after a shower; otherwise close.	More rain yet wanted for the crops on the high land.	
	23 Cuchar	" 6th	2.46	Hot and sultry, with slight rain.	More rain still required, but no damage done as yet. Tea operations fair.	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong	" 6th	3.89	Fine until the 6th, when there has been heavy showers.	Much the same as last week.	
	25 Noakhally	" 6th	3.64	Rainy and cloudy, with high winds from the east and south.	Aus dhan almost gathered in, and the transplantation of amun dhan not yet completed.	
	26 Tipperan	" 13th	2.83	Heavy rain at commencement of week, since then very hot and close.	Good in home thannaha except in the westernmost thannah, where the winter rice is indifferent. Heavy rain at Brahmunberiah. In Brahmunberiah the transplanting of the winter crop is said to have been completed; the early rice and jute crops do not appear to have suffered, but winter rice crop has suffered considerably.	

* Telegram of the 16th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of report from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)						
CHITTAGONG DIV.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Sept. 6th	2.86	Heavy showers on the 1st and slight falls of rain on the 5th and 6th. The weather has been reasonable.	The aus paddy crop is yet being gathered. The aman paddy and cotton crops are in flower. Pumpkins are brought for sale in abundance. The prospects of all the crops are generally good throughout the district.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 6th	1.39	Light rain, weather cloudy and very warm, with breaks of sunshine.	Fair.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 16th*	0.13	Weather still very hot and close.	Rain much wanted for the crops, which are dying for want of it; with a good fall now much of the rice would be saved and land could be prepared for rubees crops.	Cholera fast dying out, and the health of the district generally good.
	29 Gya	" 13th	1.19	In the early part of the week the weather was dry and close, towards the latter end some rain has fallen and easterly wind prevailing. More rain anticipated.	Bhadoi crops are being harvested; the little rain that has fallen has done much good to the paddy, but more rain is wanted.	
	30 Shahabad	" 13th	1.35	Hot during the week, heavy rain fell on the evening and night of the 12th. Rain in the sub-divisions of Bhadooh and Buxar. Cloudy and threatening at the time of report.	The bhadoi crops saved from rain and inundation are rapidly ripening. Aughani rice promising, but requires more rain.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 13th	0.60	Excessively hot and sometimes cloudy.	Bhadoi crops generally fair; but rain is very much wanted for the dhan crop, even in the lowest land. The indigo second cutting also suffering from the drought. In the north of the district, mukai and murwa being slightly damaged by the inundation of the river Bagmati. Dhan crops are still planted in some parts. More encouraging reports from Madhubani, where 5 inches of rain had fallen.	
	32 Saran	" 13th	0.72	Sultry; prevailing wind east.	Bhadoi harvest has commenced. Less than an average crop is anticipated throughout the district. Manufacture of indigo is going on. The continued want of rain is affecting the crops injuriously.	Cholera on the increase.
	33 Chuaparan	" 13th	0.05	Very hot throughout the week; cool and cloudy on the 13th.	The bhadoi crops partially damaged for want of rain. Rain urgently required for the paddy.	Cholera decreasing.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 13th	0.31	Rain is required	Fair; but rain is wanted for the rice. The bhadoi crop, which is generally good, is being gathered.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 16th*	1.52	Heavy rain in Banka sub-division, moderate in the north of the Ganges; strong east wind.	Transplanting of aughani paddy completed in Banka sub-division, reports thence a good area still remains untransplanted in the north of Ganges, and in parts of the sudder sub-division; prospects on the whole improving. More rain necessary.	General health very good everywhere, though fever is prevalent in parts of Mudehpore sub-division.
	36 Purneah	" 13th	2.74	Very hot and sunny	Paddy is still being planted out, but rain is most needed. The bhadoi crop is being cut; only an eight annas crop expected.	

* Telegram of the 16th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
RHAUTLPORE DIV.	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Sept: 13th	1.48	The middle of the week was very hot, with bright sun; on Saturday evening the weather changed, with a good blow. The rain has been general in the middle of the district: at the extreme points, Rajmehul and Jamtarn, there has not been enough.	Generally good. The Indian-corn crop from Moheshpore reported magnificent.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack ...	.. 16th*	0.82	Weather generally hot. Little rain except at Jajpore (3.2).	Prospects of crops good. More rain wanted.	Public health good considering the season.
	39 Pooree ...	.. 6th	5.65	Cloudy. Rainfall at Khoorda, 6.05.	Weeding and transplanting were finished in the Pergunnahs Rahang, Purboduai, Pachhimduai, and others. Transplanting is going on in the sarad fields of Serai, Kotrahang, Lambai, and others. Beali crop seems promising in Pergunnahs Rahang, Serai, Kotrahang, and others. The cold weather crops are generally promising. Khoorda sub-division.—Weeding and transplanting of the paddy crops still going on; the late rainfall will greatly benefit the crops. Sugarcane and miscellaneous crops promising.	
	40 Balasore ...	.. 13th	0.82	Rainfall heavy, but partial.	Promising; slight injury from insect; blight reported.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South-West Frontier Agency.						
	41 Hazareebaugh ...	.. 13th	1.98	The weather has been dry and hot.	The makai crop and murwa very scanty. The rice is now looking very well. Prices are however high.	
	42 Lohardugga ...	.. 13th	2.13	Seasonable; heavy rain all last night.	Very favorable reports have been received of the state and prospects of the crops from all quarters.	
	43 Singbhoom ...	.. 6th	2.56	Greater part of the week hot and close, with alternations of sunshine and cloudy weather.	Generally good. Gora dhan in course of cutting. Goodlee crop has all been cut.	
	44 Maunbhoom ...	.. 13th	1.04	Unfavorable	Rain was beginning to be very much wanted, but some has fallen during Friday night and Saturday morning by which all the crops on the ground will be benefited; but more rain is wanted.	Cholera decreasing.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah ...	.. 6th	3.40	The whole week was cloudy and rainy, with occasional sunshine; weather yet hot.	The state of all crops good.	
	46 Kamroop ...	.. 15th†	0.59	Weather clear and cool ...	Shalce dhan, tea, cotton, and sugarcane crops progressing favorably.	Public health good.
	47 Durrung ...	.. 6th	2.65	Temperature very variable, frequent heavy fogs in the morning, little breeze of variable duration.	Crops suffering from want of rain, but the recent heavy showers will improve them.	Much sickness in the district, with a few cases of cholera.
	48 Nowgong ...	.. 6th	3.45	The weather has been seasonable and there has been a fair fall of rain throughout the district during the week, though not heavy.	The rainfall has been most beneficial for the shalce dhan crop, which will now do well. Tea prospects most favorable.	No new cases of cholera or small pox reported. A few cases of cattle murrain.

* Telegram of the 16th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 16th September received on the 16th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 16th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
49	Seebsaugor	Sept. 6th	4.15	Heavy showers; average temperature in shade 89°.	The late rain has helped the crops, and rice planting still goes on; but more rain is still required. Tea doing fairly.	
50	Luckimpore	" 6th	1.66	The whole week was hot and sultry, though there were a few heavy showers; there was very little diminution of the heat a short time after. In North Luckimpore weather generally clear and temperature high.	Crops progressing favorably...	A good deal of fever about. Flood subsided very rapidly.
51	Naga Hills	Aug. 30th	0.70	Seasonable ...	The cutting of the joom dhan has been commenced, and an average outturn is expected. The terrai dhan is looking well, but the outturn is likely to be below the average. Cotton crop promises well.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	Sept. 6th	2.24	The season is now on the change. Showers have fallen at intervals, and the general temperature has been lower.	The crops are looking healthy. Rice, Job's tears, and millet are all doing well.	
53	Garro Hills	" 6th	1.22	There has been very little rain during the week. Very hot weather. There was a stiff breeze from the south-east on the evening of the 6th September.	The dhan crop is nearly in. It is early yet to judge of the prospects of the cotton crop.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th September 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1873.	Rain from 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
			inches.	inches.		1873.		
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan	Hurdwan	1.35	1.39	53.86	6th Sept.		
		Culna	0.53	0.72	36.74	ditto.		
		Culina	1.19	1.03	43.23	ditto.		
		Hood-Hood	4.30	1.41	68.30	ditto.		
		Raneerunge	1.40	3.38	41.72	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	3.02	2.05	38.43	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	1.38	1.19	41.57	ditto.		
		Soore	1.80	1.60	50.33	ditto.		
		Midnapore	0.97	1.05	40.73	ditto.		
		Tunkook	0.30	0.23	44.54	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	0.98	2.19	43.46	ditto.		
		Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.12	6.21	37.55	ditto.	
		2.43		6.92	41.32	ditto.		
		Hooghly	1.27	1.00	36.08	ditto.		
		Howrah	1.03	1.84	39.20	ditto.		
Howrah	2.03	5.10	41.87	ditto.				
PRESIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Perkunnahs	Saugor Island	3.70	3.80	38.03	ditto.		
		Calcutta	1.59	3.99	39.00	ditto.		
		Alipore	{ Dispensary Jail	2.88	3.52	41.77	ditto.	
		2.28		2.23	40.80	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut	1.49	2.68	39.84	ditto.		
		Barrack	1.80	2.86	35.53	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	3.24	6.59	47.17	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	1.85	0.12	46.26	ditto.		
		Satkhherah	1.97	2.56	42.82	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	1.21	2.54	42.10	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	1.30	3.09	43.30	ditto.		
		Kishnagur	1.15	1.09	46.36	ditto.		
		Bongkong	1.81	2.54	37.35	ditto.		
		Meherpore	1.55	1.88	47.75	ditto.		
		Choochdangah	0.80	1.65	40.83	ditto.		
		Koochdangah	1.09	0.77	35.45	ditto.		
		Koochdangah	2.03	1.74	32.79	ditto.		
		Koochdangah	1.09	1.57	40.84	ditto.		
		Koochdangah	2.81	1.00	57.48	ditto.		
		Koochdangah	1.90	1.50	53.93	ditto.		
	Jenmore	Khoolneah	2.58	1.15	38.48	ditto.		
		Jenadah	1.31	2.84	50.75	ditto.		
		Bakirhaut	1.35	2.41	40.91	ditto.		
		Mazoorah	1.68	2.89	28.70	ditto.		
		Berhampore	1.74	0.83	20.08	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut	1.07	1.03	23.36	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	1.97	1.77	29.42	ditto.		
		Jumipore	2.12	0.95	32.18	ditto.		
		Azimungo	1.25	2.10	35.06	ditto.		
		Lalgolla	0.16	0.34	41.83	ditto.		
	Dinapore	Dinapore	0.59	1.14	22.24	ditto.		
		Maldah	1.37	1.59	29.88	ditto.		
		Beaulah	0.91	1.13	38.54	ditto.		
		Natore	0.35	0.18	41.78	ditto.		
		Rungpore	0.70	0.70	40.47	ditto.		
		Rhowangunge	Nil.	5.53	73.72	ditto.		
		Titalya	1.94	0.88	34.13	ditto.		
		Boorah	0.37	0.99	38.78	ditto.		
		Pubna	2.14	Not rec.	30.49	30th August		
		Seragunge	0.40	Not rec.	57.98	31st July.		
	COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	57.98	31st July.	
				4.16	3.20	70.16	6th Sept.	
		Julpigoree	Julpigoree	1.31	0.94	76.38	ditto.	
			Pallacotta	1.03	3.72	99.42	ditto.	
			Hodah	3.73	1.16	60.55	ditto.	
		Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	0.50	1.40	106.70	ditto.	
		Bhutan Doors	Buza	0.16	9.01	153.14	ditto.	
EASTERN DISTRICTS.								
Dacca		Dacca	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	2.12	1.04	56.68	ditto.	
		2.22		1.30	55.18	ditto.		
	Moonahgunge	2.05	2.25	60.90	ditto.			
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge	2.26	3.92	45.71	ditto.		
		Furreedpore	2.55	2.41	42.06	ditto.		
Goalundo		2.36	2.32	37.96	ditto.			
Backergunge	Burrisaul	2.31	1.09	51.83	ditto.			
	Perorepore	1.64	4.15	51.83	ditto.			
	Madaripore	2.93	2.54	55.73	ditto.			
	Patnakhally	4.65	1.63	75.77	ditto.			
	Dowlat Khan	4.90	1.85	83.38	ditto.			
Mymensing	Mymensing	1.24	0.56	57.66	ditto.			
	Jamulpore	0.18	0.75	48.23	ditto.			
	Attah	0.99	1.31	39.45	ditto.			
	Kishoregunge	1.54	2.80	69.03	ditto.			
	Sylhet	2.26	4.70	112.84	ditto.			
Cachar	Cachar	1.00	Not rec.	81.24	30th August.			
	Hylakandy	1.74	Not rec.	60.44	ditto.			
	Koyah	5.02	2.98	73.53	6th Sept.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	1.60	4.20	72.90	ditto.		
			1.36	3.87	74.61	ditto.		
	Cox's Bazar	1.10	3.54	132.46	ditto.			
	Noakhally	7.94	4.8.	101.13	ditto.			
	Cornillah	8.91	1.94	68.95	ditto.			
	Tipperah	1.61	1.17	49.99	ditto.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamattee Hill	4.40	2.86	61.77	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	2.45	1.39	60.16	ditto.			
Not rec. 17th to 23rd August.								

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from	Rain from	RAIN FROM 1ST		REMARKS.		
			24th to 30th August 1873.	31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.	JANUARY 1873.				
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.			
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.				
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.83	0.22	29.77	6th Sept.			
		Behar	1.07	0.32	30.42	ditto.			
		Barh	0.53	Not rec.	31.54	30th August.			
		Dinapore... { Jail ...	2.00	0.30	33.56	6th Sept.			
			Cantonment	1.20	Not rec.	31.05	30th August.		
	Gya	Gya	0.53	1.80	33.24	6th Sept.			
		Nowadah	0.90	0.48	38.10	ditto.			
		Arungabad	0.44	0.22	31.37	ditto.			
		Johannabad	0.61	0.25	37.65	ditto.			
		Arrah	0.40	Nil.	34.72	ditto.			
	Shahabad	Sasseram	0.81	0.46	33.72	ditto.			
		Buxar	0.50	0.25	20.88	ditto.			
		Bhuboah	0.43	2.33	35.29	ditto.			
		Mozafferpore	1.37	Not rec.	25.00	30th August.			
		Burhanpore	1.30	ditto	20.38	ditto.			
	Tirhoot	Hajepore	0.45	ditto	31.04	ditto.			
		Mudhubani	0.55	ditto	22.02	ditto.			
		Seetamarce	0.50	ditto	32.90	ditto.			
		Tajpore	1.10	0.75	28.58	6th Sept.			
		Chunprah	1.22	0.32	33.05	ditto.			
Saran	Sewan	0.76	0.34	31.49	ditto.				
	Moteehari	0.30	0.42	40.70	ditto.				
	Bettiah	0.20	0.30	32.60	ditto.				
	Monghyr	3.36	0.43	31.95	ditto.				
	Begoweral	1.73	0.21	31.65	ditto.				
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Jamone	Nil.	1.16	40.76	ditto.			
		Bhaugulpore	0.51	1.83	28.78	ditto.			
		Soopool	0.30	0.87	22.88	ditto.			
		Mudneypoorah	4.05	0.80	32.01	ditto.			
		Banka	0.89	1.08	31.52	ditto.			
	Purneah	Sanbhora	0.93	0.35	25.18	ditto.			
		Purneah	1.27	1.12	38.82	ditto.			
		Kishengunge	0.54	0.50	34.70	ditto.			
		Arracah	2.16	0.37	30.11	ditto.			
		Deoghur	1.32	1.51	38.56	ditto.			
	Sonthal Pergunnah	Jamtara	1.20	1.50	32.07	ditto	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.		
		Rajmahal	Nil.	1.10	20.00	ditto.			
		Moheshpore	0.66	1.12	22.76	ditto	From 15th June.		
		Nya-Doomka	1.80	2.54	45.64	ditto.			
		Godda	0.80	1.70	30.23	ditto.			
	ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	2.20	3.90	20.00	ditto.		
			Hospital	2.65	4.17	33.24	ditto		
			Jajipore	1.80	1.10	27.61	ditto.		
			Kondrapara	5.00	1.90	47.70	ditto.		
			Jugatsingapore	2.40	4.56	32.81	ditto.		
Pooree		False Point	4.10	3.15	38.95	ditto.			
		Pooree	2.24	5.30	55.82	ditto.			
		Khurdah	3.02	0.19	41.01	ditto.			
		Balasore	3.43	3.07	37.94	ditto.			
		Bludruck	1.97	2.66	27.82	ditto.			
Balasore		Jellapore	3.87	2.81	43.81	ditto	From 1st April.		
		Norah	2.35	1.72	29.78	ditto	ditto.		
		Chandbally	1.95	2.23	26.43	ditto	ditto.		
		Cuttack Tributary							
		Menala	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.90	2nd August.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.									
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.									
HAZAREEBAUGH.		Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	1.58	2.79	40.41	6th Sept.		
			Dispensary	1.26	2.47	44.72	ditto.		
			Pachumbha	2.04	2.16	47.41	ditto.		
	Kanchee		2.10	3.38	40.44	ditto.			
	Palanow		1.80	2.15	36.18	ditto.			
LOHARDUGGAH.	Singhbhum	Chyabassa	0.42	2.39	33.90	ditto.			
		Purulia	0.97	1.08	38.53	ditto.			
		Gobindpore	1.30	1.87	41.54	ditto.			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	GOALPARAH.	Goalparah	0.44	3.88	64.00	ditto.			
		Dhoooree	Nil.	3.50	85.07	ditto			
		Gowhatty	2.00	3.05	45.00	ditto.			
		Burpettah	2.07	2.95	68.05	ditto			
		Tezpor	0.29	Not rec.	57.23	30th August.			
	DARRUNG.	Darrung	Munichulyo	0.06	ditto	48.05	ditto.		
			Nowzong	1.51	2.44	65.00	6th Sept.		
			Seehsangor	1.86	Not rec.	61.21	30th August		
			Golnaghat	2.00	ditto	50.27	ditto.		
			Jorahat	0.89	ditto	48.45	ditto.		
	SECHASANGOR.	Sechasangor	Nazeraah	0.58	ditto	63.67	ditto.		
	LUCKHIMPORE.	Luckhimpore	Debrooghur	0.92	ditto	78.73	ditto.		
			North Luckhimpore	1.36	ditto	83.41	ditto.		
			Suddya	2.04	ditto	71.56	ditto.		
			Sanoogoodtine	1.31	ditto	38.20	ditto.		
			Shillong	1.08	ditto	46.87	ditto.		
KHASI AND JYNTSEH HILLS.	Khasi and Jynteah	Jaowai	0.45	ditto	66.42	ditto.			
		Chorrapoonjee	3.27	ditto	27.00	ditto.			
		Tura	0.15	1.23	75.82	6th Sept.			
GARO HILLS.	Garohills	Benares	1.78	3.65	34.14	ditto.			
		Akyab	8.40	9.00	170.00	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,
The 13th September 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th Sept. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 7th	10	29.711	29.729	83.0	80.3	93	S by W	...	0.35	S	scuds.
	16	29.622	29.640	85.8	81.0	79	S W	...	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29.733	29.751	87.3	81.7	77	S W	...	...	K	
	16	29.649	29.667	80.4	80.5	65	W S W	...	...	...	C	o, l
	9th	10	29.735	29.753	88.8	81.7	79	W by N	...	...	C	
	16	29.633	29.651	80.0	81.5	67	W N W	...	...	...	CS,	
	10th	10	29.687	29.705	88.2	83.0	80	N by W	...	...	K	o, r
	16	29.556	29.574	86.8	83.0	83	N W	...	Not reported.	0.05	.....
	11th	10	29.670	29.688	88.2	83.2	80	N	...	0.21	C, K	
	16	29.571	29.592	84.0	80.9	87	E	...	...	0.29	.....	o
	12th	10	29.627	29.645	85.5	82.0	85	E	...	0.03	S	
	16	29.469	29.487	81.0	78.5	93	E	...	...	0.72	.....
	13th	10	29.658	29.676	79.6	78.5	85	S S E	...	0.71	.....	o
	16	29.573	29.591	82.5	80.0	89	S S E	...	...	0.04	.....
SACOR ISLAND.	Sept. 7th	10	29.727	29.733	86	81	79	S W	18.3	0.20	N	b, scuds.
	16	29.617	29.633	88	82	76	S S W	...	18.3	...	N	b
	8th	10	29.751	29.757	87	83	83	W S W	9.7	...	K	b
	16	29.661	29.667	89	83	76	S W	...	12.0	...	N	b, v, n
	9th	10	29.762	29.768	88	80	89	N W	8.1	...	K	b
	16	29.650	29.656	90	83	73	W N W	...	8.9	...	KS	b, v
	10th	10	29.707	29.713	88	82	76	N W	7.6	...	K	b, v, n
	16	29.597	29.603	92	81	70	N W	...	6.0	...	N	b, v, n
	11th	10	29.673	29.679	87	82	79	N W	8.0	1.00	N	v
	16	29.592	29.598	78	77	95	E S E	...	7.4	2.20	N	o, p
	12th	10	29.590	29.596	82	80	91	N E	6.1	0.60	N	o, r, n
	16	29.453	29.459	82	80	91	E	...	9.0	0.30	N	o, p, n
	13th	10	29.655	29.661	85	81	83	S S E	12.4	0.20	N	o
	16	29.563	29.569	86	83	83	S S E	...	15.4	...	N	b, v, scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	Sept. 7th	10	29.759	29.765	86	81	79	S S E	5.1	0.10	K, C	b, v
	16	29.651	29.743	85	79	75	S S W	...	12.5	...	K	b, v
	8th	10	29.733	29.735	85	80	79	E	4.4	0.10	K, KS	n
	16	29.625	29.717	87	81	76	S W	...	5.9	0.10	C	b, v
	9th	10	29.700	29.792	85	80	79	N N W	1.7	...	CK, CS	b, v
	16	29.573	29.664	89	82	73	W S W	...	3.5	...	C, CS	b, v
	10th	10	29.628	29.720	86	80	75	N	3.0	0.70	...	b, v
	16	29.519	29.611	84	81	87	W	...	3.8	0.20	K, C, CK	b
	11th	10	29.613	29.705	85	79	75	N N E	3.9	0.07	CK	b, v
	16	29.494	29.585	89	83	76	W S W	...	2.6	...	K	b, v
	12th	10	29.628	29.720	86	79	72	E S E	2.6	...	C, CK	b, v
	16	29.544	29.637	82	78	82	S S E	...	9.5	0.40	KS	n
	13th	10	29.710	29.802	80	79	73	E S E	4.4	...	K, C, CK	b
	16	29.621	29.713	84	79	79	S E	...	10.0	...	K, KS	n
MADRAS.	Sept. 6th	10	29.827	29.857	87	74	61	W by S	12	...	.....	cloudy.
	16	29.719	29.717	89	78	59	S by W	...	7	...	.....	cloudy.
	7th	10	29.881	29.911	90	74	44	W by S	16	...	.....	c
	16	29.742	29.772	89	77	56	S S E	...	10	...	.....	c
	8th	10	29.895	29.925	90	74	44	W by N	13	...	.....	c
	16	29.704	29.798	90	76	50	E S E	...	10	...	.....	c
	9th	10	29.893	29.923	90	73	41	N W by N	8	...	.....	b, c
	16	29.765	29.795	89	77	58	E by S	...	8	...	.....	b, c
	10th	10	29.854	29.884	90	73	41	N W by W	11	...	.....	b
	16	29.717	29.777	88	77	58	E S E	...	10	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.856	29.886	91	73	39	W	11	...	.....	b
	16	29.713	29.733	89	78	59	E by S	...	10	...	.....	b, c
	12th	10	29.800	29.830	91	73	39	W N W	13	...	.....	b
	16	29.654	29.684	91	76	47	E S E	...	9	...	.....	b, c
CUTTACK.	Sept. 7th	10	29.642	29.721	83	77	75	S S W	0.7	...	KS, C	b
	16	29.554	29.636	88	79	65	S	...	6.3	...	CK	b
	8th	10	29.696	29.778	87	77	81	W S W	1.9	...	K	b
	16	29.604	29.686	87	79	69	N N W	...	4.0	...	K, N	b
	9th	10	29.696	29.778	87	77	68	W N W	1.0	...	CK, C	b
	16	29.596	29.677	90	79	59	W N W	...	4.6	...	CK	b
	10th	10	29.663	29.745	87	79	68	N W	1.2	...	CK	b
	16	29.537	29.618	91	80	63	N W	...	4.6	...	CK	b
	11th	10	29.610	29.729	85	79	75	W N W	1.8	...	K, N, C	b
	16	29.512	29.594	84	80	69	W N W	...	2.9	...	K, N, C	r
	12th	10	29.604	29.687	77	76	95	E N E	0.9	0.40	N	...
	16	29.420	29.502	81	80	83	W S W	...	1.0	...	K, N, C	...
	13th	10	29.545	29.627	84	79	79	W	2.7	0.30	CK, C	p
	16	29.457	29.537	86	80	75	S W	...	3.0	...	C, K, N	...
AKHAB.	Sept. 7th	10	29.818	29.839	86	81	79	S W	2.1	0.20	.....	b
	16	29.724	29.745	83	81	72	W	...	6.3	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.781	29.805	84	80	83	E N E	2.0	0.10	.....	b, n
	16	29.687	29.690	81	80	95	W	...	4.8	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.742	29.783	86	81	79	N	2.7	...	.....	b
	16	29.622	29.613	88	82	76	W	...	5.3	...	.....	v
	10th	10	29.659	29.680	87	82	79	N N W	2.2	...	.....	b
	16	29.569	29.581	84	81	87	S	...	3.6	...	.....	o, d
	11th	10	29.602	29.683	88	81	79	E	2.5	...	.....	b
	16	29.568	29.590	82	79	87	S E	...	7.0	1.00	.....	g
	12th	10	29.743	29.765	77	77	100	S S E	7.2	2.00	.....	r
	16	29.618	29.640	81	78	86	S S E	...	6.1	0.80	.....	b
	13th	10	29.814	29.836	77	76	85	S S W	5.3	1.00	.....	r
	16	29.714	29.736	78	77	95	E	...	4.8	0.40	.....	d

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th September 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th September 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles	In.		
Sept. ...	8th	29.698	90.0	80.5	139.0	85.0	81.0	78.2	0.81	S W & W by S	...	133.8	...	...	Cirrostrati, cumuli and cirri.
	9th	691	90.0	82.2	137.8	86.0	81.7	78.7	80	W by S & W by N	...	98.8	...	...	Cirri and cirrostrati. Lightning on N. E. at 6½ p.m.
	10th	646	91.0	80.5	136.5	85.0	81.7	79.4	84	W by N & E by S	1.0	106.2	0.20	...	Cirrostrati and cirri, cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 2½ and 4 p.m. Lightning on S. between 8 and 9 p.m. Slight rain at 2½, 4½, 6½, 9 and 10 p.m.
	11th	627	91.2	82.0	133.7	84.6	81.9	80.0	86	E by S & N	...	109.9	0.20	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 3 p.m. Lightning at 7, 8 and 11 p.m. Rain at 3 and 4 p.m.
	12th	554	86.5	80.0	131.0	82.1	80.1	78.7	90	E	2.4	115.3	0.72	...	Cirro cumuli and overcast. Lightning from Midnight to 2 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Rain at 5½, 11½ a.m. and from 12½ a.m. to 2 p.m.
	13th	599	87.8	79.0	130.0	81.7	79.6	78.1	89	E S E S E & S S E	2.0	238.0	0.75	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder between 2 and 3 p.m. Rain from Midnight to 3 at 6½, 9½, 11 a.m. and 2½ p.m.
	14th	658	86.2	79.5	130.0	81.3	79.6	78.4	91	S E & S by E	...	185.7	0.13	...	Cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 1½ a.m. Lightning on S. W. at 4 a.m. Light rain at 8½, 10½, 12 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.2
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	91.2
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.1
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.83

		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	by lower rain gauge	2.18
	by anemometer gauge	1.91
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.31
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th September		41.78
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	57.48

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th September 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,103	1,26,076 0 0	11,536 19 5	6,24,704 0	2,41,574 5 0	22,144 6 3	33,701 5 0
Or per mile of railway		94 8 0	0 0 7		188 11 8	17 6 0	20 6 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	7,73,664	9,27,594 14 9	85,029 10 8	37,81,653 20	17,09,091 11 6	1,56,667 0 4	2,41,600 11 0
Total for 9 weeks	8,73,767	1,05,370 15 3	90,586 10 1	44,06,357 20	19,50,600 0 6	1,78,811 6 7	276,307 16 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,836	1,05,021 5 6	9,026 19 2	3,90,943 10	2,33,811 8 10	21,492 14 6	31,059 13 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	82 0 9	7 10 5	.....	182 10 8	16 14 11	24 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,28,878	9,66,865 13 8	88,028 9 1	37,20,634 10	19,33,600 3 5	1,77,252 3 9	2,65,880 12 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,723	9,390 2 0	800 13 5	30,938 20	10,412 12 6	954 10 1	1,815 3 6
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	42 0 2	3 17 0	...	46 9 5	4 5 5	8 2 5
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	29,250	64,001 6 9	5,954 15 11	2,44,469 0	76,337 15 0	6,007 12 11	12,962 8 10
Total for 9 weeks	32,973	74,350 8 0	6,815 9 4	2,84,307 20	86,750 11 6	7,952 3 0	14,707 12 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,28	8,803 10 10	815 5 1	28,448 10	9251, 1 7	848 0 4	1,663 5 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	39 12 8	3 12 11	...	41 6 3	3 15 11	7 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	34,986	77,248 14 8	7,081 3 0	2,56,712 0	71,113 2 9	6,518 14 2	13,560 17 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,032	714 0 0	71 8 0	20,091 0	857 0 0	85 14 0	157 2 0
Or per mile of railway	141	25 8 0	4 11 0	739 0	30 8 0	3 1 0	5 12 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	33,487	5,732 0 0	573 4 0	139,527 0	4,201 0 0	426 2 0	960 6 0
Total for 9 weeks	3,7519	6,446 0 0	644 12 0	160,218 0	5,118 0 0	511 16 0	1,156 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,336	627 6 6	62 14 10	10,518 15	311 11 3	31 3 5	93 18 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	130	22 6 6	2 4 10	375 26	11 2 1	1 2 3	3 7 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	34,700	6,131 15 6	613 3 11	117,446 20	3,494 11 6	349 9 5	963 13 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	48,386	15,890 13 6	1,469 13 0	1,59,445 27	52,816 12 4	4,841 10 0	6,304 3 0
Or per mile of railway	309	102 3 9	9 7 5	1,019 0	337 7 10	30 18 0	40 6 2
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	2,56,740	1,46,172 14 3	13,369 3 5	8,01,590 7	2,32,355 5 10	21,290 4 9	34,004 8 2
Total for 9 weeks	2,85,126	1,62,172 11 9	14,805 16 6	9,01,035 34	2,85,172 2 2	26,140 15 6	41,008 11 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,077	15,029 9 9	1,377 14 3	1,04,176 28	21,447 1 11	1,905 19 0	3,343 14 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	224	96 0 7	8 16 1	668 0	137 0 8	12 11 3	21 7 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,67,374	1,37,300 7 7	12,586 13 11	12,36,340 8	2,99,340 1 7	27,439 10 3	40,026 4 2

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

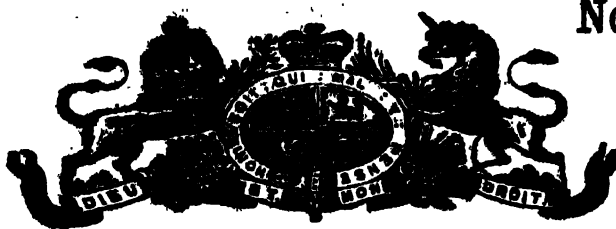
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,944	919 0 0	91 18 0	5,493 0	496 0 0	40 12 0	141 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	46	34 0 0	3 8 0	201 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	5 4 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	9,836	8,083 0 0	808 6 0	23,996 0	2,280 0 0	238 0 0	1,030 6 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,080	9,002 0 0	900 4 0	29,471 0	2,776 0 0	277 12 0	1,177 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,781	649 0 0	64 18 0	24,557 0	740 0 0	74 12 0	139 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	135	23 0 0	2 6 0	770 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	4 13 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	37,519	6,413 0 0	644 12 0	1,60,218 0	5,118 0 0	511 16 0	1,156 8 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	41,303	7,095 0 0	709 10 0	1,81,775 0	5,864 0 0	586 8 0	1,295 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,519	507 5 9	50 14 9	9,526 21	307 13 3	30 15 8	90 10 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	126	21 5 4	2 2 8	340 9	10 15 11	1 2 0	3 4 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	38,219	6,729 5 3	672 19 8	1,24,073 1	3,802 8 9	380 5 1	1,033 3 9



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

[Continued from Gazette of 17th September 1873.]

Saturday, the 13th September 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*

The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,

The Hon'ble LORD H. ULICK BROWNE,

The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,

The Hon'ble MOULVI ARDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,

and

The Hon'ble BABU DIGUMBER MITTER.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

The adjourned debate on the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses was resumed.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said it was understood at the last meeting of the Council that the Bill in the form in which it was then accepted would be early printed and circulated to the Members, so that if any objections were taken to the amendments then introduced, they might be submitted to the Council and brought up for discussion at the present meeting. He was happy to say that no amendments had been proposed in regard to the alterations made at the last meeting, although there still remained the amendments brought forward on a former occasion by the Hon'ble Member opposite (Babu Digumber Mitter). With regard therefore to the amendments made at the last meeting it was unnecessary further to discuss them. He would, however, ask the attention of the Council to a few amendments of which notice had been given on the Bill as printed since the last meeting.

The first of these amendments was in section 5, and proposed to omit the words "there shall be appended thereto a copy of" in lines 13 and 14, and insert after the word "aforesaid" in line 16 "shall be kept at the office of the Collector, and shall be open to the inspection of any interested person."

That provision enacted that with every proclamation made under that section there should be sent copies of the plans, specifications, and estimates and a copy of the survey map. As these proclamations and copies had to be made and proclaimed in the manner provided in the third clause of section 56, that was to say on the proprietor and at the māl cutchery of every estate affected by the proposal, it would be utterly impossible to send with these numerous proclamations, copies of the plans, specifications, estimates and survey map. Therefore what was now proposed was that the Collector should be bound to keep these copies in the Collectorate open for the inspection of all interested. This would be sufficient to enable parties interested to know what was proposed to be done.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he would much rather allow section 5 to stand as it was. He thought it necessary that landholders and others interested should have sufficient time and full opportunity to examine the estimates and specifications as well as to consider the details; that could not be done by a casual inspection of these papers by some agent. It must be considered that as the zemindars and other landholders would have to meet the expenditure, it would be but fair that they should have the opportunity of thoroughly considering the nature of the works proposed. If the Hon'ble Member, however, pressed the amendment, Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore would say that the following words should be added:—"Provided that each interested person shall be furnished with copies of the same free of charge on application made on plain paper."

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH observed that the objection of the Hon'ble Member would be met if we added the words "who shall be allowed to take copies thereof:" in the one case there would be no charge; in the other, if copies were given, the charge would go to the general expenses.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE remarked that if the persons interested were to make copies for themselves, there would be no necessity, he imagined, of providing for it under the law.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him that the preparation of these copies of plans and specifications might be an expensive and elaborate thing, and the number of persons interested might be very numerous, and it might lead to a prodigious charge if every such person were to be supplied with copies. On the other hand the persons interested might take rough copies sufficient for their purposes. Therefore he would prefer not by law to throw the charge upon the scheme: it would lead to great complications and great expense.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed that as the sense of the Council appeared to be against him, he would withdraw the amendment which he had proposed.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH'S amendment with the addition proposed by him was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the next amendment of which he had given notice referred to a question which he kept in abeyance at the last meeting. It was in substitution of the amendment which he had proposed in section 64, now section 58. By that amendment we proposed that all the powers and authorities vested in the Collector under section 4 of the Act might be delegated to the Engineer. It was now proposed, in lieu of that amendment, to move that section 58 be omitted altogether, and that the following new section be inserted after section 9:—

"All the powers vested in the Collector by section 4 of this Act may be exercised by the Engineer in cases referred to him by the Collector, subject to the general orders of the Collector."

The amendment referred merely to the powers vested in the Collector by section 4, and it would be seen that none of those powers could be exercised by the Collector himself until after full promulgation and a judicial inquiry. The whole question as to whether the measures to be carried out were expedient or otherwise must have been discussed and decided previously to that power being delegated, and all that remained to be done would be the mechanical and professional question as to how the work was to be carried out. Therefore the mere professional execution of the work would be the power that would be delegated; there were no other powers which would be concerned.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH, verbal amendments were made in sections 25, 34, 35, and 38.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that the words "or to both," at the end of sections 51, 53, and 54, be omitted. As the Bill stood, offences under these sections were punishable with imprisonment or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or with both. This he proposed to alter in relation to the Code of Criminal Procedure. It was thought at the time that as the offences punishable under these sections were not punishable offences within the provisions of the Penal Code, they might be allowed to stand as they were. But by the last amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure section 309, all offences under any Act for the time being in force were brought under its provisions, and the Code did not now, as before, apply merely to offences under the Penal Code. It was now found that in the case of offences punishable by imprisonment as well as fine, if a fine only were imposed the commutation in lieu of payment of the fine could extend to six months; but if fine were imposed in addition to imprisonment, the commutation could only extend to one-fourth of the term of imprisonment. Therefore, the limit of imprisonment under these sections being six months, if the fine imposed in addition to imprisonment were not paid, the limit of punishment in commutation of fine would be one and a half month, or one-fourth of the term of imprisonment. This would happen in the case of fines imposed in addition to imprisonment under sections 51 and 54 of the Bill; but in sentences passed under section 53, the limit of imprisonment in lieu of the payment of the fine would be one week, the limit of imprisonment under that section being one month. It was therefore proposed to rectify the error by omitting the words "or to both" from these three sections. If on the other hand it was desired to retain the power of inflicting both fine and imprisonment, the object would be effected by omitting the words "commutable, if not paid, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months," as the Procedure Code provided for commutation without any specific period of commutation being mentioned in the Act. But MR. SCHALCH thought the better way would be, considering the nature of the offences provided for by these sections, to rectify the error by omitting the words "or to both."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it was clear enough that these sections as they stood were illegal, but the words that made these sections illegal were the words "commutable, if not paid, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months," because under the general provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure the fine here imposed would only be commutable to one and a half month's imprisonment. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill proposed to obviate the difficulty in another way, but without looking more minutely into the matter HIS HONOR could not say whether what was proposed was sufficient.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON said it seemed to him that the provisions of these sections applied the same severe penalties to a great variety of offences. He should like to know, for instance, if it was intended that any person who caused or permitted any cattle to graze upon any embankment was to be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees or imprisonment for six months. As he understood the amendment there was to be an alternative of imprisonment or fine; but even if the fine only were imposed, it was to be commutable to imprisonment for six months. That seemed a very severe punishment to inflict upon every old woman who permitted a goat to graze upon an embankment.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said it must be remembered that we had to provide not only for the case of the old woman with the goat, but for the very common offence of the villagers tying their cattle to graze upon embankments by hundreds. Any Engineer would tell you that nothing was more injurious to an embankment than to have cattle grazing upon it; they made holes in it, which led to rats and other vermine undermining and destroying the embankments. In providing an amount of punishment for any offence, we must suppose that the officer to whom the power was entrusted would exercise a proper discretion. We must not suppose that he would impose a fine of two hundred rupees upon every old woman who permitted her goat to graze upon an embankment. The fine of two hundred rupees was put as a maximum.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that there was no class of Her Majesty's subjects with whom he had greater sympathy than the old women with the cows. Engineers were hard-hearted on that subject, and he had been trying to mitigate their persecution of these old women. But we trusted to the discretion of the Judge or the Magistrate passing sentence under these sections. One result of these provisions would be to prevent the Engineers from taking the law into their own hands. Our object now was to get the Bill into shape in a way in which it might be considered by those interested. Anything like a substantive amendment would be better considered a couple of months hence. Perhaps these sections might be allowed to pass now with the understanding that it would be open to the Hon'ble Member when the Bill came up again for consideration, to propose any amendment he might think fit.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON said he believed he was right now in supposing that offences under these three sections might be punishable with fine or imprisonment and not by both. He thought, however, that some distinction should be made between trivial offences and those of a more serious nature.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that in section 59, after the word "Collector," in line 1, the words "in respect to applications under section 4, clauses 6 and 7, or," be inserted. He said this was in effect the amendment to be moved by the Hon'ble Member opposite (Baboo Digumber Mitter). He had not at first understood the reason which induced the Hon'ble Member to bring it forward; because as this section gave a power of appeal from all orders passed under section 8, and those referred to section 4, the appeal he desired to have was already given. But it would be observed that section 8 proceeded upon section 5, and section 5 again gave the Collector power under section 4. Therefore, when an application was made under section 4 for the opening of a sluice, or for a new embankment or drainage work, the Collector might say, "I do not

think it expedient," and do nothing, and thus there would be no order under section 8, and therefore the party making the application would have no power of appealing. The Hon'ble Member opposite thought there was still something wanting, because it might happen that when the Collector received an application under clauses 6 or 7, he might pass no order. But Mr. SCHALCH said that whenever a petition was presented to the Collector an order of some kind must be passed, either that he won't do it, or that it would be done, or that the application should be filed, and on such order an appeal would lie under section 59 as now proposed to be amended.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, the amendment moved in respect of Section 59 by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would substantially meet the object aimed at by the amendment which stood first in Baboo Digumber Mitter's notice of amendments. Some verbal alterations, however, would appear to be needed in Clauses 6 and 7 of Section 4, and in Section 5 as well, to make the different sections of the Bill consistent with each other, and to prevent any possible misconception in future as to the intention of the legislature on the subject. As the clauses now stood, the Collector might not pass any order on the application for works mentioned in them, and unless an order was passed there could be no appeal under the amended Section 59. In fact the clauses were intentionally so framed, inasmuch as the orders to be passed in reference to applications for works mentioned in them, as in the other clauses of the same section, were provided for by the general Section 8. But as exception was made in regard to Clauses 6 and 7 by the amendment proposed to be introduced in Section 59, those two clauses should be made quite independent of Section 8, and towards that end he would move—

First.—That at the end of Clause 6 be inserted the words "and he shall pass orders accordingly;" and

Secondly.—That at the end of Clause 7 be inserted the words "the Collector shall pass such order upon the application as may appear to him fit."

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE GENERAL observed that clauses 6 and 7 of section 4 did not say what the Collector was to do on receiving applications under them, or that he was to do anything. The other clauses provided what action the Collector was to take. But clauses 6 and 7 were vague.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said there was one unanswered objection to the amendments proposed, that they would have the effect of taking away applications under clauses 6 and 7 of section 4 from the procedure under section 5. If you used the words proposed, the Collector might at once dispose of the matter without subjecting it to the procedure provided in section 5, that was to say without issuing a proclamation and without holding a judicial enquiry.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT suggested that in lieu of the words proposed by the HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER, the words—"The Collector shall decide whether it is expedient that such application shall be granted" be added to clauses 6 and 7 of section 4. If that were adopted, then the whole of the clauses of section 4 would be covered by section 5.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER having accepted the amendment—

The motion was agreed to, as well as the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH's amendment to section 59.

On the motion of MR. SCHALCH, for the words "herewith submitted" in clause 2 of Schedule A, the words "open for inspection by any interested person at this office, who is allowed to take copies thereof," were substituted.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, in moving the amendment which stood second in his notice of amendments, he thought he was simply pointing out an oversight on the part of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, rather than supplying an intentional omission. He need not tell the Council that it was for the protection of certain properties guaranteed to be protected by the State that the embankments mentioned in Schedule E (now D) were maintained. It was true that owing to a change in the course of a river or other

causes some of those embankments might cease to be needed, and provision was therefore very properly made for their abandonment and exclusion from the Schedule. But it was equally true that necessity would always arise for the erection of new lines of embankment for the protection of the very properties which the embankments included in Schedule E were intended to protect. Some of the new embankments, the erection of which was provided for under Part II of the Bill, must come under that class, viz. embankments needed for the protection of lands hitherto protected by the State embankments. It was but bare justice therefore that the cost of such embankment should be borne by the State.

He begged therefore to move—

In section 34, after “annexed” in line 5, insert the following:—“nor to such embankments as may hereafter be erected for the protection of lands which at the time of the passing of this Act are protected by the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid schedule.”

THE HON’BLE MR. SCHALCH said it appeared to him that the object which the Hon’ble Member sought to attain by the amendment he proposed was already provided for under the Act. There were certain embankments which the Government had undertaken to keep up at their own expense. If any of those embankments became useless, and if it was found necessary to construct another embankment to protect the lands protected by the embankment which had become useless, the Government would undertake to construct and maintain such embankment; and MR. SCHALCH was therefore perfectly willing to accept the amendment on that understanding. But it might possibly be that a new embankment constructed in the place of an old embankment might protect not only the lands protected by the old embankment, but might extend protection beyond those limits; and as the Hon’ble Member’s amendment stood, the persons so newly benefited would be exempted from all charge for such embankment. That such protection might be afforded by the construction of new embankments in the place of old ones was not only possible but very probable. Therefore MR. SCHALCH would move the following amendment, in lieu of the amendment proposed by the Hon’ble Member, that the first paragraph of section 34 be amended so as to stand thus:—

“The provisions in this Part contained shall not apply to any of the embankments mentioned in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed, save so far as any works or repairs are executed therein or in relation thereto under the provisions of Section 4, Clause 7, or Section 19 of this Act, or to any of such embankments as may hereafter be erected for the protection of lands which at the time of the passing of this Act are protected by the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule, save so far as the erection of such embankments may protect lands not protected by the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule. All sums payable in respect of any works or repairs executed therein or in relation to the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule, except under the provisions of Section 4, Clause 7, or Section 19 of this Act, shall be paid by the Government.”

THE HON’BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER having accepted this amendment in lieu of the one proposed by him—

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON’BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER withdrew the third amendment of which he had given notice.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it would be convenient not to carry the discussion of the Bill further at the present time, but that the Council should be adjourned, and then after an interval of not less than two months, we should revert to the consideration of the Bill. He should in all probability not have occasion to ask the Council to meet again for at least two months. He might say that unless there were any emergency he did not propose to re-summon the Council till after the vacation of the Courts was completed, till the end of the long vacation. He had to thank the Members very much for all their labors, and would adjourn the Council until further notice. He proposed

that the two Bills under consideration that day should be re-published in order that full consideration might be given to them by the public before the Council met again.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

SALT REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION. REVENUE DEPARTMENT. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1873.

READ—

The Salt Report for the year 1872-73, submitted by the Board of Revenue on the 6th August 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The report shows that the salt revenue, which fell off considerably during the year 1871-72, had recovered itself during the year under review. The figures for the last three years are:—

		Total quantity of salt paying duty during the year.	Total salt revenue, including miscellaneous receipts.
		Mds.	Rs.
1870-71	... ..	7,957,221	2,61,44,441
1871-72	... ..	7,766,133	2,54,66,055
1872-73	... ..	7,981,286	2,61,19,562

During the past year the Lieutenant-Governor has examined the salt consumption statistics of Bengal for the last eighty years. Below are given extracts from the statement furnished by the Board, showing the quantity and classes of the salt which paid duty each year 1790 to 1871-72. It will be seen that the quantity in some years was abnormally low. But if cycles of three years are taken, it will be apparent that the consumption of salt in Bengal increased steadily, but not very rapidly, in the first forty years of this century, increased very largely in the next few years, when the duty was reduced to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and has remained nearly stationary, or only very slightly increased since the duty has been again raised to the rate of Rs. 3-4 per maund.

The people of Bengal began (about the year 1863) very largely to consume Liverpool salt instead of home-made salt, and by far the greatest part of the consumption is now foreign salt.

Statement showing the Quantity of duty paid Salt, the Rates of Duty, and the Salt Revenue from 1790 to 1871-72 in Bengal.

YEAR.	Excise salt.		Government salt.		Imported salt.		Total.		Rate of duty. 100 mds.
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Proceeds.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1790	...	...	3,100,000	75,68,958	...	...	3,100,000	75,68,958	} No fixed duty during these years.
1800	...	...	3,245,455	83,61,772	...	...	3,245,455	83,61,772	
1805	...	...	4,204,381	1,36,06,087	...	...	4,204,381	1,36,06,087	
1810	...	...	4,539,000	1,50,36,088	...	...	4,539,000	1,50,36,088	
1820	...	...	4,874,470	1,58,24,304	13,740	44,655	4,888,210	1,58,08,049	325
1825-30	...	...	6,046,410	1,75,77,783	10,311	32,906	6,056,721	1,74,10,778	325
1834-35	...	...	4,481,217	1,41,74,310	10,518	38,657	4,491,735	1,82,07,967	325
1839-40	...	...	4,828,772	1,49,59,748	440,680	13,31,152	5,269,451	2,02,04,240	325
1844-45	...	...	5,014,737	1,49,26,634	970,396	27,14,840	5,985,133	2,16,11,523	325
1849-50	25,630	50,075	4,471,456	1,44,05,860	2,103,219	47,87,545	6,594,365	1,82,52,489	250
1854-55	15,000	30,000	4,828,681	1,44,33,450	1,797,049	41,01,103	6,641,230	1,85,78,762	250
1856-57	37,000	92,500	3,771,230	1,04,72,759	3,845,372	90,83,362	7,653,611	1,96,48,621	250
1858-59	13,500	83,000	4,248,068	1,18,35,003	3,708,924	88,23,061	8,060,652	2,01,92,624	250
1860-61	20,000	88,000	5,572,287	1,55,91,137	3,059,759	89,11,999	8,690,006	2,85,97,030	300
1861-62	24,450	79,462	1,650,848	55,89,136	4,592,705	1,45,98,049	6,243,903	2,02,60,047	325
1862-63	41,050	1,35,362	1,619,078	69,89,163	6,290,780	1,90,18,754	8,210,417	2,70,43,279	325
1863-64	42,538	1,38,232	1,172,919	47,40,055	6,049,667	1,92,57,767	7,265,119	2,31,41,054	325
1864-65	28,109	91,016	8,86,029	34,46,044	7,640,360	2,89,89,845	8,454,473	2,76,06,305	325
1865-66	7,731	25,125	1,812,084	1,70,910	5,983,620	1,90,12,787	7,313,441	2,42,08,822	325
1867-68	53,740	1,58,327	1,009,863	1,78,981	6,190,944	2,01,20,033	7,902,540	2,61,82,891	325
1868-69	107,621	3,65,830	2,50,051	8,04,905	6,829,385	2,21,96,501	7,187,067	2,34,59,742	325
1869-70	140,587	4,66,745	2,02,706	7,37,200	7,445,179	2,41,96,832	7,788,512	2,63,90,840	325
1870-71	237,197	8,35,800	85,277	1,34,967	7,061,747	2,49,16,428	7,957,221	2,68,81,285	325
1871-72	321,377	10,44,475	12,140	45,853	7,432,717	2,41,56,330	7,760,234	2,52,46,658	325

NOTE. The "rate of duty" column is so far open to correction that the rate of salt duty in Orissa was for many years very much less than the rate for the rest of Bengal. It is only during the last ten years that the Orissa salt duty has been brought up to the full Bengal rate.

2. *Consumption of Salt.*—The average annual consumption of the last three years has been 7,901,546 maunds. Seventy-nine lakhs of maunds on a population of 66½ millions gives a consumption of 4·74 seers per head, or about 9½lb. We know that a certain amount of Ganjam salt is consumed in the tributary estates of Orissa; that a good deal of illicit salt is consumed in Behar; that some small supply of illicit salt is made along the coast by the lower classes for their home consumption; and that a small amount of foreign salt is consumed on our northern and eastern frontier. We do not yet know with any precision how much Bengal salt finds its way up the Gogra into a corner of the North-Western Provinces, but the quantity that goes beyond the limits of these provinces by railway is very small; while Agra and Delhi salts come into parts of Palamow, and occasionally find their way by train to Patna. We may fairly reckon, then, that the average consumption of salt by the people of Bengal is not very widely different from the rate above stated, viz., 9½lb per head.

3. *Price of Salt.*—The range of the retail price of salt in different parts of Bengal during the last thirty years appears, from such records as are available, to have been as follows:—

Rate of duty per 100 maunds. Rs.	NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS OF SALT SELLING RETAIL FOR ONE RUPEE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL AT—				
	Calcutta.	Dacca.	Rungpore.	Patna.	Cuttack.*
1840	8	8½	.....	.....	24
1845	8	9½	.....	8	24
1850	10	10	.....	8	21
1854	9½	9½	8½	8½	19
1860	8½	8	6	8	16
1865	8½	8½	7½	6½	8½
1869	8½	8	6	8	8½
1870	9	8	6	8	9
1871	8½	8	7½	8	9
1872	8½	8½	6½	8	9
1873	9	9	7½	8	9

The month of April has been taken throughout as the test month. It will be seen that of late years, and in ordinary Bengal districts, the retail price of salt ranges from 7 to 9 seers of 80 tolals (or about 14 to 18lb) per rupee. The prices quoted for the older years may not be absolutely correct, inasmuch as the Government of those days did not publish price-currents. The prices quoted for the year 1854 are from Mr. Plowden's salt report of 1856, and are probably correct.

A Bengallee ryot of the present day with a wife and three children may consume during the year (at 4·74 seers per head) about 23½ seers of salt, on which the duty would be (at Rs. 3-4 a maund) a little under Rs. 2; so that the salt tax paid by an ordinary laboring man whose yearly earnings are perhaps Rs. 60, all told, comes to nearly 3 per cent. on his income.

The price of bonded Liverpool salt in Calcutta ranged during the year 1872-73 from Rs. 56 to Rs. 104 per hundred maunds; but these fluctuations do not seem very greatly to affect the retail price of salt in the towns and bazars of the interior.

4. *Salt supplies of 1872-73.*—The main salt transactions of the last three years compare as follows:—

	1870-71. Mds.	1871-72. Mds.	1872-73. Mds.
Salt imported and manufactured	7,091,545	8,014,098	7,831,304
Cleared for consumption on payment of duty	7,957,221	7,766,133	7,981,286
Balance in stock at the close of the year	2,653,738	2,841,001	2,325,766
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds from sale of Government salt	1,34,967	45,853	16,286
Duty on imported salt	2,49,10,428	2,41,56,330	2,45,85,766
Duty on excised salt	8,35,890	10,44,475	13,38,301
Total duty	2,58,81,285	2,52,46,658	2,59,40,352

* In Orissa the full Bengal salt duty was not levied until the year 1863; the rate was Rs. 1½ a maund up till 1869; it was raised to Rs. 1½ in 1869, and to Rs. 1½ in 1861.

Thus the supply of salt was 12 per cent. less in 1872-73 than in the previous year, while the consumption was more than 3 per cent. larger. The balance of salt in stock at the end of the year was therefore very much smaller than in previous years, and was barely 3½ months' consumption. Mr. Money points out that the Bengal salt stocks might, in time of difficulty, be dangerously low.

The imports of Liverpool salt into Calcutta were 20 per cent. smaller than during the preceding year; but as a set-off against this decrease, the imports of salt from Bombay and Madras together nearly doubled; the imports from France and Italy were three times as large as during the previous year; and the imports of Liverpool salt to Chittagong increased 60 per cent. The imports from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs decreased by about 11 per cent. As the Board remarks, it is satisfactory that the foreign sources of salt supply for Bengal are extending and becoming more permanent.

5. The quantity of salt manufactured under the Excise Rules in Bengal during the last three years has been—

1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
578,707	214,427	363,402

Almost the whole of this manufacture takes place in Orissa, and more than half of the whole of the excised salt is made in the Pooree district. The salt manufacture is a very important industry to the poorer classes who inhabit the shores of the Chilka Lake; and it is very greatly to be wished that the industry could become permanent, instead of fluctuating from 371,000 maunds one year to 32,000 maunds next year. The circumstances of the season have no doubt much to do with these fluctuations; and salt cannot be made cheaply or well during a rainy summer like that of 1871. Still the principal obstacle to the Pooree salt industry is the great difference between the duty paid on salt manufactured at the two ends of the Chilka Lake. As the Commissioner says, the difference in price makes Pooree people consume Ganjam salt, as they are allowed by law to buy it across the border, so long as they carry home less than five seers at a time. The Ganjam salt producers also must command the Sumbulpore and Tributary Estates markets, so long as their duty is little more than half what the Pooree salt dealers have to pay. It will be the greatest possible boon to the people of Pooree when the Madras and Orissa rates of salt duty are equalised.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit the Board's position (paragraph 6) that "the total quantity manufactured in Orissa, exceeding 340,000 maunds, amply provides for the local consumption." The whole population of Orissa amounts to 4,300,000 souls; and this population, at 10lb of salt per head, would consume 532,500 maunds of salt a year. If the Tributary Estates, which are believed mainly to consume Ganjam salt, be omitted, still the remaining three millions of souls in the three Orissa districts ought to consume 375,000 maunds a year.

7. The small balance of salt in the Government warehouses at Hidgellee and Pooree do not find any sale. It is said that it would have been unfair to the local salt-makers and dealers, and would have disarranged their trade, if the salt had been offered at a greatly reduced price. The establishment in charge of these small stocks costs money; and the stocks themselves gradually get spoilt and decreased. Much of the salt had become so deteriorated that no one would pay the duty on it. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor agreed to the Board's exercising its discretion and destroying the small stocks at Pooree or elsewhere, for which no purchaser could be found. Whatever will sell should be sold for what it will fetch in excess of the duty and the account closed.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to place very great reliance on the statistics of salt sales in the salt-bearing tracts (table No. 7 of the Board's report). As has been already remarked, the Orissa sale statistics are probably much below the real consumption. For the rest of the salt tracts, it would be well that the rates on the increase or decrease of sales should show in future years the population of the thannahs which are declared to be salt-bearing tracts under the law.

9. The measures which have recently been taken for checking the production of illicit salt in Behar will find a place in the Board's next report. Meanwhile the discussions of the year under review, which ended in the introduction of Act XXXI of 1861 into Behar, should have received some notice in the present report.

10. Statement 8, which shows the result of attachments and confiscations of salt, is on the whole favorable to the police. The decrease in the number of attachments occurred chiefly in the 24-Pergunnahs, where petty cases of illicit salt manufacture had been very numerous, and in which district the Board had very properly discouraged the police from searching too readily in suspected cases of very petty illicit manufacture for home consumption. The percentage of releases to salt confiscations was much smaller than in the previous year. But at the same time the explanations of the Inspector-General of Police, as extracted at paragraph 22 of the Board's report, are somewhat conflicting. In Balasore credit is taken for the police because attachments and confiscations increased largely; while in Pooree the extreme fewness of the attachments and confiscations is attributed to the excellent patrol arrangements made by the police.

11. The results shown in statement No. 10 are on the whole satisfactory; for while the number of cases brought to trial increased 20 per cent., the number of convictions has increased 26 per cent.; so that the proportion of cases which were not proved is less than in the previous year.

12. It is satisfactory that the amount of salt carried by the Eastern Bengal Railway should have increased by more than two lakhs of maunds. The Lieutenant-Governor has never fully understood why the Eastern Bengal Railway gets none of the salt traffic of Eastern Bengal. Native boats that bring jute and seeds to Goalundo should certainly find it worth their while to carry back salt. Possibly, now that the Chitpore station is open by the riverside, the active and successful Agent of this Railway may succeed in attracting some of the salt traffic.

* * * * *

13. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the acknowledgments of Government may be conveyed to the Member in Charge and to the officers named at paragraph 40 of the Board's report for their services in the Salt Department during the year.

MECHANICAL DRAWING CLASS,—PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th December 1872.

From—**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. HYDE, R.E.,** Mint Master,

To—**H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq.,** Offg. Private Secy. to Lieut.-Governor of Bengal

SOME time ago on speaking to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding my desire to start an evening class to teach mechanic drawing to mechanics and artizans, both European and Native, His Honor gave me to understand that if a scheme was put before him in a tangible form he would be prepared to sanction it, and to give a grant of money for the purpose.

2. There has been some difficulty and considerable delay in maturing the scheme, but now that a great difficulty, viz., that of providing a suitable room for the purpose, has been removed by the offer, from the head of the Presidency College, to place at the disposal of the class for the evenings the room used by the Civil Engineer classes during the day, I am able to submit my proposals for the consideration of His Honor.

3. The proposals are—

To begin by opening a class three times a week in the evening after all work-shops are closed to teach free of charge drawing to mechanics and artizans, both European and Native.

That applicants should only be admitted to the class on certificates of character, either from their employés or other responsible parties.

That the drawing to be taught shall be simple mechanical drawing of a nature to enable workmen to understand drawings given to them, and to make rough working drawings of articles they are called upon to make in the practice of their trade; that is, the teaching will be confined to that which is necessary to make working men efficient, and it will in some trades include a small amount of mechanical instructions that will be necessary to ensure a proper understanding of the work.

4. If, as is probable, some of those attending the classes show ability to go beyond what is provided for in the class at first, such men will have to resort to the Civil Engineering classes; but if hereafter a sufficient number advance as to enable a higher practical class to be started, a special class may be opened on a separate evening for the purpose.

5. For starting the school the following will be required :—

Expenses.—Gas to be laid on to the room occupied in the Presidency College; the Executive Engineer has estimated the cost of this to be Rs. 450.

To provide drawing-boards, straight edges, squares, &c., Rs. 200.

Stationery.—Authority to indent for such as may be necessary on the Stationery Office, rough paper only will be required with pencils, &c.

6. For conducting the school—

	Rs.
A drawing master, European Mechanical Engineer, salary per month	100
A native draughtsman to assist	30
Chuprassee	6
Total ..	136

7. The pay of the drawing master may at first seem large for so short attendance, but this attendance will form only a small portion of his work, the main part of which will be in the preparation of drawings for the men to copy. The following shows somewhat the work to be done :—

(1.)—Simple lines and geometrical figures.

(2.)—Outline drawings of small objects, full size, to be copied with object before the learner.

(3.) Outlines, drawing to scale, of larger objects to be copied with object before the learner.

(4.)—Rough plans of buildings, such as bricklayers would be called upon to understand.

(5.)—Drawings of work, such as carpenters and others of like trades would be called upon to use.

(6.)—Drawings, such as turners and fitters would be called upon to use.

(7.)—Drawings to supply a knowledge of all ordinary scales.

(8.)—Drawings of all kinds showing how each description of work is in practice set out.

8. These drawings would necessarily have to be made from actual objects, so that every object may be brought into class to enable the learner to examine it with the drawing.

9. From this it will be seen that the teacher of drawing will have to devote a considerable time to the work.

10. As soon as His Honor sanctions the scheme and the grant of money, I propose to advertise the school in all such vernacular papers as are likely to give publicity to it, and I propose to send round a circular to all employés of labor, inviting them to send their good men to the class.

No. 4559, dated Calcutta, the 20th December 1872.

From—J. W. EDGAR, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

To—COLONEL H. HYDE, R.E., Mint Master.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th December, in which you make proposals for the formation of an evening class at the Presidency College for the instruction of artisans and others in mechanical drawing.

2. In reply I am to communicate to you the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for moving in this matter. His Honor most readily sanctions the scheme propounded by you, and also the expenditure of money involved as shown on the margin, on the condition of your undertaking to manage the details of the plan.

Gas-fitting ...	...	Rs. 450
Instructive apparatus ...	...	200
Total ...	...	650
<i>Monthly Charges.</i>		
Drawing master ...	...	100
Native draughtsman ...	...	30
Chuprassee ...	...	8
Total ...	...	138 per man- sem.

3. The Director of Public Instruction will be apprised of these orders, and the Principal of the Presidency College will be authorized to arrange all particulars in communication with yourself.

4. Instructions will be issued to the Stationery Office for the supply of the articles enumerated in paragraph 5 of your letter.

Memorandum on the Evening Drawing Class.

ENCLOSED is a list of men and lads who have availed themselves of the evening class.

The class was opened on the 13th March 1873.

It was at first purposely restricted in numbers till such time as some of the pupils had made some definite progress in drawing; for it is obviously not desirable in a drawing class to have all the pupils at the very first stage; such a condition holding out little hope to those not very sanguine of succeeding, and leaving a general depressing effect on the whole.

As soon as a few of the sharpest men had made some progress in their drawing, and when it was evident that they began to see an advantage and to exhibit a decided interest in what they were doing, their example became of use and it was time to open the class to all who would come to it. I therefore advertised the class in the *Exchange Gazette* and in the vernacular papers, and the result is an attendance as per list.

The pupils may be classified thus:—

A.—Workers in metal	...	22
B.—Bricklayers	...	4
C.—Carpenters	...	1
D.—Apprentices, builders, and mechanics	...	21
E.—Overseers (native)	...	14
F.—Petty contractors (builders)	...	4
G.—Clerks in building and construction offices	...	4

The attendance of classes A and D may be considered satisfactory and will increase.

The attendance of class E is also satisfactory.

The attendance of class B is not satisfactory.

In northern India one would look for a very large (in fact the largest) attendance from this class, for to no men can the knowledge of drawing sooner bring remuneration.

The bricklayers of Calcutta, however, are the worst of all the workmen I have met; they take less interest than any other class of men I know of in their work, and in keeping in good employ, so that they are almost vagrants; and one seldom sees a good, intelligent bricklayer coming to the front understanding what good work is, and able to take charge of small constructions as one invariably does on every large work in Upper India.

The only way to alter this is by employers using their influence and obliging the men to improve themselves; and in no way can this be done better than by sending them to attend the drawing class. I have hope of something being done, and I am directing my attention to the point.

In class C there is only one man. Since the influx of iron ships to this port, there has been less work for carpenters, and the number in the trade is fast decreasing. Drawing is not of so much use to a carpenter as it is to a bricklayer or rather a builder. I trust, however, during the next six months to get a fair attendance.

The attendance of men in class F is a good sign, and I trust the number will increase.

The men in class G have been admitted, for there is a necessity for clerks who have to take out figures to form estimates to understand drawing.

On the whole I think there is reason to be satisfied with the starting of this class, and to hope that it may in some small degree tend to meet a want that certainly does exist.

The funds granted by Government have proved sufficient up to date; but I think we shall require the services of an additional native draughtsman as teacher only for class hours, and the salary to be given for this will be small.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th September 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Master of the Mint.

List of trades or professions followed by pupils attending Government Mechanical Drawing Class.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

		Trade or Profession.				Number of pupils.	
EURISIAN OR EUROPEANS.	{	Engineer Apprentice	...	...	...	D	13
		C. J. P. Drainage Apprentice	...	...	...	D	3
		Overseer, P. W. D.	...	...	...	E	4
		Fitter (Engine)	...	...	...	A	3
		Drainage Contractor	...	...	...	F	1
		Clerk, P. W. D.	...	...	...	G	2
		Student, P. W. D.	...	...	...	D	3
NATIVES.	{	Vicemen and Fitters	...	...	...	A	7
		Turner	...	...	...	A	6
		Machinemmen	...	...	...	A	5
		Overseer, P. W. D.	...	...	...	E	3
		Sircar, P. W. D.	...	...	...	E	7
		Contractor P. W. D. (petty contractor)	...	...	...	F	3
		Pay Mistry	...	...	...	B	4
		Carpenter	...	...	...	C	1
		Engine Driver	...	...	...	A	1
		Apprentice, P. W. D.	...	...	...	D	2
Writer, P. W. D.	...	...	...	G	2		
Total						...	70

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Master of the Mint.

No. 3342, Calcutta, the 15th September 1873.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Master of the Mint.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 4th September 1873, on the evening drawing class opened at the Presidency College under your charge, and in reply to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's best thanks for the trouble you have taken in the matter. As the evening class is a real practical school, His Honor quite agrees with you that no amateurs, but only tradesmen, should receive its benefits.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has however been lately informed that there are in Calcutta Bengalis who after leaving school had taken to and become successful in the higher classes of handicraft. His Honor heard of an authentic instance of a Brahmin who, after passing the entrance examination, took to the trade of a plumber, and has now become a master-plumber; and he hopes that under your teaching similar instances may be multiplied. He is sure you will gladly receive men of any class who are *bonâ fide* working to become efficient tradesmen.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHANDBALLY PORT.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MARINE.

Calcutta, the 22nd September 1873.

READ—

A recent correspondence relative to proposals for improving the ports of Orissa.

1. On a consideration of a report submitted by Mr. J. Beames, Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division, from Captain J. H. Jones, Commander of the steam ship *Madras* of the British India Steam Navigation Company, plying between Calcutta and Chandbally, and of a note recorded by the Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, the Member in Charge of the Land Revenue Department of the Board of Revenue, on his late visit to Chandbally, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the following measures for improving that port :—

(1) The erection of two additional posts on the bank at the bottom of the Chandbally reach to define the line of deepest water across the bar, and of three posts to define the limits of the false bar off Centre Island.

(2) The erection of a conspicuous first class durable beacon on the mainland, 2,800 yards north of the Chanpaul tree, to serve as a safe and certain guide to the mouth of the river in the event of the K buoy and Short's Island beacon, which is only a temporary affair, being washed adrift or displaced by an easterly gale.

(3) The survey of the Byturnee river.

2. His Honor has expressed his readiness also to support the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch's recommendation, that a dispensary should be opened at Chandbally. Government support will be given on the most liberal terms allowed by the rules, provided the necessary private or local funds are forthcoming; otherwise the Commissioner will suggest some arrangement for giving effect to this most desirable measure.

3. On the other marine questions noticed in Captain Jones's report and in the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch's note, orders had already issued in connexion with a memorandum of the urgent requirements of the ports of Balasore, Dhamrah, and Chandbally, drawn up by Captain Harris, Conservator of the Orissa Ports, and submitted to Government by the Commissioner, Mr. Ravenshaw, in the month of July last.

4. The measures sanctioned on Captain Harris's recommendations are detailed below :—

CAPTAIN HARRIS'S PROPOSALS.

Balasore Port.

1. The entrance to the Boorabullung or Balasore river should be completely surveyed from the Balasore buoy to the Bulrangurry house in the month of November or December 1873.

2. The neck of land above Bulrangurry, called Geria bend, should be cut through.

3. One of two alternative cuts indicated should be made near Chargutchea.

THE ORDERS PASSED BY GOVERNMENT ON CAPTAIN HARRIS'S PROPOSALS.

Balasore Port.

THE Master-Attendant, Calcutta, has been requested to arrange, in communication with Captain Harris, for lending a survey vessel for this purpose.

The Commissioner's action in referring proposals 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, has been approved, and the Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department has been requested to cause the survey and report to be made quickly.

4. Silting up of the old bend at the existing cut should be assisted by spur or bend across lower end to send all the water through the cut and deepen it.

5. A few short spurs, judiciously placed, should be tried for improving existing shoals.

6. A few posts or bamboos, with white chattees or baskets on them, might be advantageously placed as crossing marks in the various reaches.

7. Tidal gauges should be put up at Chandepore, Bulrangurry, and Nalcoolie, painted and marked to feet, and large enough to read some distance off.

8. A rough but strong jetty is required at Balasore ghât for landing and embarking goods and passengers. An old native craft, well-moored, with a stage built over her, might do. She would answer also as a godown for stores.

9. The three leaky buoys at the ghât should be sent to Calcutta, and replaced by three others of the same size, with chain and mooring complete.

10. Two trees at Nalcoolie will soon fall into the river and form snags, and should be removed.

11. Two anchors should be laid on shore at ghât for the steamer to run lines to.

Ports of Dhamrah and Chandbally.

1 & 2. An extra buoy, third class, wooden spire, is wanted to mark the sea entrance to the new or south channel of the Dhamrah river, and a first class buoy for the extreme north-east point of Palmyra's reef.

3. Good tidal gauges should be put up on each side of the Chandipaul bar to enable vessels entering and leaving to ascertain exact rise of the tide.

4. The channel at the back of Kallibunge Island should be closed, so as to send all the water down the north side of the island and keep Chandipaul bar open.

5. Two new buoys should be laid at the entrance of the Byturnee river, to enable long steamers to turn in with confidence and safety.

The Lieutenant-Governor will approve of the cost of these works being charged to the road fund, so long as it is the real wish of the people so to spend the fund, and so long as too large a share of the fund is not spent on the sea and river approaches to the town of Balasore to the injury of the rest of the district. The Government will be prepared at the same time to bear from provincial funds, up to a limit of Rs. 5,000, one-third of the expenses of carrying out these proposals, provided that they are reported as feasible at reasonable cost and as practically good.

The Commissioner has been authorized to arrange for this in communication with Captain Harris, the cost being charged to the Balasore Port Fund.

This scheme has been approved, and Captain Baker has been asked to arrange, in communication with Captain Harris, for getting as cheaply as possible an old craft of the kind required; the work to be done during this official year, and to be charged to the Balasore Port Fund.

The Master-Attendant has been requested to arrange, in communication with Captain Harris, for bringing to Calcutta for repair the three leaky buoys, sending down in their place new ones, with chain and mooring complete.

The Commissioner has been informed that the removal of the trees can be arranged for by him through the Magistrate and Captain Harris.

The Master-Attendant has been directed accordingly to send down two anchors, in communication with Captain Harris, to be laid on shore at the Balasore ghât.

Ports of Dhamrah and Chandbally.

Captain Baker has been instructed to send down accordingly, in communication with Captain Harris, two buoys with chains and anchors.

Captain Harris has been authorized to set up these gauges, the Balasore Port Fund being debited with the cost.

The Commissioner has been directed to refer this proposal, in the first instance, to the Government Engineer for report. He has been informed at the same time that the work cannot, if decided upon finally, be thrown on the Marine Department as suggested by him, but must be undertaken as a local work, though the Government may possibly be able to contribute one-third the cost from provincial funds.

The Master-Attendant is under instructions to supply two buoys with anchors and chains to Captain Harris, who will lay them down as proposed at the entrance of the Byturnee river.

6. Two new buoys should be laid at Jute crossing, west of Centre Island, Byturnee river, to mark the limits of shoal water.

7. A good beacon is required on South Point, Byturnee river, to serve as a crossing mark.

8. The banks of the Byturnee river should be cleared of the patches of jungles on them. This would enable loaded boats to track up to Chandbally without stopping every few yards to clear their tow lines.

9. Two new buoys are required on extreme spits of sand in reaches 3 and 4 of the Byturnee river.

10. A small four-oared jolly boat should be supplied to the Inspector of Customs, Chandbally, to enable him to visit Dhamrah occasionally, and Moregaun every time the steamer calls, which could not be done without a boat, as the country is under water during the floods.

11. Two buoys should be laid off Chandbally for steamers to moor to, and two old anchors with large rings should be buried on shore for the same purpose, the present means of mooring being insufficient for safety in strong winds, and being attended with danger to coolies while landing and embarking.

5. Some of the above proposals coincide with recommendations made by Mr. George Robertson in the second series of his reports to the Government of India on Indian harbours. The further proposals recommended by Mr. Robertson in connection with the ports of Orissa, and authorized to be carried out, are as follows:—

- (1) To place a beacon at the newly-formed extremity of Point Reddie.
- (2) To alter the construction of existing beacons by having the discs to cross each other at right angles, instead of placing them so as not to hold the wind, a position which renders them hardly visible when looked at edgeways.
- (3) To replace the tidal gauges which Captain Harris had set up across the bar at the mouth of the main branch of the river Mohanuddy, but which had been lost, or had become useless from one cause or other.
- (4) To remove the wreck lying near False Point anchorage.

For the last work the Master-Attendant, Calcutta, has been requested to arrange in communication with Captain Harris. The other three works will be undertaken as local works.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the publication for general information of this resolution, with Captain Jones's report and the Hon'ble Mr. Schälch's memorandum above referred to.

No. 3461.

COPY of this resolution, with copies of Mr. Schälch's note and Captain Jones's report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Orissa, with a request that Captain Harris and the Magistrate may keep in view the early prosecution of all the works which have been sanctioned.

No orders have been passed by Government on this proposal, as, the buoys being urgently required, Captain Harris has promised to send them from store at False Point.

The proposed beacon, the Commissioner has been informed, may be set up as a local work.

The Commissioner has been informed that this work must be treated as a local work on an internal communication line, and that it may be carried out under his orders.

Captain Baker has been instructed to supply two suitable buoys to Captain Harris, who will lay them down on the spits of sand referred to.

The Commissioner has been authorized to arrange through Captain Harris for getting from the Master-Attendant a four-oared jolly boat for the purpose mentioned, as soon as he finds that there is money enough in the customs budget to pay for the cost.

Instructions have issued to Captain Baker for supplying Captain Harris with buoys and anchors for this object.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th July 1873.

From—J. H. JONES, Esq., Commander, Steam Ship *Madras*,
To—CAPTAIN HARRIS, Master-Attendant, False Point.

IN accordance with your request, I have the honor to report as follows on the Dhamrah river as far as east point, the Brahmini as far as north point, and the Byturnee as far as Chandbally.

There are two entrances to the Dhamrah, the north and south channels. The north channel commences at the Khannuka buoy, follows nearly a south-west course, continues to the C buoy, a distance of 3 miles, in which at any time I have not found less than 11 feet reduced.

The south channel commences about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the K buoy at the extreme eastern point of Short's Island, runs in a westerly direction along the north shore of Short's Island, to a distance of about 300 yards west of the G buoy, when you deepen into 22 feet reduced; good anchorage in fine weather, but very exposed in bad weather; from the eastward in this channel I have not had less than 12 feet 6 inches to 13 feet reduced.

The channel from the anchorage of 24 feet shoaled to 18 feet in the vicinity of the C buoy, after passing which you deepen gradually as you approach the A buoy to 24 and 30 feet reduced (the A buoy north). This is a capital anchorage, good space, a stiff clay bottom and well sheltered from all but a north-east wind.

After passing the A buoy you gradually shoal on the inner bar, on which a fairway buoy (nun)-is placed, which buoy, kept on with the Chanpaul tree, will lead you across in 8 feet reduced. After deepening over the bar you steer for the eastern point of Kalliburga Island, keeping it nearly a point open on your port bow, when you gradually deepen into a channel of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms along the north bank of that island carrying good water close to. When you arrive near Dhamrah Custom House, you cross over to the northern side, and keep that shore abroad, carrying 45 fathoms, till you open the channel south of Kalliburga, when you haul gradually over to Round Point, passing it at a distance of about 300 yards on your port hand; you then steer a mid channel course till you arrive off North Point, when you turn sharply into the Byturnee river. Inland of South Point there is a very conspicuous tree, which, kept on with South Point, leads you a mid channel course, but as South Point is not well defined, and as the sands on either side are very steep too, I would consider it advisable to have a conspicuous mark erected on the extreme of South Point, which, kept on with the tree above mentioned, would lead clear through, and as the sands are steep, there should be nun buoys to mark their spits and define the channel.

After rounding North Point the channel, as far as Chandbally, is very narrow and tortuous, necessitating great caution in approaching the sands, and constant care whilst running along the bank. There is a bar at the west of Centre Island called the false bar, on which there is 8 feet reduced in a very narrow line with a strong current on a flood-tide, setting right across it, causing a number of eddies and oft-times great difficulty in keeping in the fairway track; on both sides of this bar there is a spit of 5 feet reduced.

There is a bar of 9 feet at the bottom of Chandbally reach; with the exception of the above two bars there is not less than 3 fathoms in the channel between Chandbally and North Point. The spits of the sands extends well into the channel. Three of the sands are dry at half flood, as I would recommend nun buoys being placed on the spits of the sand in each reach so as to define the limits of the navigable channel.

After deepening over the bar at the bottom of Chandbally reach, you deepen into 4 fathoms, which water is continuous through the remainder of the reach; opposite to Chandbally the banks are very steep too at 3 fathoms. The reach is about 420 feet wide from bank to bank, just room to turn a steamer—the length of the *Madras*; if the tide is not too strong, I would recommend for Chandbally two one-ton anchors, to be laid off the bank, a distance of about 40 yards, sufficient to moor the vessel ahead and astern, and two anchors of 15 cwt., to be laid in the earth on the banks of the river opposite the first two anchors, so as to be able to moor the vessel the same as the in-shore vessels in Calcutta are.

The soil at and around Chandbally is of a sandy alluvial deposit, which, when the ground is saturated with water, becomes quite loose or alive, so that any posts placed in the earth for the purpose of fastening ship's hawsers to for mooring are perfectly worthless, as on the first burst of a squall or high wind the weight of the vessel would draw them out of the ground, as it did on the 12th of June last, when the *Madras* narrowly escaped being ashore, the *Mary Grant* was left high and dry. In the dry season, when the ground has become firm and hard through a course of fine dry weather, they are quite sufficient for the purpose of mooring, as the tides are not strong at that season. In addition there should be placed on the bank at the bottom of Chandbally reach two posts, which being kept in one would define the line of deepest water across the bar.

With regard to the false bar off the Centre Island, I would recommend that three posts, similar to the marks on at Nynan on the river Hooghly, be placed on the bank to define the limits of the bar, which is very bad.

With regard to the approaches to the river, a commander bound to the Dhamrah would not in my opinion, except under very favorable circumstances, steer direct for the K buoy coming in from the eastward, as, should he unfortunately experience a southerly set, he might find himself all at once landed on the top of Point Palmyra's shoal, which extends a distance of

7 to 8 miles eastward of Point Palmyra's deepening too, then shoaling very rapidly to 3 and 2 fathoms, the sea, except in bad weather, giving you no indication of your near approach to that danger. In bad weather the middle of the shoal is well defined in day-time by the breakers, but at night-time would scarcely be seen till the vessel was in a position of danger. In day-time and smooth water you may run close along the margin of the shoal, and the only indication given is a slight discoloration of the water.

I would strongly recommend that a first class buoy be placed on the north-east spit of the Palmyra's shoal as an indication in day-time of your proximity to the shoal.

Coming from the eastward, steering for a point 6 or 7 miles north of the K buoy, you would get soundings in 8 fathoms when about 3 to 4 miles off the land (trees in sight), shoaling into 6 fathoms, then steering about south-east by steamer you will sight the K buoy right ahead without fail, should you not go into more than 6 fathoms. I would strongly recommend that a conspicuous first class durable beacon be erected on the main land about 2,800 yards north of the Chanpaul tree, which would then bear due west from the K buoy, and would be a safe and certain guide for the mouth of the river in event of the K buoy and Short's Island beacon (which is only a temporary affair) being washed adrift or displaced by an easterly gale.

Note by the Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, Member in Charge of the Land Revenue Department of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1873.

I have just returned from a visit to the village of Chandbally, situate in the district of Balasore, on the Byturnee river, some 22 miles from the mouth of the estuary of the Dhamrah. Leaving Calcutta at day-light on the 20th August, we reached the mouth of the Dhamrah before day-light on the following morning, and entering the estuary at day-light, reached the village about 10 P.M. A very considerable trade had been developed with this part of the country by the *Celt*, a very small steamer, and has now been taken up by the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose smallest steamer, the *Madras*, now plies weekly on the line.

The Dhamrah was buoyed off at my suggestion when I was Magistrate of Balasore some 18 years ago, and was found a great use for importing rice into this part of the district which suffered severely in the famine of 1866.

For the 13 miles of its course the estuary is well and sufficiently buoyed off as far as the mouth of the Byturnee. From that point, with the exception of two small buoys which were, at the request of the Captain of the *Madras*, obtained from Captain Harris, the Master-Attendant at False Point, the river which is somewhat tortuous with some sharp bends has not been marked off, and the Captain of the steamer which now plies on it has to trust to temporary marks fixed by himself, which are frequently removed or stolen by the fishermen. About 22 miles from the Komika buoy, at the entrance to the Dhamrah, is situate the village of Chandbally noted in the map as Simoollea.

Here the British India Steam Navigation Company have constructed a small wooden jetty for the use of their steamer, and leased a plot of land on which they have constructed offices and rest-houses for the reception of the natives who journey to and fro in their vessels, often to the extreme number they are licensed to carry, something over 700 in the hot, and over 800 in the cold weather.

In the village close to the land of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Government has acquired a piece of land on which there have been constructed a dāk bungalow and a police station in charge of an European Inspector, a post-office being established in the latter.

This land is of limited extent, but well raised as is, in fact, the whole of the village. A very considerable export and import trade has sprung up, and the British India Steam Navigation Company have now two vessels of somewhat smaller draught building in England to be employed solely on this line.

As many as 4,000 to 5,000 pilgrims returning from the great festival at Pooree were lately collected at the village waiting their turn to be conveyed to Calcutta in the *Madras* and in the *Mary Grant*, lately a steam ferry, but now employed on this line by some enterprising natives. Between the two a little less than 1,000 men were conveyed weekly. Most fortunately no disease appeared among the large number of natives who had been collected, for there is no medical aid or medicine available at a less distance than the sub-division of Bhudruck, some miles to the north-west, which is connected with the village by a road lately constructed under orders of the Magistrate, I believe.

The Agent for the British India Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Clarke, has been appointed as Honorary Magistrate, and under his direction order seems to be well kept by the Police Inspector, and the conservancy of the place well attended to—a matter of no small importance when such large numbers of people are occasionally collected. The trade of the place is largely increasing. The agent of a Greek house in Calcutta has visited it to make arrangements for a more extended export of seeds and other country produce, and the people, I am informed, show great willingness to introduce other crops more suitable for the Calcutta market than the very coarse rice which now forms the main staple.

The country is a vast sheet of cultivation, nearly as far as the eye can reach, diversified with frequented and populous villages, and intersected with numerous rivers and large nullahs, which offer considerable means for communication with the country around, and promise to make Chandbally a large export town. The situations would be excellent for the site of a sub-division. In anticipation that the importance of the place will ere long necessitate such a measure, I venture to make the following suggestions :—

1. The entrance to the Dhamrah is, I am informed, on the northern channel, sufficiently buoyed off, but for the southern a buoy is required, I am told, at the extreme end of the reef, which juts out to the westward from the extreme eastern point of Short's Island.

A pillar, such as those along the Hooghly river, would be no doubt useful, if constructed, as on the main land at the north-east entrance of the channel, to mark the entrance in misty weather.

2. The Byturnee river should be surveyed, and a few buoys laid down at the proper depth opposite the more extremely sharp bends.

3. Mooring buoys are required, I am told, at Chandbally itself, where there is deep water along the bank, and space sufficient for three vessels, such as the *Madras*, to moor, if buoys were provided. In their absence a vessel is liable to break away from the land fastenings on a gale and to be driven over to the opposite bank.

4. At Chandbally more land should be taken up by Government adjoining that they have already acquired for the site of sub-divisional offices, dispensary, and such other buildings as will undoubtedly have to be constructed ere long. The land could probably be now acquired cheaply, but ere long it will rise generally in price, as several persons are on the lookout to purchase land for the purposes of trade.

5. A dispensary is absolutely necessary, and no doubt contributions towards its support could be calculated upon from the British India Steam Navigation Company and others trading to the place.

6. There is a small vernacular school which, I am told, is well attended and conducted in the usual native manner. It would undoubtedly serve well as the nucleus of a primary school. I anticipate that if these suggestions were carried out, Chandbally would, within a couple of years, become a thriving and populous seat of inland trade.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Sult in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																									
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.																
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.														
BENGAL.																											
Western Districts.																											
BARDWAN	1	Burdwan	13	0	13	0	14	12	24	0	24	0	21	8	0	8	16	4	20	8	21	12	17	4	22	0	
	2	Bancoorah	13	5	13	1	14	4	22	0	22	0	20	0	16	4	15	12	13	0	14	6	18	8	15	8	
	3	Beerbhoom	14	8	14	8	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	16	8	17	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	...
	4	Midnapore	11	0	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	17	0	25	0	25	0	23	0	...
	5	Hoochly	12	0	13	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	13	0	19	0	18	0	20	0	...
		Howrah	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	25	0	12	0	16	0	15	8	16	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	
Central Districts.																											
PRESDENCY	6	24-Pergunnahs	11	8	12	5	11	8	26	8	26	0	24	8	8	0	9	2	8	0	18	13	18	12	16	12	
	7	Nuddea	13	0	13	6	14	8	26	10	32	0	29	2	15	4	15	4	16	0	17	12	17	12	...	...
	8	Jessore	4	8	14	8	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	19	4	19	0	21	8	25	0	...	...
RAJSHAHY	9	Moorshedabad	15	0	15	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	14	0	18	0	16	0	17	0	19	0	...
	10	Dinagopora	14	0	14	0	13	4	18	0	18	0	21	0	18	0	18	0	20	0	24	0	23	0	26	0	
	11	Maktab	15	0	16	0	17	0	35	0	35	0	10	0	19	0	18	0	22	0	20	0	19	0	23	0	
	12	Rajshahye	15	0	15	0	15	0	30	0	30	0	33	12	15	0	13	8	13	8	21	0	18	0	21	9	
	13	Etanagore	14	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	14	0	15	0	15	10	18	0	24	10	
	14	Bogra	15	0	13	8	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	20	8	21	0	24	0	30	0	
	15	Pubna	15	0	15	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	25	0	24	0	27	8	
COCH BEHAR	16	Darjeeling	6	0	5	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	...	...
	17	Jalpaigee	9	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	14	0	...	...	18	0	18	0	...	...
		Coch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																											
DACCA	18	Dacca	12	8	13	0	16	0	3	0	23	0	26	10	21	0	20	0	21	0	25	0	25	0	32	0	
	19	Backergonj	20	0	20	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	22	0	22	0	24	0	...
	20	Mymensing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	19	0	26	0	26	0	27	0	...
	21	Sylhet	12	8	13	0	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	21	0	22	12	23	8	4	0	29	0	...
	22	Cachar	9	6	9	6	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	24	10	25	0	31	0	31	0	38	0	...
	23	Chittagong	10	0	10	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	25	0	21	0	...
CHITTAGONG	24	Chittagong	10	0	10	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	25	0	21	0	...
	25	Nonkhally	17	0	16	0	20	0	23	0	23	0	22	0	20	0	23	0	22	0	22	0	27	0	...		
	26	Tipperah	12	0	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	5	0	5	0	16	0	32	0	...
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	13	5	13	5	13	5	14	0	14	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	17	11	16	0	18	15	...	...
		Hill Tipperah	10	0	10	0	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	18	8	21	3	24	0	23	7	33	0	...
BEHAR.																											
PATNA	28	Patna	14	12	15	0	24	0	24	0	25	8	31	4	14	8	15	0	...	...	16	0	16	0	21	0
	29	Gya	12	0	13	0	16	0	18	0	21	0	34	0	11	8	11	8	12	0	12	8	13	8	19	0	
	30	Shahabad	14	0	14	0	16	0	22	0	21	0	27	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	14	8	16	12	18	0	
	31	Tinoot	11	8	11	8	13	0	25	0	25	0	20	0	15	0	10	8	14	0	17	8	18	0	15	0	
	32	Saran	14	0	14	0	16	0	23	0	24	0	28	0	12	8	12	8	14	0	16	0	16	8	19	0	
	33	Chumpran	14	0	14	0	16	0	31	0	32	0	28	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	21	0	21	0	19	0	
BHAUGULPORE	34	Monghyr	15	7	15	7	17	8	20	4	29	4	33	8	13	8	12	6	12	6	16	8	10	8	16	8	
	35	Bhaugulpore	14	8	15	2	16	6	22	11	25	4	25	4	15	2	15	2	16	6	17	11	16	6	18	15	
	36	Purneah	14	0	15	0	16	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	17	5	17	0	20	0	
	37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13	0	14	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	14	0	16	0	20	0	17	8	20	0
ORISSA.																											
ORISSA	38	Cuttack	17	11	17	1	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	21	0	15	12	31	8	31	8	21	0	...
	39	Pooree	11	7	15	12	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	23	10	18	6	35	7	36	12	24	9	...
	40	Balasore	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	...	...	38	0	38	0	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																											
South-West Frontier Agency.																											
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hazaribagh	12	8	12	0	13	4	17	12	9	0	10	0	11	14	14	2	13	0	16	1
	42	Lohardugga	11	0	14	0	2	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	24	0
	43	Singbhoon	18	0	18	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	18	0	18	0	26	0	24	0	24	0	36	0	
	44	Maunbhoon	12	0	12	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	14	0	14	0	17	0	18	0	19	0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS																											
ASSAM	45	Goalpara.*	16	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	...
	46	Kamrup	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	...
	47	Darrung	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	4	18	0	18	0	18	0	...
	48	Nowgong	10	0	10	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	12	4	18	0	18	0	18	0	...
	49	Sebsaugor	13	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	0	...
	50	Lakhimpore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53	Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAH8.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAGI OR MURWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	20 8	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	
...	18 0	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
...	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	8 12	
...	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	8 12	
...	20 0	20 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 9	
...	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	21 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	
...	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	7 8	
...	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	19 11	18 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	7 11	7 4	...	
...	15 0	16 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	7 8	
...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	20 4	20 0	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	
...	27 0	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	
...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	16 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 2	
...	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	
...	7 0	7 2	6 0	
...	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	8 0	
...	25 0	24 8	34 8	25 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	16 8	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	
...	23 0	23 8	28 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	
...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	...	30 0	27 0	...	7 4	7 8	7 8	
...	23 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	8 0	7 4	8 0	
...	24 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
...	25 2	25 2	31 5	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	42 0	7 5	7 3	8 4	
...	23 5	24 0	25 4	44 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	7 14	8 3	
...	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	
26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	36 0	27 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	27 9	26 4	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	6 0	
...	19 11	21 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	
...	11 11	13 0	17 8	22 0	21 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	
...	14 0	15 0	12 0	32 0	10 0	...	22 0	30 0	...	8 0	6 4	5 12	
...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	
...	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	7 4	7 4	
...	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	7 8	
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 0	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th September 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Sept. 23rd*	0·68	Weather hot, with slight rain.	Crops doing well, but require more rain.	Public health as before. Fever worse.
	2 Bancoorah	" 20th	0·90	Generally dry	Early rice being reaped; a good outturn is expected. Indigo manufacture completed; about four hundred maunds outturn. Other crops doing well.	General health good.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 20th	0·63	Bright hot weather, with occasional showers.	Good. More rain would benefit the rice crop, especially on the high lands.	
	4 Midnapore	" 20th	0·49	Rainfall at sudder exceptionally scanty as compared with the rest of the district.	(Generally prosperous up to date.	
	5 Hooghly	" 20th	1·23	Cloudy and clear	The prospects of the crops are fair, but more rain is wanted.	
	Howrah	" 20th	0·90	There was very little rain during the week.	Early rice and jute crops nearly reaped. Transplantation of the late paddy seedling has been completed. The sugarcane is good.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 23rd†	0·13	Warm; very close and oppressive during the last three days and no rain.	The cutting of the early rice and jute continues. Transplantation of the late rice nearly finished.	Fever as usual at this season of the year.
	7 Nuddea	" 20th	0·17	Dry and hot	The early rice harvest is turning out well, but rain is wanted for the late rice crop. A slight inundation would be welcome, especially in the Kustea sub-division.	
	8 Jessore	" 20th	0·84	Unusually dry, warm, and clear. Wind generally from the south-east.	The prospects of the late rice crop continue favorable. The indigo outturn has been good.	
RAJSHAHEE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 20th	0·68	Very little rain and generally close.	The early rice harvest is going on. The prospects of the late rice crop have not improved.	Slight distress reported in a few villages in the north. Employment will be given locally.
	10 Dinagepore	" 20th	0·39	Close, steamy, and sultry, with occasional showers.	Rain is much wanted everywhere for the winter rice crops. Small showers fall, and where they do so, the crops promise fairly; but where little or no rain has fallen, the crop will be very bad indeed unless good heavy rain comes immediately.	
	11 Maldub	" 20th	1·47	Hot and dry, alternating with clouds, thunder, and occasional rain.	The winter crops are being sown; the other crops promise a little better than last week.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 20th	0·42	There has been little or no rain throughout the district during the past week.	The prospects of the transplanted rice are still very unfavorable owing to want of rain. The early and late rice are, however, in better condition. The early rice is being reaped. Tobacco and teal (oilseed) are being sown.	A few cases of small-pox have been reported from Belmorah and Natore stations, and of cholera from Beaulah.
	13 Rangpore	" 20th	1·46	Warm, with slight showers.	Prospects better to the south of the district, where 3·49 inches of rain has fallen. Elsewhere more rain urgently required.	

* Telegram of the 23rd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 23rd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	14 Bograh	Sept. 20th	1·07	Much rain is still wanted	The prospects of the late rice crops continue to suffer in consequence of the want of rain.	
	15 Pubna	" 20th	2·11	Weather hot and sometimes close, with slight showers of rain.	The prospects of the late rice is fair only.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 20th	0·86	Very little rain; alternate mist and sunshine; light winds.	The crops are progressing favorably. The early crops have all been gathered in. The loss is said to be about one-fourth of the anticipated outturn, but no serious inconvenience is experienced.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 20th	2·69	Too dry for the time of the year.	The rain fallen is sufficient for the Dooars, but more and much more is urgently needed in the south of the district, and especially towards Dinagore. Prospects of winter rice not as good as could be wished; there will be a small loss generally.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.						
	Cooch Behar	" 20th	1·94	Generally fine. There was a heavy shower in the afternoon of the 17th.	The prospects of the late rice continue unfavorable in the south and west. In other parts an average crop anticipated.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 23rd*	0·22	Weather hot, with almost no rain.	Rivers falling very fast. Crops will suffer if there is no more rain.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 20th	2·84	Hot and clear	The late rice crop is not in a promising condition owing to the fall of the rivers.	
	20 Buckergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	21 Mymensing	" 20th	0·30	Same as last week. No rain beyond occasional showers.	Unfavorable.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	22 Sylhet	" 13th	2·17	Cool in the morning, but close for the remaining part of the day.	The early rice has not yet been fully cut. The late crop has been nearly wholly planted out. More rains still wanted for the crops on the high grounds.	
	23 Cachar	" 13th	0·57	Hot and sultry	Favorable for tea operations, but more rain required for the rice.	
	24 Chittagong	" 13th	4·12	Hot and unsettled	Reaping of early rice is finished, the crop being slightly under an average one. In one or two mouzals insects have appeared, and some damage has been done to crops in Kutubdia and Moiskal by unusually high tides.	
	25 Nonkhally	" 13th	2·48	The weather was very hot and close on the 9th, 10th, and 11th; during the rest of the week it was cloudy or rainy.	Early rice gathered in, and the transplanting of the late or winter rice almost completed.	
	26 Tipperah	" 20th	0·21	Fine and hot; rainfall at Brahmanberiah 3·34.	Good in south and central Tipperah. A few heavy showers however in October will be beneficial; a slight improvement in Brahmanberiah, but there must be a considerable loss in the winter rice crop.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 13th	1·32	Weather reasonable. Excessive heat throughout the whole week, with occasional showers. Nights cool.	Crops fair. The cotton and the late rice crops are in flower. The early rice crop is being gathered in. Pumpkins in abundance.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 13th	3·37	Heavy rain in the latter part of the week, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Weather cloudy and very warm.	Fair.	

* Telegram of the 23rd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Sept. 23rd*	0.01	Weather very hot and oppressive; very little rain at head-quarters, though more has fallen generally throughout the district.	Prospects of the crops better	General health good, but a few scattered cases of cholera are still reported.
	29 Gya	" 20th	2.49	Hot	Rice crop progressing favorably.	
	30 Shahabad	" 20th	1.65	Seasonable. Showers during the week.	Prospects on the whole good; more rain required for the rice on the high lands. Early crops being harvested in places.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 20th	1.03	Hot and cloudy. There has been scanty rain in some parts of the district.	Early crop is expected to be only an 8-annas one. The rice crop is said to be in a most deplorable condition in Mudhubani for want of rain. If no rain falls within a few days the whole of the high land crops will be destroyed.	Cholera decreased.
	32 Saran	" 20th	0.38	Hot throughout the week. East and west winds.	Early crop is being harvested; manufacture of indigo going on. Rain urgently wanted all over the district to save the paddy crops.	Cholera decreasing.
	33 Chumparun	" 20th	0.1	Sultry; often cloudy; east winds.	The early crop drying up for want of rain, which is urgently required for the paddy.	Cholera still prevalent.
BHAGALPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 20th	2.59	Seasonable	Rain fell in the beginning of the week very opportunely and did much good. The general prospects continue fair, and reports from subdivisions are satisfactory.	
	35 Bhagulpore	" 23rd	0.30	Not more than an inch of rain anywhere.	Unless heavy rain falls before long, rice crop must be a poor one.	General health very good. Fever not increasing in Muddehpore sub-division.
	36 Purneah	" 20th	1.62	Cooler than last week, but still hot.	The early crop is being cut, and the late rice crop is all planted out. Rain still wanted.	
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	" 20th	4.70	Fine bright morning; day clouds over from noon, and the evening and night begin in storms of wind and rain with frequent thunder and lightning.	Rice crops reported generally excellent. Indiancorn average ten-annas outturn.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 23rd*	0.38	Very little rain throughout the district; weather very hot.	Rain much wanted for the late rice crops, prospects of which are fair at present.	Public health fair.
	39 Pooree	" 13th	0.22	Hot for the most part of the week, but heavy rainfall on the night of the 12th, and the weather was cloudy on the 13th instant. Rainfall at Khoordha 0.27.	The weeding and transplanting operations in the late rice fields of Pergunnahs Sirain, Kotrahang, Sultan-nagore, &c., are still going on. The weeding and transplanting operations of high land late rice fields of pergunnahs in the east of the district have been backward for want of rain. Early rice crop is being reaped in certain places in Pergunnahs Rahang, Sirain, and Kotrahang, and in others is begun to be harvested. The prospects of cold weather crops continue favorable. Recent showers have done general good. In Khoordha sub-division the state of the crops is promising.	

* Telegram of the 23rd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.—(Contd.)		1873.				
40	Balasore	... Sept. 20th	3.72	Heavy, but intermittent rain.	The prospects of a harvest generally are particularly favorable. The early rice, which is being cut, is pronounced a 16-annas crop. There is, however, a partial failure in the south-west for want of rain, and in the north-east from inundation.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh	... „ 20th	5.11	Exactly what is wanted. Days of heavy rain and sunshine alternate.	The scanty gundli crop is being cut, and the rest of the early crop will soon follow. The rice crop is most promising on all sides; people are hopeful about it.	Cholera is very bad in the Guwan and Guomea thannahs. Scarcely any small-pox.
42	Lohardugga	... „ 20th	6.56	Seasonable	The crops progressing favorably, and the prospects at present are very good. The early crops, which are being cut, seem to be generally fair; and ploughing for the winter crops in Palamow is actually going on.	
43	Singhbhum	... „ 13th	0.89	Fiercely hot, with a blazing sun all up to the 12th, when a most welcome shower of rain fell and continued heavily during the night; 13th, bright and sunny again.	Generally good so far as the low lying lands are concerned, but the long continued drought is beginning to cause serious apprehensions for crops on high lands. The goondli has been all reaped, and generally has given a fair return from 10 to 12 annas. The gora dhan is in course of cutting. If the last rains continue all will be well.	Cholera all gone.
44	Maunbhoom	... „ 20th	1.13	Favorable, except near the Sadler station, where rain is much wanted.	The crops all promise well, except near the Sadler station, where there has been a partial failure on the high grounds for want of rain.	Cholera has disappeared.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	... „ 13th	1.99	Whole week was hot, with occasional slight showers of rain.	The state of winter paddy is good; but owing to want of sufficient rain in proper time a large portion of the land remained uncultivated; other crops doing well.	
46	Kamroop	... „ 22nd*	0.50	The weather was clear and hot; occasionally some heavy showers.	Late rice crop progressing favorably. Tea, cotton, pulses, and sugarcane doing well.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	... „ 13th	1.23	Hot nights and mornings; little breeze occasionally; heavy fogs in the mornings.	Want of rain in the western half of the district causes great anxiety with regard to crops. In the eastern portion of the district crops doing well. Rice on high lands being cut; a fair crop estimated. Prospects generally fair. Sugarcane doing well.	Cholera and fever very prevalent in the western part of the district. In the eastern part not much cholera, but a good deal of fever.
48	Nowgong	... „ 13th	3.15	Weather seasonable, with smart showers and strong north-easterly wind at intervals. Heavy rain has fallen in the interior to the south of the district.	The late rainfall has been very beneficial for the late rice crop, which is doing well. Tea operations most favorable.	No further cases of cattle murrain. No new cases of cholera or small-pox. Weather certainly healthier than it has been.

* Telegram of the 22nd September received on the 23rd. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 22nd instant.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
49	Seebsaugor	Sept. 13th	0.30	Fair	Rain is still much wanted. In some places the rice crop must be short, but on the low lying lands it does better. The crop is now nearly all planted out. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore	" 13th	0.12	The whole week was very hot. In North Luckimpore sub-division rain at night and in early morning; heavy rains on Tuesday and Wednesday, and a good deal of electricity about, but no regular storm.	Crops slightly backward, but there is no need of any anxiety.	A good deal of fever about.
51	Naga Hills	" 6th	1.86	The weather has been most seasonable. Fine in the daytime, with smart showers at night.	The cutting of the joom rice is being proceeded with. The cotton crop is looking healthy and promises well. The most of the pathar land is being planted out.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hill	" 13th	1.12	The weather has been variable, with heavy showers generally at night.	The paddy fields are very promising, and Job's tears and millet will give a plentiful harvest. Cotton is also coming on well.	
53	Garo Hills	" 13th	1.62	There has been a little more rain than the previous week. The weather on the whole has been seasonable, and the nights remarkably cool.	Nearly all the paddy has been cut. The prospects of the cotton crop promise fair.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd September 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 7th to 13th Sept. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.30	2.70	50.56	13th Sept.	
		Cutwa	0.72	0.08	37.72	ditto.	
		Culina	1.03	1.61	44.84	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	1.41	2.13	45.43	ditto.	
	Raneoorah	Raneoorah	3.38	2.31	44.03	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	2.05	3.17	41.00	ditto.	
		Raneoorah	1.19	1.60	45.13	ditto.	
		Sooree	1.00	0.93	51.25	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1.05	3.79	44.52	ditto.	
		Tumlook	5.22	1.40	43.04	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	2.19	2.57	40.03	ditto.	
			Contal	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office	6.21	3.35	40.90	ditto.
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	6.92	4.08	45.40	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1.90	1.64	37.70	ditto.	
	Howrah	Serampore	1.84	3.00	42.35	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	3.15	2.86	44.73	ditto.	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	3.80	2.50	40.53	ditto.	
		Calcutta	3.90	2.05	41.05	ditto.	
		Alipore. { Dispensary	3.52	1.81	43.58	ditto.	
		Alipore. { Jail	3.23	1.40	42.58	ditto.	
		Russeerhaut	2.88	1.82	41.60	ditto.	
		Barnaset	2.86	3.18	38.71	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	0.59	2.24	40.41	ditto.	
		Barripore	5.12	3.28	39.52	ditto.	
		Satkhorah	2.56	1.88	44.70	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	2.54	2.58	43.69	ditto.	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	3.00	4.07	48.03	ditto.	
		Kishnaghur	1.00	0.74	46.10	ditto.	
		Bongone	2.51	2.53	30.88	ditto.	
		Mohorpur	1.88	1.83	40.58	ditto.	
		Chondangah	1.65	2.67	43.50	ditto.	
		Koostica	0.77	0.42	35.87	ditto.	
	Jessore	Ranghat	1.74	0.61	33.31	ditto.	
		Jessore	1.57	1.38	42.22	ditto.	
		Nurrail	1.60	4.12	61.60	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	1.50	2.37	56.30	ditto.	
		Jendah	1.15	2.41	41.80	ditto.	
		Bazirhaut	2.84	1.68	52.43	ditto.	
	Moorsheadabad	Barirhaut	2.41	2.72	43.03	ditto.	
		Mafoorah	2.89	1.33	30.03	ditto.	
		Barhampore	0.83	1.56	27.64	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut	1.03	1.53	24.80	ditto.	
		City Moorsheadabad	1.77	3.54	32.96	ditto.	
		Junripore	0.95	2.50	31.68	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Azimungo	2.10	1.22	37.18	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	0.34	0.72	42.65	ditto.	
		Dinagopore	1.14	0.46	22.74	ditto.	
		Maldah	1.50	0.50	30.47	ditto.	
		Beaulah	1.13	1.08	40.22	ditto.	
		Natore	0.18	0.12	11.00	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0.70	0.85	41.32	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	5.55	2.02	70.35	ditto.	
		Titalya	0.88	0.87	35.00	ditto.	
		Bogra	0.90	1.71	40.40	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	Not rec.	1.40	31.80	ditto.	
		Seraigunge					
					From 1st February		
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.	Not rec. 31st Aug. to 6th Sept.
		Darjeeling { Hospital	4.51	3.80	75.36	13th Sept.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	6.94	1.11	77.40	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	3.72	2.32	101.74	ditto.	
		Bodah	1.16	0.15	30.70	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	1.40	3.43	110.22	ditto.	
		Biutan Dwars	9.91	0.90	154.10	ditto.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca	Dacca	1.04	3.10	59.78	ditto.	
		Dacca	1.30	2.14	57.32	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	2.35	1.22	62.12	ditto.	
		Manickemunge	3.82	2.05	47.70	ditto.	
Furroedpore	Furroedpore	2.41	4.75	46.81	13th Sept.		
	Gosalundo	2.32	2.90	40.95	ditto.		
	Hurrissaul	1.09	2.14	53.97	ditto.		
	Percepore	4.15	1.45	53.28	ditto.		
Backorgunge	Madaripore	2.54	1.01	56.74	ditto.		
	Patookhally	1.03	Not rec.	75.77	6th Sept.		
	Dowlat Khan	1.85	2.40	85.78	13th Sept.		
	Mymensing	0.50	0.72	58.38	ditto.		
Mymensing	Jamapora	0.75	0.92	44.15	ditto.		
	Atteah	1.31	1.55	41.50	ditto.		
	Kishoregunge	2.80	0.50	60.13	ditto.		
	Sylhet	4.70	1.24	114.08	ditto.		
Cachar	Cachar	3.12	0.65	85.01	ditto.		
	Hylakandy	4.38	Not rec.	73.81	6th Sept.		
	Koyah	2.08	Not rec.	73.53	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	4.20	4.60	72.50	13th Sept.	
		Chittagong { Jail	3.87	4.12	78.53	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar	3.54	1.85	134.53	ditto.	
		Noakhally	4.85	1.08	102.21	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comilla	1.04	1.44	70.30	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	1.17	3.20	53.28	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Kingamata Hill	2.86	1.32	63.00	ditto.	
		Hill Tipperah	1.30	3.37	53.52	ditto.	
					Not rec. 17th to 23rd August.		

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 7th to 13th Sept. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.22	0.67	30.44	13th Sept.	
		Behar	0.32	0.67	37.39	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil.	1.30	32.81	ditto.	
		Dinapore... { Jail ... Cantonment ...	0.30 Nil.	Not rec. 0.55	33.56 34.60	6th Sept. 13th Sept.	
	Gya	Gya	1.86	1.74	31.98	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0.48	1.81	39.01	ditto.	
		Arungabad	0.22	1.00	32.37	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	0.25	0.61	35.16	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil.	1.83	36.55	ditto.	
		Sasaram	0.46	0.34	34.10	ditto.	
Buxar		0.25	1.35	22.23	ditto.		
Bhuboonh		2.33	0.60	35.98	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	0.92	Not rec.	26.91	6th Sept.	
		Durighangah	1.16	ditto	21.54	ditto.	
		Hajeehpore	0.16	ditto	34.20	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	0.00	ditto	22.62	ditto.	
	Narun	Seetnaree	Nil.	ditto	32.60	13th Sept.	
		Tajpore	0.73	0.51	29.07	ditto.	
		Chuprah	0.32	0.83	33.88	ditto.	
		Sewan	0.34	0.60	32.08	ditto.	
	Chumparn	Moteehari	0.42	0.23	40.93	ditto.	
		Botliah	0.30	Nil.	32.60	ditto.	
Monghyr		0.43	1.23	36.20	ditto.		
Logosera		0.21	2.20	33.04	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Jamone	1.16	2.12	42.88	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore	1.83	1.17	27.95	ditto.	
		Soopool	0.87	2.18	25.06	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	0.80	1.40	33.44	ditto.	
	Purneah	Banka	1.98	3.02	34.54	ditto.	
		Sanbhora	0.35	1.92	26.50	ditto.	
		Purneah	1.12	2.28	36.17	ditto.	
		Kishengunga	0.50	2.32	37.02	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arravah	0.37	4.62	40.11	ditto.	
		Dooghur	1.51	1.55	33.07	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.
Jamtara		1.60	1.00	21.80	ditto.		
Rajmahal		1.10	1.80	24.56	ditto.	From 15th June.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Moheshpore	1.12	1.80	24.56	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka	2.54	1.48	47.12	ditto.	
		Godda	1.70	2.23	32.40	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Telegraph Office ... Hospital ...	3.90 4.17	0.70 0.75	30.30 33.99	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jajipore	1.10	3.20	30.81	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	1.90	1.10	48.80	ditto.	
		Juansingpore	4.56	0.60	33.50	ditto.	
		False Point	3.15	1.45	35.40	ditto.	
	Balasore	Pooree	5.30	5.72	39.54	ditto.	
		Khurda	6.19	2.24	43.25	ditto.	
Balasore		3.07	3.17	41.11	ditto.		
Bhadruck		2.05	3.76	31.54	ditto.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Jellasore	2.84	2.13	45.91	ditto.	From 1st April.
		Sorah	1.72	4.32	34.10	ditto.	ditto.
		Chandbally	2.23	2.37	28.80	ditto.	
		Cuttack Tributary	Sambalpora	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.90	2nd August.
	Hasareebangh	Hasareebangh { Jail ... Dispensary ...	2.79 2.47	5.46 3.72	54.87 44.54	13th Sept. ditto.	
		Pachumba	2.16	1.80	49.39	ditto.	
		Ranchoo	3.38	3.91	41.30	ditto.	
		Palanow	2.15	1.85	38.03	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Chyehama	2.39	5.01	36.91	ditto.	
		Singhhoom	1.08	1.69	40.23	ditto.	
Maunbhoom		1.87	2.10	43.64	ditto.		
Gobindpore							
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	3.88	1.90	65.50	ditto.	
		Dhooobree	3.30	5.65	61.32	ditto.	
		Gowhaty	3.05	Nil.	45.00	ditto.	
		Burjetiah	2.05	0.11	68.16	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpur	2.75	1.35	61.33	ditto.	
		Mungkebys	1.92	Not rec.	49.97	6th Sept.	
		Nowzong	2.44	5.20	68.80	13th Sept.	
		Seebmaugor	4.15	Not rec.	65.39	6th Sept.	
	Seebmaugor	Seebmaugor	1.36	ditto	60.65	ditto.	
		Golachat	2.01	ditto	50.46	ditto.	
Jorehaut		2.20	ditto	65.87	ditto.		
Nazeerah							
LUCKIMPORE.	Naga Hills	Debroochur	1.16	ditto	80.30	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	5.96	ditto	80.37	ditto.	
		Suddya	2.37	ditto	73.93	ditto.	
		Samoooodting	Not rec.	ditto	38.20	30th August	
	Khami and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	1.44	ditto	48.31	6th Sept.	
		Jaowai	0.86	ditto	67.24	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	9.85	ditto	279.45	ditto.	
		Tura	1.22	1.62	77.44	13th Sept.	
	Garro Hills	Benares	3.65	0.77	31.01	ditto.	
		Akyab	9.00	5.50	176.40	13th Sept.	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th Sept. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity S.f. ± 100	WIND.		Rain	Clouds.	Weather
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 14th	10	29.693	29.711	84.2	82.2	83	S E	...	...	K, C	
	14th	16	29.696	29.724	82.0	79.3	88	S S E	...	0.08	.....	o
	15th	10	29.791	29.809	86.6	82.5	83	S by E	...	0.05	K	
	15th	16	29.692	29.690	87.5	83.0	81	S S E	...	0.02	S, K	
	16th	10	29.650	29.668	87.2	82.7	81	S S W	...	0.05	K, C, K	
	16th	16	29.725	29.743	86.5	83.0	74	S S W	...	...	C, K	
	17th	10	29.844	29.852	86.0	82.0	83	S by W	...	0.06	K, C, K	
	17th	16	29.742	29.760	86.5	81.4	79	S	...	...	K, C	
	18th	10	29.848	29.866	86.7	82.0	80	S by W	...	...	K, C	
	18th	16	29.724	29.742	89.4	81.1	80	S W	...	...	K, C, K	
SALON ISLAND.	Sept. 14th	10	29.706	29.712	79	77	90	S S E	7.1	0.00	N	a, r, s
	14th	16	29.626	29.632	81	79	83	S	11.2	0.10	N	a, v
	15th	10	29.795	29.801	87	83	79	E S E	10.7	...	N	b
	15th	16	29.692	29.698	86	82	83	S S E	12.2	...	N	b
	16th	10	29.859	29.865	87	82	79	S	5.2	...	N	b, v
	16th	16	29.730	29.736	87	83	83	S	8.0	...	K, S	b, v, sends.
	17th	10	29.874	29.880	87	82	79	E S E	2.7	...	N	a, n
	17th	16	29.763	29.769	87	81	76	S	6.9	...	N	b, v
	18th	10	29.872	29.878	85	80	79	W S W	5.5	...	N	b, v, n
	18th	16	29.734	29.740	88	81	72	N W	7.2	0.10	KS	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	Sept. 14th	10	29.730	29.736	88	82	76	S W	12.5	...	K	b, v
	14th	16	29.714	29.720	89	82	73	N W	13.3	...	KS	b, v
	15th	10	29.790	29.796	86	82	83	S W	15.1	...	N	b, v
	15th	16	29.671	29.677	89	83	76	S W	14.2	...	N	b, v
	16th	10	29.730	29.736	87	80	72	E S E	3.3	...	K, C	b, v
	16th	16	29.635	29.641	86	80	75	S	10.6	...	K, C	b, v
	17th	10	29.786	29.792	87	80	72	E	3.9	...	K	b, v
	17th	16	29.652	29.658	87	79	68	W S W	11.6	...	C	b, v
	18th	10	29.806	29.812	86	81	79	E S E	1.1	...	K, KS	v
	18th	16	29.692	29.698	87	82	79	S E	1.3	...	C, CK	b, v
MADRAS.	Sept. 14th	10	29.847	29.853	82	79	87	E	3.0	0.20	CK	b, v
	14th	16	29.715	29.721	86	79	73	W S W	5.4	...	.....	b, v
	15th	10	29.829	29.835	88	81	72	E N E	1.4	...	K, KS	b, v
	15th	16	29.692	29.698	88	80	69	S W	4.9	...	C, CS	b, v
	16th	10	29.702	29.708	85	80	79	S	1.3	...	K, C	b, v
	16th	16	29.677	29.683	86	79	72	W	4.6	...	C	b, v
	17th	10	29.770	29.776	89	79	87	S	1.5	0.10	N	d, l
	17th	16	29.645	29.651	87	80	72	S W	4.1	...	.....	b, v
	18th	10	29.781	29.787	89	74	37	W by N	11	...	.....	b, c
	18th	16	29.607	29.613	87	78	65	E by S	11	...	.....	c
CUTTACK.	Sept. 14th	10	29.814	29.820	91	74	41	W by N	12	...	.....	c
	14th	16	29.676	29.682	90	78	54	E by S	11	...	.....	a
	15th	10	29.843	29.849	90	72	38	W N W	14	...	.....	b
	15th	16	29.718	29.724	90	77	53	E by S	10	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.877	29.883	91	74	41	N W by N	11	...	.....	b
	16th	16	29.745	29.751	90	75	47	E by N	12	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29.855	29.861	90	76	50	W S W	7	...	.....	c
	17th	16	29.786	29.792	82	74	62	S S W	2	0.31	.....	a
	18th	10	29.862	29.868	84	76	67	S W	6	0.14	.....	cloudy.
	18th	16	29.761	29.767	82	77	74	S E	4	...	.....	cloudy.
ARAB.	Sept. 14th	10	29.870	29.876	87	78	65	W by N	8	...	.....	c
	14th	16	29.720	29.726	87	78	65	E by S	7	...	.....	b, v
	15th	10	29.810	29.816	85	77	84	S S W	0.7	...	K, N	d
	15th	16	29.510	29.516	85	80	79	S S W	2.6	...	K, N, C	
	16th	10	29.678	29.684	87	82	79	S S W	1.4	...	K, N, C	
	16th	16	29.584	29.590	87	80	73	S S E	2.6	...	K	b
	17th	10	29.775	29.781	87	81	76	E N E	0.5	...	K, C	
	17th	16	29.669	29.675	79	77	90	W S W	1.9	...	K, N	p
	18th	10	29.787	29.793	86	81	79	E N E	0.2	...	CK, C	
	18th	16	29.688	29.694	81	80	83	E	1.6	...	N, K	p
ARAB.	Sept. 14th	10	29.787	29.793	87	80	72	E N E	0.1	...	K, C	
	14th	16	29.611	29.617	87	79	68	S	1.7	...	K, C	
	15th	10	29.746	29.752	87	80	72	S W	1.8	...	K, C	
	15th	16	29.628	29.634	88	80	69	S S W	4.1	...	K, N, C	
	16th	10	29.713	29.719	84	81	72	W S W	1.6	...	K	b
	16th	16	29.619	29.625	81	79	79	S S W	2.8	...	K, N, C	
	17th	10	29.814	29.820	85	80	79	S E	3.4	0.80	.....	b
	17th	16	29.699	29.705	86	81	79	S	3.8	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29.844	29.850	84	80	83	W N W	1.6	1.40	.....	g
	18th	16	29.684	29.690	88	82	76	W	4.1	...	.....	a
ARAB.	Sept. 14th	10	29.861	29.867	85	81	83	W	2.5	...	.....	b
	14th	16	29.747	29.753	86	82	83	S W	4.3	...	.....	g
	15th	10	29.881	29.887	85	80	79	E	1.8	0.10	.....	h
	15th	16	29.753	29.759	88	81	72	S S W	3.5	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.871	29.877	85	81	83	E	1.2	...	.....	h
	16th	16	29.793	29.799	87	80	79	W	5.1	...	.....	h
	17th	10	29.828	29.834	87	85	91	S E	1.1	...	.....	h
	17th	16	29.717	29.723	87	80	72	W	4.6	0.20	.....	b
	18th	10	29.816	29.822	84	81	87	S W	1.8	0.20	.....	p
	18th	16	29.687	29.693	86	80	75	W	6.0	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st September 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			h	Miles	In.		
Sept. ...	15th	29.733	80.5	70.3	112.0	83.5	81.1	70.4	68.8	S by E S S E & S S W	...	140.8	0.07	...	Cirri cumuli and clear. Light rain at 1½, 6, 5½ and 6½ p.m.
	16th	783	90.5	80.0	147.0	84.0	81.8	70.0	85	S S W	...	98.5	0.00	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder at 9 and 10 p.m. Lightning from 7 to 10 p.m. Light rain at 5½, 9 and 11 p.m.
	17th	802	87.0	82.0	139.5	84.0	81.4	70.6	87	S S W, S & S by E	...	94.1	...	...	Cirri, overcast and clear. Drizzled at Midnight.
	18th	783	80.5	80.3	140.2	84.0	81.0	78.5	83	S by E & S S W	...	98.4	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Lightning on N. W. at Midnight 7 and 8 p.m.
	19th	750	80.8	81.0	143.5	84.8	81.3	78.8	83	S S W & S W	...	133.0	...	...	Clear, cumuli and cumuli.
	20th	708	91.0	81.5	143.5	85.0	81.5	79.0	81	S S W	...	170.1	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Lightning on N at 7 and 10 p.m. Thunder and Drizzled at 2½ p.m.
	21st	606	90.8	82.4	144.0	86.1	81.8	78.8	80	S S W & W	...	150.4	...	●	Clear and cumuli. Lightning on N. at 11½ p.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	11.7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	91.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.6
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	0.13
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.09
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	2.91
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st September		41.91
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	60.42

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
in charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd September 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	1,00,582	1,36,298 12 6	12,983 2 0	6,81,298 30	2,96,396 10 0	27,169 2 10	30,662 5 7		
Or per mile of railway		106 7 7	9 15 3		231 11 8	21 4 6	30 19 9		
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	8,73,767	1,053,970 15 3	96,586 10 1	41,05,337 20	19,50,669 0 6	1,78,811 6 7	275,397 10 8		
Total for 10 weeks... ..	9,80,349	1,89,959 11 9	1,09,679 12 10	50,00,636 10	22,47,959 10 6	2,05,980 9 5	2,15,060 2 3		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	96,373	1,24,597 8 10	11,421 8 10	3,87,056 30	2,33,727 14 2	21,425 1 2	32,846 10 0		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		97 5 6	8 18 6		182 9 7	16 14 9	25 18 3		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,25,250	10,91,153 6 6	1,00,049 9 1	41,16,591 0	21,67,388 1 7	1,98,677 4 11	2,98,727 2 10		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,357	9,537 14 0	874 6 1	33,904 10	10,228 7 0	937 12 2	1,811 18 3
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	42 10 9	3 18 3	.....	45 12 3	4 3 11	8 2 2
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	32,953	71,359 8 9	6,915 9 1	2,81,307 20	86,750 11 6	7,952 3 0	14,707 12 4
Total for 10 weeks ...	36,300	83,898 6 9	7,689 15 5	3,15,211 30	96,979 2 6	8,889 15 2	16,579 10 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,201	8,856 6 5	811 16 9	27,357 0	8,501 14 7	779 6 10	1,591 3 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	39 10 0	3 12 8	.....	38 0 8	3 9 9	7 2 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	39,187	86,105 5 1	7,592 19 9	2,81,069 0	79,615 1 4	7,298 1 0	15,191 9 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	25,543	11,912 0 3	1,359 13 8	1,61,325 20	60,192 9 10	5,515 16 5	6,885 10 1
Or per mile of railway ...	163	75 7 7	9 10 0	1,031 0	384 7 10	35 4 11	43 19 11
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	2,85,126	1,02,172 11 9	11,865 16 5	9,61,055 34	2,85,172 2 2	20,140 15 0	41,006 11 11
Total for 10 weeks ...	3,10,709	1,77,114 12 0	16,255 10 1	11,22,361 14	3,45,344 12 0	31,656 11 11	47,892 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,915	12,923 2 1	1,181 17 11	1,57,762 6	41,519 3 9	3,805 16 9	4,390 14 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	148	82 9 6	7 11 5	1,008 0	265 4 8	24 6 5	31 17 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,50,289	1,50,255 9 8	13,771 11 10	13,94,111 14	3,40,858 5 1	31,215 7 0	45,016 18 10

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	383	723 0 0	72 0 0	5,439 0	485 0 0	48 10 0	120 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	36	27 0 0	2 14 0	209 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	4 10 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	11,089	9,002 0 0	900 4 0	26,471 0	2,776 0 0	277 12 0	1,177 16 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	12,065	9,725 0 0	972 10 0	34,910 0	3,261 0 0	326 2 0	1,298 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,114	825 0 0	82 10 0	2,749 10	303 14 0	30 7 9	112 17 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	41	30 0 0	3 0 0	190 30	11 2 5	1 2 3	4 2 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	11,819	8,471 8 8	847 3 1	41,140 30	3,654 5 3	1,212 11 9	1,212 11 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th September 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,984	704 0 0	70 8 0	18,289 0	622 0 0	62 1 0	132 12 6
Or per mile of railway	141	25 0 0	2 10 0	653 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	4 14 6
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ..	41,503	7,095 0 0	709 10 0	1,81,775 0	5,864 0 0	586 8 0	1,295 18 0
Total for 10 weeks	45,287	7,799 0 0	779 18 0	2,00,064 13	6,486 0 0	648 12 0	1,428 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,987	718 4 0	71 16 6	5,864 13	271 3 0	27 2 4	98 18 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	146	25 10 5	2 11 4	316 23	9 11 0	10 4 0	3 10 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,306	7,447 9 3	744 15 2	1,35,837 14	4,073 11 0	407 7 5	1,182 2 7

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1873, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	25,403	14,682 7 6	1,315 17 10	1,66,561 20	66,785 7 0	6,122 0 0	7,467 17 10
Or per mile of railway	161	92 12 6	8 10 1	1,053 0	422 0 5	38 13 9	47 3 10
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	310,709½	1,77,114 12 0	16,235 10 1	11,22,361 14	3,45,344 12 0	31,656 11 11	47,892 2 0
Total for 11 weeks	3,30,202½	1,91,707 3 6	17,581 7 11	12,88,922 34	4,12,129 3 0	37,778 11 11	55,359 19 16
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,574½	13,822 4 1	1,267 0 10	1,82,441 34	46,084 4 0	4,279 7 10	5,546 8 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	151	88 5 2	8 1 11	1,166 0	298 4 10	27 6 11	35 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,03,864	1,64,057 13 9	15,058 12 8	15,76,563 4	3,87,542 9 10	35,524 14 10	50,563 7 6

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,274	984 0 0	98 8 0	4,858 0	409 0 0	46 0 0	144 8 0
Or per mile of railway	47	36 0 0	3 12 0	178 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	5 6 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	12,063	9,725 0 0	972 10 0	34,010 0	3,261 0 0	320 2 0	1,208 12 0
Total for 11 weeks	13,337	10,709 0 0	1,070 18 0	39,768 0	3,721 0 0	372 2 0	1,448 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,085	750 0 2	75 12 9	1,927 20	452 5 9	45 4 9	120 17 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	40	27 12 1	2 15 6	180 33	16 9 7	1 15 2	4 8 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,984	9,227 14 10	922 15 10	40,063 16	4,106 11 0	410 13 5	1,333 9 3



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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AMENDED LABOR DISTRICTS EMIGRATION BILL.

Nos. 3705-3706, dated Calcutta, the 19th September 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judl. Dept.,
To—The Commissioners of the Dacca and Assam Divisions.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith copies of the Labor Districts Emigration Bill, as now amended, and to request you to be good enough to obtain the opinions of the officers, as well as of as many as possible of the planters and the most intelligent coolies of the tea gardens in your division, on the changes made or proposed in the Bill, more particularly with respect to the nature of the amendments placed by His Honor on the papers containing the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council of the 6th and 13th September 1873.

2. Separate copies of the paper of amendments are enclosed for reference and distribution. The Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of having the views of the parties interested, as well as of officers in the tea districts, as fully and carefully as possible upon these points.

3. The first amendment, it will be seen, refers to Cachar only, and the second is the same amendment having reference to Sylhet only. In either case the question is simply, whether it is better that the district in question should be removed from the operation of the Bill altogether, and left untrammelled and unfettered like any other district of these provinces, or whether it should be retained in the Bill.

4. All parties must see that a one-sided settlement—i.e., one, freeing planters from all restrictions in recruiting, and at the same time subjecting the coolie to special penal laws to enforce the contracts into which they may

enter without any special precautions—is quite out of the question. Planters must choose whether they will have freedom of contract for themselves, with the protection of the ordinary law of the country only, or the present system of examination, registration and special precautions in regard to contracts, followed by a special penal law to make the cooly work out his contract as provided by the Bill.

5. In the former case, *i. e.*, if they come under the ordinary law, planters may enforce their contracts—(1)

SECTION 492.

Whoever being bound by lawful contract in writing to work for another person as an artificer, workman, or laborer, for a period not more than three years at any place within British India to which, by virtue of the contract, he has been or is to be conveyed at the expense of such other, voluntarily deserts the service of that other during the continuance of his contract, or without reasonable cause refuses to perform the service which he has contracted to perform, such service being reasonable and proper service, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or with fine not exceeding double the amount of such expense, or with both, unless the employer has ill-treated him, or neglected to perform the contract on his part.

by an ordinary suit, and (2) by the penal provision of section 492 of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860), quoted on the margin.

6. Amendments 3 and 4 are connected together; 4 is taken from the British Burmah Labor Contract Bill now before the Gov-

ernor-General's Legislative Council (see last clause of section 16 of that Bill as published in the *Gazette of India*). The effect of this amendment would be, in fact, to allow a system of free emigration to go on side by side with the system prescribed by this Bill. The penalty on recruiting otherwise than under the Bill would be altogether removed; but it would be provided that no contract to labor in the labor districts should be binding on an emigrant. Now, an emigrant under the definition (as modified by amendment 3) is a person who has engaged to proceed to the labor district. No engagement to labor made under these circumstances, if made without the safeguards provided in the Act, would be binding on him; but if he goes without any binding contract, when he reaches the labor district he ceases to be an emigrant—he becomes an ordinary laborer, and may then enter into any contract he chooses, like any other local laborer under the ordinary law of contract. The question then is, whether, in those districts which remain under the Bill, it is desirable to allow this free system, or any other free system, side by side with the system under the Act.

7. Finally, the fifth amendment proposes to repeal the present power of planters themselves to seize runaway coolies. Without prejudging this question, His Honor would like much to learn what officers, planters, and the coolies themselves say about it. The effect of the amendment would be, that, instead of seizing his coolie, the master must prosecute him for desertion in the criminal court, under the third clause of section 123 of the amended Bill.

8. The question is, whether the time has come when so great an interference with the liberty of the subject as this power of the master to seize can be dispensed with. His Honor would like to know, both from the planter's and from the coolie's point of view, whether the power is liable to abuse; and whether, if not unduly used to restrain a fair freedom of action, the object would not be sufficiently gained by making it the duty of the Magistrate to seize and punish the deserter who may be pointed out to him.

9. I am to refer you to the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council, published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th and 17th instant, on this subject, and to say that His Honor hopes to have your replies, with well collected and collated opinions, in this Secretariat before the 15th November next.

RESOLUTION ON THE DACCA GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 2nd September 1873.

READ—

A letter No. 465, dated 12th July 1873, from the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, submitting the Annual General Report of his Division for the year 1872-73.

Read also—

A letter No. 497, dated 22nd July 1873, from the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, submitting the General Administration Report of Mr. Reynolds, Collector-Magistrate of Mymensingh, and of Messrs. Page and Andrews, the Sub-Divisional Officers of Goalundo and Atteah.

1. **RESOLUTION.**—The Lieutenant-Governor is under very great obligations to the Commissioner for his clear and practical report, which touches on very many subjects of interest in the way His Honor had desired, and is evidently not an office compilation, as so many reports have hitherto been.

2. *Tour (Paras. 2 to 12).*—His Honor notices that two Assistant Magistrates and two Deputy Magistrates were out on tour a good deal during the cold weather, and he trusts that in future, under the new system of sub-deputies, many more Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates will be enabled to pass a good deal of their time in the interior.

He will be prepared to consider any separate proposals that the Commissioner may submit with reference to the crowded state of the record-rooms of the several Magistrates and Collectors in his division.

The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his appreciation elsewhere of the services rendered by Mr. Power, Captain Badgley, and Mr. Chinnel, in connection with the late survey operations on the frontier.

3. *Weather and Crops (Paras. 16 to 21).*—The rice crop of the division was a good average one, and calls for no special remark. Next to rice the most important crop in the division is that of jute, and this was by far the finest that had ever been known. The area under cultivation was greater than in any previous year, and Mr. Reynolds estimates that the outturn of fibre from the district of Mymensingh alone exceeded two millions of maunds. Unfortunately, this excessive cultivation made necessary the employment of hired labor to assist in preparing the fibre, and the prices of the market fell at the same time so low that the fibre in many places cost the producer more than could be got from the produce. It is said that in some places the prices that were obtainable would not have covered the expense of preparation and transport, and the plants were allowed to rot and die where they grew, but perhaps this is in some degree exaggerated—such cases were probably exceptional and peculiar. A much smaller area is being sown with jute in the present season of 1873.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices (see paragraph 80 of Mr. Andrew's report) that in the Atteah sub-division jute is used in the manufacture of paper, so this is no new discovery. Indigo has almost disappeared from the Dacca division as an article of cultivation. The production of safflower has apparently exceeded the requirements of the English market, which is glutted at present; a cheaper substitute having been, it is said, discovered.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the general result of the information collected regarding the crops is to show exceeding readiness rather than backwardness on the part of cultivators to meet the demands of the market.

4. *Public Health and Material Condition of the People (Paras. 27 to 31)*—The public health of the division was generally good. There appears to have been no special epidemic.

The material condition of the people has, it is said, greatly improved as compared with what it was only a few years back. Immense sums of money now come into the country for payment of purchases of country produce, of which a fair share clings to the fingers of those through whom it passes on its way from the exporting merchant to the cultivators; but still there is no doubt that a good proportion of it does reach the ryot. A great many ryots have money put by, though unfortunately instead of being invested, it is for the most part buried. The heavy fall in the jute market during the year diminished the profits of many cultivators, but produced no general distress. It would, according to the Collector of Mymensingh, be difficult now to find a village where the majority of the inhabitants are in the toils of the mahajun. There can be no question, says Mr. Abercrombie, that the agricultural class of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal are in a condition of increasing comfort and independence.

A copy of the Commissioner's remarks on the results of vaccination in the Dacca and Furreedpore districts will be forwarded to the Political (Medical) Department of this Secretariat, with a request that they may be communicated to the Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department, in order that the return showing the extraordinary percentage of 99 successful cases may be properly checked.

5. *Emigration, &c. (Paras. 32 and 33).*—The spontaneous emigration of the people of Sylhet to cultivate the waste lands of Cachar, which is reported, is a natural, most healthy, and beneficial movement, and every encouragement should be given to it.

6. *Prices of Food and Labor (Paras. 34 to 36).*—Food seems to have generally been cheap over the division; but at the same time the price was remunerative enough to pay the cultivators.

As regards the prices of food in the Goalundo sub-division, given in Appendix B to Mr. Page's report, page 64, the Lieutenant-Governor must doubt the accuracy of the figures when he sees wheat in 1871-72 entered at the low price of 10 annas per maund.

It seems almost incredible that only one-third of the Mymensing district should (as conjectured in Mr. Reynolds' 42nd paragraph) be under cultivation. This would give a total of 1,119 souls to the square mile of cultivated land. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the Dhurumpore jungle occupies a long strip of Mymensing, that there is a considerable area of waste under the hills, and that there may be large areas of sandy chur. But it is hard to suppose that with all this two-thirds of the whole area is uncultivated. It may be gathered, however, from Mr. Reynolds' statement that there is still much room for the extension of jute, &c., and for increase of population.

The table of wages of coolies furnished in the Appendix B is useful, but it must be remembered that Goalundo is, in respect of labor, a very special place.

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, with reference to paragraph 23 of Mr. Page's report, that every effort will be made to get the coolies at Goalundo decently accommodated, and to make their sanitary condition tolerable.

7. *Public Opinion on General or Special Subjects (Paras. 41 to 46).*—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to know whether it has been ascertained that any considerable landholders still continue to levy the imposts which they illegally imposed on their ryots under the pretext of the income-tax. He trusts that the Commissioner and District Officer will make it their special care that the object of the road cess shall be fully understood by the masses of the people. It should be most distinctly impressed upon them that the cess levied in any district will be expended for the benefit of that district, and not outside of it.

His Honor is most gratified at the testimony borne in more than one part of Mr. Abercrombie's report to the zeal and success of the various officers in working the grant for primary education. It was to have been expected that those among the landlord class who had profited by the ryots' ignorance should not care much for their education; but this will be overcome.

The Commissioner's account in his 46th paragraph of the antagonism which has on several occasions arisen between ryots and zemindars is a very striking and, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, a very true account. The whole subject is engaging the serious consideration of Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the whole of the Commissioner's and district officer's influence will be used to discourage the very objectionable system called "zimba," and said to be prevalent in the Backergunge district, by which a man who sets up a claim to some disputed right transfers his interests with the most illegal and improper motives to some powerful and pugnacious neighbour. Unhappily this is a practice not unknown in other parts of the country.

It appears that in this division there is a large native press, no less than 17 papers and periodicals being published. The Commissioner very fairly describes (paragraph 47) its position and character.

8. *Administrative Changes (Paras. 48 to 57).*—The transfer of rent-suits to the civil court appears not to have worked with complete smoothness as yet, and the fact has not escaped the notice of Government.

"The centralization of more power and responsibility in the hands of the district officer has undoubtedly," says Mr. Abercrombie, "been productive of good results in some instances, but its success depends much on the possession of certain qualities by the head of the family. If he be happy enough to possess these all will go well; his official household will be happy and contented, and work will be well done." The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the head of the district will gradually become more and more the effective leader of all departments, and that men not fitted for the active exercise of such functions will take to another line of the public service. Mr. Reynolds' suggestion, that a Magistrate should be able, if he wished, to delegate to a sub-divisional officer general authority over the police of the sub-division, subject to his own supervision, so that the police of the sub-division would look up to the sub-divisional officer as their immediate head, will be considered by the Lieutenant-Governor who has much inclined to that view.

His Honor acknowledges that it is too true that the success of the arrangements in regard to the charges of subordinate officers is sadly marred by the frequent changes of officers. The Government, however, is struggling to its utmost to remedy the evil. We have effected great improvement in regard to the higher officers. The applications for leave on medical certificates and other occasions for change are so constant that nothing but the most unremitting attention and the firmest hand can mitigate the bad effect of changes in the lower grades.

9. *Land Revenue, &c. (Para. 68).*—The difference in the character of the sub-infeudation of the land tenure between Dacca and Furreedpore is remarkable in two neighbouring districts. In the former it is an extreme case to find two middlemen between the zemindar and the cultivator, while in the latter five are common, and in some zemindaries the number reaches seven. Backergunge is much broken up into petty holdings.

Partition cases are found very tedious in this division. His Honor has no doubt that some measures to facilitate their more efficient disposal are very greatly required in both the Backergunge and Mymensingh districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared, with reference to paragraph 240 of Mr. Andrews' report, to consider any proposal that the Commissioner may wish to submit for the erection of boundary pillars to facilitate the identification of boundaries in lands which are subject to the action of the river.

10. *Excise.*—The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Commissioner will make inquiries as to the ground on which the number of licensed shops for the sale of country spirits and imported liquors was allowed to be increased

* Paragraphs 220 and 222 of Mr. Andrews' report.

in the Atteah sub-division.* A report on the subject should be submitted to the Board of Revenue, in which it should be especially explained what consideration was given to the question before the new shops were licensed; at what distances they are separated from older licensed shops; whether it was ascertained, and if so, how it was ascertained that these new shops were required; and whether any attempt was made to find out whether the opening of these shops was generally considered unobjectionable in the neighbourhood.

11. *Communications (Paras. 78 to 83).*—The Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the Commissioner that development of water communication is what is most required in the Dacca division, and His Honor is very glad to see the hearty interest in the subject taken by the Dacca road cess committee and by others.

The postal department will be furnished with a copy of paragraph 280 of Mr. Andrews' report, in which he suggests the opening out of a postal route from Atteah to Dacca *via* Manickgunge, instead of as at present *via* Mymensingh.

12. *Municipal and other Committees (Paras. 86 to 88).*—The interest taken by the local committees in educational matters is in striking contrast to the lamentable want of interest exhibited in regard to municipal matters. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that officers will not be discouraged, but will persevere in their endeavours to interest the people in their own affairs.

13. *Statistics*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Mr. Abercrombie has not noticed the collection of statistics which is going on in the division, and which is alluded to in the district and sub-divisional reports. His Honor begs the Commissioner will not omit this most important matter on the next occasion, and trusts that full attention is being given to it.

The results of Mr. Andrews' educational census (paragraph 48 of the report of the Collector of Mymensingh) of fifteen villages of the sub-division of

		Total.	Educated.
* Men	...	5,830	1,205
Women	...	6,272	61
Boys	...	2,824	245
Girls	...	2,065	5
Total	...	16,991	1,516

Atteah, with a population of 16,991 inhabitants, are interesting. 1,516* persons of this population could read, write, and keep simple accounts. The fact that 20·6 per cent. of the adult males, and that 8·9 per cent. of the total population, are in possession of the rudiments of education in so backward a district as Mymensingh, is grati-

fying, and bears out the statement that education is not so rare in this district as in some other parts of the country. According to Mr. Woodrow's census in the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs, it was found that only 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the population could read, write, and count. And in Busseerhaut, among the Mahomedan villages only 3 per cent., and among Hindoo villages 14 per cent. were educated. In the Chooadangah sub-division of Nuddea it was ascertained that out of the whole population only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could read and write, while out of the adult male population 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had this much education. It appears, moreover, in Atteah, that 61 women out of 5,272 are more or less educated, while in the Diamond Harbour tract not a single woman could read or write, and in Busseerhaut only six women out of 17,407.

The Lieutenant-Governor would wish for a fuller report upon the educational census taken at Atteah, showing in some detail the classes of the community that were enumerated.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted to Mr. Abercrombie for his clear and candid account of the qualities of his officers.

* * * * *

Extract from a letter from A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department. No. 465, dated Dacca, the 12th July 1873.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

PARA. 29.—The material condition of the people is without doubt greatly improved as compared with what it was only a few years back. I speak now of the great mass of the people of the country, who either grow the bulk of their own food, tilling the land themselves, or else have land which they get cultivated for them on different kinds of agreement. Immense sums of money now come into the *moofussil* for payment of purchases of country produce, of which a fair share no doubt sticks to the fingers of aratdars and dolals and beparies, through whose hands it passes on its way from the exporting merchant to the

cultivators ; but still there is no doubt that a good share of it reaches the cultivator, else there never would have been the enormous increase in the crop of jute which was witnessed last season.

30. Respecting the agricultural class of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal, there can be no reasonable doubt that they are in a condition of continually increasing comfort and independence.

31. The class who are most pinched are those of the higher classes, who have a fixed income,—say from a talook which they have given to some one on a fixed rent, or from employment in lower grades of Government service. They have to pay considerably higher prices now than formerly for servants for any work,—rebuilding a house, &c., and also for every necessary, except perhaps rice and salt. The increase of the excise revenue is probably a sure indication of the increasing wealth of the lower orders of the people; and the increased use of stamps and of the registration office would also seem to be sure signs of increasing comfort and independence. Mr. Beveridge is a little doubtful about the condition of the people. He has the following passage under this head, which I extract as being certainly original :—

“Natives of the better classes have often been reproached with shutting up their women and not educating them; but I confess that if native ladies were to come out in public, I do not see how their parents or husbands could afford to pay for the increased cost of their clothing. Increase in luxuries, or, what is often the same thing, improvement in civilization, generally involves increase in expenditure; and in my humble apprehension the great obstacle to a heightening the standard of comfort in this country is the poverty of the inhabitants. Probably the Malthusian doctrine will eventually be found to be the chief specific for the evils of Bengal, and I hope that if native communes and municipalities are ever established in the mofussil, they will be allowed to impose taxes on early marriages and on the possession of more than one or two children.”

EMIGRATION, &c.

32. Emigration from this division is unknown, and immigration may be said to be confined to the tea gardens. Last year 4,583 imported coolies were landed in Cachar. There is a small flow of emigration from Sylhet to Cachar, and it is expected that this will increase; but it is entirely a spontaneous affair; the people go of their own accord and take up and clear waste land for themselves, but as yet their numbers are quite insignificant.

33. Sylhet people used also to come down annually and work during the manufacturing season at the indigo concerns of Dacca and Mymensing, but these are nearly all shut now. Sylhet people also go in considerable numbers to Akyab and work at loading rice into ships, but they stay only a short time.

PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

34. In Dacca rice, which is the staple article of food, has averaged five seers in the rupee, or Rs. 1-6 cheaper, but labour has not fallen at all.

In Furreedpore both food and labour have been slightly dearer.

In Backergunge rice was little cheaper, and the other articles of food were nearly the same as they were in the preceding year. There was no perceptible increase or decrease in the wages of labour.

Mymensing rice was averaged at 32 seers per rupee, and food generally cheap. Sylhet rice cheap. The crop of the previous year had been very large, and much of it had been held by the ryots in hope of better prices; but with a second good season all hope of this vanished, and the ryots had to sell for what they could get. Cachar, food cheaper in consequence of abundant crop. Labour excessively dear.

35. All the salt consumed in the division is Liverpool, and it is very remarkable that distance of transport from Calcutta seems to make no difference in the price to the consumer.

36. Food generally has been more abundant and cheaper than last year, but labour is no cheaper, nor can I see any ground for supposing it ever will be; all the labour, or nearly all that is required for the business which is being

every day developed by European capital and enterprise in this division, has to be got from other parts of the country.

MANUFACTURES.

37. There is no manufacture on a wholesale scale in this division except tea and two indigo concerns. There is a considerable quantity of coarse cloth for use by the lower orders made in all the districts; it is considered more durable than Manchester cloths. A considerable quantity of date sugar is made in Furreedpore, and it is in sufficient quantities to be exported from the district. In the island of Dukinshahbuzpore and the south of Backergunge cocoanut-oil is made and exported to Chittagong and Calcutta. There is also a considerable trade in iron and brass implements and vessels of local manufacture. There is also some lacye manufactured here, and soap, known in the market as Dacca soap; finer cloths, also muslin and kasheeda (cotton cloth embroidered). This is chiefly exported to Arabia. A considerable quantity of gold and silver ornaments is exported to Calcutta. Lime in large quantities comes from Sylhet, but it is the produce of the Khasi Hills.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

38. The principal exports of the division are jute, tea, rice, hides, safflower, betel-nuts, oil-seeds, cocoanut-oil, sugar (coarse goor), dried fish, lime, oranges, stick-lac, India-rubber, cloths (cotton), and Dacca cheese and soap.

39. Imports are English piece-goods and cotton twist, hardwares, spices, tobacco, ganja, salt, opium, and fermented liquors; cattle which come from Dinagopore chiefly, and tobacco from Rungpore.

40. Reliable information as to the exact values of exports and imports is not to be had, and I should only mislead if I attempted to give any estimate of the value of the one with reference to the other. This much, however, is a matter of certainty, that the exports are largely in excess of the imports in money value, and vast quantities of silver are paid to the cultivators and petty traders residing in this division, of which a very large proportion is converted into ornaments or buried and is lost to circulation. During the last year the ~~market value of jute~~ went down about 50 per cent.; other things much as before. ~~This year safflower has fallen immensely, but there seems to be an unwillingness on the part of some known buyers to touch it at all.~~

Timber sold well last year, the supply not being equal to the demand.

The local money market was rather dull, being considerably affected by the fall in the price of jute.

PUBLIC OPINION ON GENERAL OR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

41. With regard to public opinion on general or special subjects, it is very difficult to state with precision what this is; and perhaps it would not be far wrong to say that no such thing exists, or can be, until some portion of the people, sufficiently numerous to give some importance to their opinion, shall have learned to read and write in the vulgar tongue. At present the persons who consider that their views should be received as the public opinion of the country, are a handful of men who have been educated chiefly at the cost of the public, and crammed with Shakespeare and Chaucer, till they seem ashamed to be acquainted with Bengali. Perhaps the subjects which might most have been expected to excite public opinion in this country are the new Criminal Procedure Code, the Road Cess Act, the abolition of the income tax, and the changes made with reference to the distribution of the grant for education. But as yet we have heard but little about the most important change introduced by the new Procedure Code,—the wide employment of Honorary Magistrates. This has not been long in operation in this division, the officers generally being very sceptical about getting proper men for the work, and anxious not to name men who might afterwards not reflect credit on their selection. The majority of people will ask—Why should a man leave his home and go ten or twelve miles when it is perhaps inconvenient to sit with a Magistrate and do work which he has always thought the Magistrate did very well by himself? Change is usually objected to in this country; and we shall have to keep the Bench system at work for some time before we can

expect to get any real opinion of the people about it. The income tax had got to be a tax on so few people that there were no fire-works or illuminations on account of its abolition. Indeed, it affected last year so few natives of India who had not the opportunity of recouping themselves in great part, at least by passing on the tax to their tenants, that its abolition was no matter of great consequence to them, and many most likely have forgotten to discontinue the collection of it.

42. The Road Cess Act was looked upon with some favour by a section, who thought it would be the means of enabling them to recover rights which they had been unable to enforce in respect of land in the wrongful occupation of parties who had no title. The bulk of the people have probably no very correct idea of the objects and reasons for the introduction of the measure. Many must, however, have become acquainted with the practical working of the Act, for it was confidently rumoured last year that zemindars who are pretty strong in their own property were collecting at the rate of three pice. No complaint, however, of any sort reached any official, nor have I heard from any individual whose opinion I thought worth asking any expression of dissatisfaction. The only doubt about it ever expressed to me was, "Will the money be spent in the district? We never saw anything of that 1 per cent. out of the first 4 per cent. income tax."

43. The grant for primary education has been worked with the utmost cordiality and zeal by every officer, and it has no doubt been well received by the people generally; but I do not think the majority of them ever expected, or now wish, that the sons and daughters of the fishermen and the cultivators of the field should be educated *en masse*. All men see how under existing laws and policy the bunya is usurping the seat of the Brahmin, and the money-lenders ousting the ancient families out of their possessions; and they have a strong idea that as the ryots are already become much more untractable than formerly, so they would only become wholly unmanageable and refuse to pay anything without knowing the reason why if they are taken in hand and educated. In most of the districts, I believe, that a considerable majority of the pupils we have got in the new primary schools would have had some education; not probably so complete as they will now get, but they would not have grown up wholly uninstructed.

44. Several districts in this division experienced a little excitement by the withdrawal of Mr. J. P. Wise from his connection with the country, and I am not sure that trouble may not be in store. The property was sold in such large blocks that no one could buy them single handed, and small companies of six and eight were formed, who did not delay long to begin quarrelling.

45. A massacre in the Garo Hills, too, furnished Mymensing with a little excitement, which resulted in an expedition and the submission of all the tribes, but there was no massacre of people of the plains last year. The expedition in the cold weather, 1871-72, into Lushai land seems to have produced a feeling of security which bids fair to continue. The success with which the survey party got through their arduous task this season shows, I think, that there is a public feeling among the Lushais which might be made much good use of and all the more the sooner it is done.

46. The state of feeling between ryots and zemindars is gradually attracting attention in several places from the frequency of violent collisions. Last year there was the difficulty at Tooshkhally, which had been commenced the previous year. Then there have been disputes on the Megna in Dacca, lately Mr. Wise's property, and now I hear of increased number of suits in the civil court. Suits in court of course we seek not to prevent, but the violent collisions between combinations of ryots and their landlords' luttials, and the fire raisings by which the ryots on strike seek to hinder any from siding with the landlord, are subjects which will have to be considered seriously before long. The plan of operations is simple. When a village has gone on strike, the landlord singles out a few of the leading men and bribes them to his side, with a false measurement, with a null of length greater than that used in the village, or he throws in a few beegahs of land into his pottah under the denomination of "kyfeut" or "hajut" or "oozoree" or some other fancy name. These men

then go to court ready to swear anything against the men on strike, and in a day or two some of them find their houses burnt down about their ears.

PRESS.

47. The press has just as much influence as a press in its infancy, and in

Dacca.
 "Bengal Times."
 "Dacca Prokash."
 "Hindoo Hitoishini."
 "Shoobho Shadini."
 "Mettro Prokash."
 "Bhurrit Bandhub."
 "Arijo Dhurma Prokashica."
 "Bungo Bundhoo."
 "Sanskrit Soujiba."

Backergunge.
 "Hithshadhineo."
 "Bungo Durpun."
 "Parimul Bahineo."
 "Burrissul Bartabaha."
 "Gram Doot."
 "Bala Runjerka"

Mymensing.
 "iggapunce."

a country where only a very small fraction of the people can read would be expected to have. The circulation in the mofussil is small, the principal readers being amlah and people who make their daily bread in Government schools or offices and public courts. The tone is generally

not unfair, though sometimes we are treated with an article for which without doubt the editor should be put in the pillory. A schedule of the papers published in the division is given in the margin. There is only one published in Mymensing (printed in Dacca); its subscription is Rs. 1-4 per annum, which perhaps explains its being taken in by a good many zemindars. The district officer observes that its articles are as heavy as its subscription is small, and he thinks it is more subscribed for than read.

"It contains articles on religious questions (tenets orthodox old Hindoo), explanations of the Vedas and Bhagavad Gita, a column of middle-aged news, and generally a moral poem, of which the sentiments are excellent and the literary merit very small, entirely free from scurrilous personalities." It may be said of all these that they convey but little instruction to their subscribers, and rather less profit to their proprietors.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

48. One of the most important of the administrative changes which have been made lately has been the transfer of the rent-suits to the civil court, and this does not seem to have given satisfaction as yet. The complaint is that suitors get more law and less rent, which is what they go for, and that it takes longer to get a decision and costs more.

49. The centralisation of more power and responsibility in the hands of the district officer has undoubtedly been productive of good results in some instances, but its success depends much on the possession of certain qualities by the head of the family. If he be happy enough to possess these, all will go well; his official household will be happy and contented, and work will be well done. But if it happens that he wants these qualities, whether from accident of birth or want of proper early training, then the whole hitherto united (happy) official family goes on strike together, and we have explanations and recriminations countless in number and endless in length.

50. Under the new Procedure Code arrangements have been made to give subordinate officers local limits within which to exercise their powers,—one, two, or three thannahs to each, according to circumstances; but the success of this plan is somewhat marred by the frequent changes which are found inevitable in consequence of now a man being transferred, then some one takes leave, a couple of men are urgently required for settlements, and arrangement must be made for the treasury; one gets dengue and another breaks his head, and so it goes on—always some change to be provided for.

51. The system of settling khas mehals with resident ryots has been introduced when it was found practicable, but in the islands and churs of the large rivers which intersect this division, there are objections to this form of settlement which do not apply to other parts of the country or to some parts of these districts. Except in some very old churs, the ryots usually bear in mind the possibility of having to flit at an early date, either in consequence of the chur dissolving beneath them or a deposit of sand spoiling it for a year or two; and when any of these seemed likely to occur, our resident ryot would make a midnight flitting of it with as much rent as he could gather, and leave us to find out where he had gone as best we might.

MODEL FARMS.

52. In Dacca we have a small experimental farm for jute, and several varieties have been sown, especially some which appeared to be most likely to come up to what Mr. Burnett said was the sort of article they chiefly wish for at Dundee. The season was not favorable for us at all, as the rains have been so late and so scanty that we had much trouble in getting the land ploughed and prepared for sowing. Some of the samples of the seed have come up even and well, but some which were sent us by the Jute Commissioners did not germinate very well.

53. At Jamalpore an arrangement has been made to work a model farm by which the cost to Government will be limited to the rent. The land is a Government estate—the old cantonment, some 600 beegahs; of which the farmers agree to find us ryots to cultivate 200 beegahs any fashion, and with any seed we choose to give. We get rent at the usual rate on the 400 beegahs, and forego it on 200 beegahs. The crop on the 200 to belong to the cultivator, but to be at our disposal if we want to buy it for seed.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th September 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
Western Districts.		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Sep. 30th	Nil	Hot. No rain in district except at Floodood.	Crops fair, but more rain wanted.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Rancoorah	" 27th	Nil	Warm and dry	The winter paddy on the high lands is suffering from want of rain. The early paddy is being reaped in places. Other crops, such as pulses, til (oil seed) and sugarcane are doing fairly.	.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 27th	0.1	Hot and bright	Want of rain much felt, especially in the high lands. If the present dry weather continues much longer, the rice crop will suffer materially.	
	4 Midnapore	" 27th	0.01	Rain wanted	Crops will be very good if rain falls soon.	
	5 Hooghly	" 27th	Nil	Dry and hot; there has been no rain for twelve days.	The prospects of the crops are middling, but rain is wanted.	
	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
Central Districts.						
PASCHIM DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 30th	0.07	Dry and hot, with occasional scanty showers.	The prospects of the crops are very favorable. More rain wanted in Baraset for the late rice.	
	7 Nuddea	" 27th	0.41	Dry, and in the middle of the day hot.	The early rice has now generally been harvested, and the outturn is good. Rain is much wanted for the late rice. The rivers are rising a little, but not so much as would be desirable.	The public health is unusually good.
	8 Jessore	" 27th	0.04	Unusually bright, sunny and warm. Wind generally from south-east	The want of rain is being felt in some places, but the prospects are generally good. Ploughing going on for winter crops.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 27th	Nil.	Extremely hot; not a drop of rain in the Sudder sub-division; very little elsewhere.	The harvest of early rice not completed. Late rice is suffering very badly from want of rain. Cold weather crops are being sown.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 27th	Nil	A few showers only have fallen during the week, but from appearances there must have been heavier rain in places.	The rice crop urgently requires more rain, and without it must be a very bad one indeed.	
	11 Maldah	" 27th	Nil	Hot and dry	With the exception of the crops in thannahs Khurbah and Nowabganje, the prospects of the crops are bad. The early rice crop is being reaped.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 27th	Nil	There has been no rain throughout the district during the week.	The prospects of the transplanted rice are very unfavorable. The early rice is being harvested. Til, oilseed, tobacco and pulses are now being sown.	A few cases of small-pox reported from Natore.
	13 Rangpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIV.	14 Bograh	Sept. 27th	Nil.	Very dry and hot	The cutting of the early rice crop nearly completed. The late rice suffering from want of rain; a very poor yield is anticipated.	
	15 Pubna	" 27th	1.05	Weather hot, with one shower of rain.	The prospect of the late rice and (til) oilseed crop fair only; the jute crop is moderately good.	
COCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree	" 27th	7.38	Damp and chilly	There was sufficient rainfall during the week, but the prospects of the crops are as reported last week.	
	Cooch Behar	" 27th	3.01	Fine and cloudy; heavy showers on the night of the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant.	Same as on the last week; favorable.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 30th*	0.25	Weather hot and dry	Rain much wanted for the crops.	Never reported from Manook-gunge sub-division.
	19 Furreedpore	" 27th	0.90	Bright and strong sunshine during the day; hot and close at night, attended with heavy dew.	The jute crop, excepting from the very low lands, has been reaped and prepared. Sugar-cane being reaped and manufactured. The late rice crop in beels and low lands promises well, and on the high lands it is poor owing to want of rain, and would cause some distress. Price of rice already gone up. Rivers rapidly and daily falling.	
	20 Backergunge	" 27th	2.71	Close; sun very powerful	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 27th	1.97	Hot weather, with occasional showers. Rain at the sudder station on three days of the week.	There has not been sufficient rain for the late rice, and the harvest will be a poor one.	
	22 Sylhet	" 20th	2.98	Cool and showery	The late rice crop is good and promises very well, if only it rains a little more. The cry all over the district is for more rain.	
	23 Cachar	" 20th	3.77	Cloudy, with rain	More rain wanted for both tea and rice, especially the latter.	
	24 Chittagong	" 20th	0.76	Fine till the 20th instant, when there was a heavy rain.	Generally fair. The damage done to crops by high tides at Kutaldia and Moical reported last week would amount to from 6 to 10 auras. The villages on main land have also suffered in places. Rain would sweeten the tanks, but the rice is past help.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	25 Nonkhally	" 20th	3.98	Partly clear and partly rainy and cloudy.	Transplanting of the late rice not yet completed.	
	26 Tipperah	" 27th	0.76	Very great heat; very little rain.	Rain wanted now in most parts of the district. It is feared that the winter rice crop in the north will be a scanty one.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 27th	1.25	The whole week has been cool and pleasant owing to occasional falls of rain and light breezes.	The prospects of both the paddy and cotton crops are good. The latter in flower. The early paddy crop has nearly been gathered.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 20th	1.68	Light rain; weather cloudy and very warm.	Fair.	

* Telegram of the 30th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	... Sep. 30th	Nil	Hot, apparently no chance of rain.	Condition of crops more favorable than expected, but rain much wanted.	Health good. Cholera almost disappeared.
	29 Gya	... „ 27th	Nil	Cool ...	Rain very much required.	
	30 Shahabad	... „ 27th	Nil	Clear; hot sun; west wind; no appearance of rain.	Early crop nearly all cut and gathered. This continued drought is doing serious damage to the broadcast and transplanted rice, and great fears are entertained regarding the crops. Unless rain falls very soon the crop will fail, except where it can be kept alive by irrigation. Prices rising.	
	31 Tirhoot	... „ 27th	0.95	Excessively hot and sometimes cloudy.	Very little rain fell during the week. Rice is very backward. (Murwah,) &c., millets, which had not got into grain before the drought, will yield hardly anything. Rain is much wanted. Indigo second cutting has been damaged. Early crop is being gathered, and an 8 annas crop is expected.	Cholera abated.
	32 Saran	... „ 27th	Nil	Hot and clear; east and west winds.	The harvesting of the early crops is completed. Manufacture of Indigo going on. Rain is much wanted everywhere for the winter rice crops.	Cholera decreasing
	33 Chumparan	... „ 27th	Nil	Hot days and cool nights. West winds prevailing.	The early crops are drying up for want of moisture. Rain urgently required for the paddy.	Cholera decreasing in the south of the district.
	34 Monghyr	... „ 27th	Nil	The oldest inhabitant cannot recollect so dry a season. The glass appears at "set fair."	Rain is much wanted for the rice.	
	35 Bhagulpore	... „ 30th*	0.07	Cloudless, with dry west winds to 28th. Every appearance of rain afterwards.	Rice crop suffering from the wind and want of rain.	General health very good.
	36 Purneah	... „ 27th	0.87	The rains seem to be over. Cool and foggy mornings followed by hot days.	The winter rice crop has failed everywhere, and prices are rising.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	... „ 27th	0.02	Very hot and dry; rain only nominal throughout the district.	Unseasonableness being felt at the apparent early cessation of the rains. All high land rice will suffer much if rain does not soon fall.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	... „ 30th*	0.92	Very little rain in the interior. Weather excessively hot.	Rain very much wanted for the late rice crop. Outturn of the early crop good.	Public health fair.
	39 Pooree	... „ 20th	5.50	Fair, with good rainfall.	The weeding and transplanting operations in the late rice fields of Pergunnahs Chowbiskood, Malood, Bajrakat, &c., are still going on. The young late rice plants of Pergunnahs Serai, &c., are thriving. The early crop is being harvested in Pergunnahs Itobong, Serai, Kotrahang, Lembai and others. The prospects of cold weather crops continue favorable. In Khoordah the state of the crops is favorable.	
	40 Balasore	... „ 27th	A few drops on Thursday.	Very close	The present week has been marked by an almost complete cessation of rain, but the rice has not yet suffered.	

Telegram of the 30th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>	1873.				
41	Hazareebaugh	Sep. 27th	Nil	Bright sunshine	Up to the present everything has prospered as regards the paddy, but the weather has a fixed look about it. More rain is needed for the paddy crop.	
42	Lohardugga	" 27th	Nil	Bright and clear, with westerly winds.	The prospect of the rice crop still continues favorable, though more rain is required. In Palanow, ploughing for the winter crop is proceeding vigorously.	
43	Singbhoom	" 20th	2.87	The greater part of the week has been blazing hot. An abundant shower of rain during one day.	Generally good, but more rain wanted, and soon. Gera dhan all but reaped.	A good deal of fever about.
44	Maunbhoom	" 27th	Nil.	Very unfavorable	Crops on high lands are all suffering for want of rain, and unless some falls during the next few days this will all fail. The crops on low lands still doing well.	Health good.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Gualparah	" 20th	0.68	Weather hot and close, though occasionally cloudy and showery.	The state of crops good; more rain is wanted.	
46	Kamroop	" 29th*	1.80	Clear, hot days and cool nights.	The late or winter rice, sugarcane, pulses, tea and cotton progressing favorably.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 20th	1.76	Temperature moderately high; little breeze of variable direction; fogs in the mornings; rain falling in short heavy showers. Fair rainfall in the Head Quarters and Mungledye sub-divisions.	Crops improving. Tea doing well.	Cholera abating in Mungledye. Public health improving generally.
48	Nowgong	" 20th	0.53	Not much rain during the week, but the weather has been cool, with strong winds and light showers.	Late rice crops doing fairly well. Tea operations very satisfactory.	No cholera or cattle morbilli; a great deal of low fever and influenza present.
49	Sebsaugor	" 20th	2.27	Cloudy.	Since the last report some rain has fallen, but the showers were very partial. In Jorehaut there is still a great scarcity of rain, and the crop in that part of the district will be short unless it rains soon.	
50	Luckimpore	" 20th	2.72	The week, with the exception of two days, was felt very hot, and rain was much needed.	Rain has come, and the crops will be the better of it.	Fever and bowel complaint about the district.
51	Naga Hills	" 13th	0.61	Cool and pleasant all over the district.	The cutting of the joom paddy is being proceeded with; out-turn pretty good. Cotton crop promises well.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 20th	3.22	Heavy showers of rain have prevailed, and weather getting sensibly colder.	In the lower hills in parts of the country the harvest of the early crop has commenced. The late paddy is looking vigorous, and other crops doing well. The winter potatoe cultivation is also progressing, and the plants in many places are above ground and looking healthy.	
53	Garo Hills	" 20th	.60	There has been less rain than in the previous week; a heavy shower on the morning of the 20th, but not of long duration; whole day cloudy.	The cotton crop still promises well.	

* Telegram of the 20th September received on the 20th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th September 1873.

C. BERNARD
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th Sept. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 21st	10	29.710	29.728	88.5	83.0	78	S W	...	...	C, CN	
		16	29.610	29.628	88.8	81.5	72	W	...	...	S	
	22nd	10	29.683	29.700	87.8	79.2	67	W by S	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.584	29.600	91.5	80.5	60	W	...	...	K	
	23rd	10	29.684	29.702	88.5	81.5	72	N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.684	29.692	89.2	82.0	73	W	...	...	K	
	24th	10	29.733	29.751	89.5	80.6	66	N W	...	...	C	
		16	29.635	29.653	91.5	81.4	61	S W	...	...	SN	
	25th	10	29.756	29.774	87.5	82.0	78	S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29.659	29.677	81.5	80.7	83	S S W	...	...	S	
SARON ISLAND.	26th	10	29.771	29.789	88.0	81.2	72	S S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29.689	29.687	92.0	81.5	61	S W	...	...	K	
	27th	10	29.791	29.809	88.2	80.7	70	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.607	29.685	92.3	81.3	60	W	...	...	C	
	Sept. 21st	10	29.737	29.743	80	81	79	W	5.0	...	N	b
		16	29.629	29.635	90	83	73	S W	6.1	...	K	b, v
	22nd	10	29.718	29.714	89	82	73	W N W	8.7	...	K	b, v
		16	29.613	29.610	93	83	64	S W	5.5	...	K, S	b, v
	23rd	10	29.711	29.717	80	81	69	N N W	5.8	...	K	b, v
		16	29.617	29.623	93	82	63	N N W	5.8	...	K, S	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	24th	10	29.710	29.716	90	81	66	N W	7.7	...	C	b, v
		16	29.630	29.636	90	80	63	N W	4.8	...	N	a, v
	25th	10	29.753	29.710	87	80	72	W N W	7.4	...	N	a, v
		16	29.667	29.673	80	81	79	S	6.8	...	K, S	b, v
	26th	10	29.708	29.704	88	82	76	S W	8.9	...	C, CK	b, v
		16	29.691	29.697	89	81	69	S W	15.3	...	K, S	b, v
	27th	10	29.818	29.824	84	84	83	S W	10.5	...	N	b, v
		16	29.699	29.705	89	82	73	S W	11.3	...	N	b
	Sept. 21st	10	29.710	29.801	88	82	76	E S E	7.4	...	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.545	29.670	88	82	76	S W	7.0	...	K	b, v
MADRAS.	22nd	10	29.718	29.710	86	81	79	N W	2.0	...	K	b, v
		16	29.511	29.635	89	81	69	W	5.3	...	K	b, v
	23rd	10	29.624	29.720	86	81	79	E	2.7	...	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.517	29.638	89	82	73	W S W	5.4	...	K	b, v
	24th	10	29.713	29.825	86	80	75	S E	4.1	...	CK, K	b, v
		16	29.623	29.714	84	82	70	S W	8.2	...	K, C	b, v
	25th	10	29.713	29.815	83	78	74	E S E	5.5	0.20	CK, KS, K	v
		16	29.633	29.726	82	74	82	S E	11.0	0.10	KS	v
	26th	10	29.763	29.855	81	80	87	E S E	3.0	0.50	K, KS	v
		16	29.690	29.752	81	79	79	S W	8.0	...	K, KS	v
CUTTACK.	27th	10	29.787	29.879	83	80	87	E S E	5.1	0.60	K, KS	v
		16	29.680	29.752	84	79	79	S	7.9	...	K, C	b, v
	Sept. 20th	10	29.802	29.802	87	78	65	S by W	6	...	.....	c
		16	29.716	29.716	87	79	68	S E	11	...	.....	b, c
	21st	10	29.810	29.810	86	78	68	E	7	0.18	.....	b, c
		16	29.708	29.735	86	78	68	S E by E	8	...	.....	b, c
	22nd	10	29.823	29.851	81	76	68	S S W	9	1.26	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.678	29.708	86	79	72	E S E	8	...	.....	cloudy.
	23rd	10	29.837	29.867	83	77	75	W S W	14	0.67	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.687	29.717	91	76	47	S W	10	...	.....	b, c
AYRER.	24th	10	29.817	29.877	84	76	67	S W	6	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.719	29.749	84	79	65	S W by W	7	...	.....	cloudy.
	25th	10	29.870	29.900	79	75	82	W S W	6	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.714	29.784	84	76	67	S W	1	0.01	.....	cloudy.
	26th	10	29.870	29.906	86	78	68	S W	11	...	.....	c
		16	29.746	29.776	86	78	71	S E	10	...	.....	c
	Sept. 21st	10	29.673	29.755	88	80	69	N W	1.0	...	C, K	b
		16	29.573	29.651	92	79	64	N W	3.3	...	C, K	b
	22nd	10	29.653	29.735	89	79	62	S W S	0.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.540	29.621	93	79	51	W N W	2.7	...	C, K	b
AYRER.	23rd	10	29.650	29.732	89	79	62	W S W	1.2	...	C	b
		16	29.556	29.637	90	78	56	W	2.4	...	C, K	b
	24th	10	29.690	29.771	90	79	59	W S W	0.7	...	C	b
		16	29.576	29.657	92	81	60	W S W	0.2	...	K, N	x
	25th	10	29.716	29.768	86	78	68	S W	2.5	...	C, C	
		16	29.632	29.715	81	77	82	W S W	2.1	...	N	p
	26th	10	29.748	29.830	86	77	64	W S W	1.4	0.40	C, CK	p
		16	29.626	29.707	92	79	64	S W	2.4	...	K	b
	Sept. 21st	10	29.701	29.782	85	80	79	W	2.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.625	29.656	85	81	83	W S W	6.0	...	.....	b
AYRER.	22nd	10	29.719	29.740	87	82	70	E	2.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.637	29.618	88	82	76	W	4.5	...	.....	d
	23rd	10	29.715	29.736	84	81	91	S	2.6	...	.....	d
		16	29.630	29.651	85	81	83	S	4.5	0.20	.....	g
	24th	10	29.791	29.815	83	80	87	S	4.2	0.50	.....	p
		16	29.698	29.715	79	78	95	S	4.5	1.20	.....	p
	25th	10	29.814	29.836	78	77	95	E S E	2.6	3.20	.....	p
		16	29.717	29.739	82	79	87	S W	6.1	0.90	.....	p
	26th	10	29.837	29.879	76	75	95	N	3.0	0.90	.....	p
		16	29.715	29.737	79	77	99	N W	2.6	...	.....	p
AYRER.	27th	10	29.816	29.877	85	81	83	E	2.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.737	29.753	82	79	87	S S W	6.3	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th September 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of August 1873.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18' 11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.				Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	...	29·637
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 and 11 A.M. on the 12th	...	...	...	29·798
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 29th	...	...	...	29·426
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0·372
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	...	29·691
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	29·574
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0·120
				•
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	83·3
Max. temperature occurred at 2 and 4 P.M. on the 21st and 25th	...	...	...	92·3
Min. temperature occurred at 9 P.M. on the 11th	...	...	...	76·6
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	15·7
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	...	88·3
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	80·0
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	8·3
				—
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	80·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	...	2·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	...	78·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	...	4·6
				Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	...	0·961
				Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	...	10·31
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	...	1·62
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	...	0·86
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	...	139·9
				Inches.
Rained 27 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	...	1·27
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	...	10·23
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during				} 9·84
the month	...	...	...
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	...	S S W & S E.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th September 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHUREEF SEASON 1873-74, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of August 1873.

Circle	District	Canal	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1873-74.				RICE IRRIGATION:				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full dis-charge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1873 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during last season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,209	225	2,770	538	206	3,518	42	.....	42	3,560	3,383	.....	.....	.....	a Details of column 9— At the rate of Re 1 ... 4,563 acres. " " Rs. 1-8 ... 791 " Total ... 5,357
		High Level	675	192	1,202	257	34	1,553	.....	.....	.....	1,523	293	.....	24.84	.....	b The details of column 12 are as under— Sugarcane ... 82 acres. Huldi ... 10 " Garden produce ... 11 " Total ... 103
		Taldanlah	1,300	198.05	74	9	52	13.5	22	.....	.....	22	157	29	.....	.....	c In addition to this, 173 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C. The details are— At the rate of Rs. 1-9 ... 7,109 acres. " " Rs. 1-12 ... 268 " " " Rs. 2 ... 5,980 " " " Rs. 2-4 ... 1,640 " Total ... 15,137
		Machhig	650	32.74	124	31	28	14.1	39	.....	.....	39	220	.....	.....	.....	d In addition to this, 478 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre.
		Total	4,179	863	318	4,535.7	103	4,638	3,615	4,638	
South-West- ern	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	168	1,350	10,534	.....	11,914	.....	.....	.....	11,914	8,529	8.59	2-30	.....	
		Panchucorah	240	193	.....	3,223	.....	3,223	.....	.....	.....	3,223	3,554	14.27	41.60	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	1,380	13,757	.....	15,137	.....	.....	.....	15,137	12,078	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total	.....	.....	5,558	14,62	318	20,494	103	20,597	15,711	.....	20,597	15,711	.....	.....

The 22nd September 1873.

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.—BRAHMINEE DIVISION.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparāh Canal for the month of August 1873.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTIAK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tollage.							
		Rs.	Mounds.					Rs.	Mounds.					Rs.	Mounds.					Rs.	Mounds.						Rs.	Mounds.					
7 Paddy		517	1,041	38	601	10	2	6	52 Paddy		180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Castor seeds		1,207	362	130	208	1	13	0	4 Rice		29	14	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Charcoal		42	29	1	18	0	2	0	1 Coconuts		1	14	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Salt		535	167	6	93	0	10	0	1 Dry mangoes		312	156	7	2	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Jaggery		2,990	699	21	434	5	0	0	6 Black peas		2,130	1,277	24	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Firewood		3	20	1	10	0	10	0	14 Sugar		11	1	0	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Passengers (6 in number.)		...	877	30	712	9	5	10	15 Gungally		13	4	0	0	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Timbers		52	140	6	98	3	0	0	8 Jaggery		5,345	1,081	14	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Clothes		96	43	2	62	3	0	0	3 Hums		3,400	39	4	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Gram		61	409	15	490	5	4	0	17 Passengers (2 in number.)		1,08	1,08	22	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Coconuts		102	128	6	50	1	4	0	2 Passes		1,504	134	2	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Stones		0	8	0	2 Hums		13,571	177	20	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Empty		...	1,240	58	1,254	22	2	4	1 Furniture		1,730	34	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1 Turmeric		4	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1 Chalk		4	2	0	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		4 Brooms		52	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1 Galmets		7	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		12 Iron		28	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		4 Klaree		13	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1 Gunny-bags		9	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		35 Empty		60	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 Aug.		7,844	5,181	19	4,045	60	2	2	18		738	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872								
57		14,311	9,121	324	6,799	57	0	10	18		60,948	621	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								

The total of corresponding return for August 1872 is given under the totals for this month, and shows an increase of Rs. 310-2-7 on the whole.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmaputra Division, High Level Canal, for the month of August 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.		Tonnage exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	N° of boats.	N° of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.		Tonnage exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	N° of boats.	N° of cargo.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.							Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.									
4	Jaggery &c...	670	8.50	31	713	8	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
2	Salt	350	1.75	15	65	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Coconut	80	135	4	135	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Rice	100	100	122	38	0	11	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1	Firewood &c.	60	6	127	45	0	10	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	Furniture &c.	54	58	13	71	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Corpor	50	250	130	123	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton	150	1500	272	83	4	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Provisions &c.	15	15	22	20	0	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Timber	...	...	16	10	0	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Empty	...	...	697	764	8	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Flower pots...	...	...	16	16	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1,402	9,153	3,355	120	2,000	36	6	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		1,100	3,451	2,623	94	2,082	24	9	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total of corresponding return for August 1872 is given under the totals for this month, and shows an increase of Rs. 42-13-10 on the whole.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldandah Canal for the month of August 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	APPROXIMATE			TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.			Tollage.			Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE			TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.			Tollage.			Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	REMARKS.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.		Mds.	Rs.	Tons.	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.							
4 Paddy	...	600	1,721	61½	278½	4 4 0	2	2	2	Lime	...	88	1,050	37½	37½	2 10 0	65	...	...	Local traffic	...	1,103	785½	4,580½	57 7 4	During Augt. 1873 Rs. 12-13-11.
2 Sand cut stone..	...	105	1,215	43½	1,153½	6 1 3	2	2	2	Empty	...	...	420	15	15	1 0 10	4	...	...	Irrig. ditto	...	88	52½	52½	10 10 NIL	
24 Rubble	...	225	12,803	459½	1,535	32 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Rice	...	150	212½	7½	11½	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Oil	...	20	24	1	15	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Timbers	...	3	...	...	...	6 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Empty	5,380	192½	1,150½	13 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	1,103	21,429½	78½	4,580½	57 7 4	4	4	4	...	...	88	1,470	52½	52½	3 10 10	62	...	...	...	...	1,181	817½	4,639 61 2	12-13-11.	

There has been a considerable increase in the local and irrigation traffic compared with that of the same month of last year. The flood repairs had not been completed, and there were several breaches during this month last year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal for the month of August 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—4 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.					ABSTRACT.					Amount of correspondingly month in previous year.	REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Weight of cargo.	TONNAGE EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage exclusive of empty mileage.			Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.								
1	Water	Local	To decrease is owing to the canal being closed for the at excavation. The tolls realized have been from the portions of Ranges No. I and II canal. The canal will be re-opened to traffic on 7th September. J. S.
1	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mustard seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Pottery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Fishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3,158	5,987	...	...	Total	...	...	...	...
146				...	...				

N. B.—Tonnage shown above is of the boats not of the cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of August 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN — 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.				ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					
		Maunds.	Rs.					
46 Coal	...	15,349	5,520	30,500	...	145 8 0	2883	Local—
20 Cotton	...	3,763	732.0	9,350	...	72 6 6	...	Irrigation Works
5 Firewood	...	750	197	1,500	...	8 4 6	...	...
60 Grain	...	7,905	13,543	18,550	...	95 0 0	...	...
12 Hides and horns	...	1,105	30,740	2,450	...	17 1 0	...	...
80 Jazzy and sugar	...	6,445	24,349	18,935	...	74 10 0	...	...
42 Metal	...	3,740	91,500	10,635	...	44 9 0	...	...
330 Miscellaneous	...	12,505	48,680	45,535	...	211 9 0	...	...
82 Oil and oil-seeds	...	15,710	47,710	31,325	...	149 8 0	...	...
210 Paddy and rice	...	29,406	43,062	68,125	...	254 15 0	...	...
46 Piece-goods	...	633	6,576	7,475	...	23 9 6	...	...
36 Thread	...	1,542	55,125	7,625	...	28 9 2	...	...
24 Garden produce	...	2,695	6,537	7,425	...	35 5 6	...	...
61 Pottery	...	675	875	9,425	...	235 14 4	...	...
92 Salt	...	23,850	91,575	45,950	...	20 2 6	...	...
25 Silk and indigo	...	393	1,32,200	4,200	...	3 7 6	...	...
4 Jute	...	350	1,150	925	...	51 10 6	...	...
36 Straw	...	3,944	1,031	13,775	...	85 13 6	...	...
57 Tobacco	...	6,910	43,590	14,325	...	8 13 6	...	...
6 Tiles	...	827	6.4	1,8.5	...	42 13 6	...	...
24 Sand	...	5,593	720	11,455	...	1 4 0	...	...
3 Rafts of timber	400	Logs 10	...	197 11 6	...	...
577 Empty boats	45,525	...	102 8 6	...	...
996 Passengers	No. 8918	...	309 4 6	...	...
Ditto	60,925	...	13 13 6	...	...
Miscellaneous revenue
9 Police boats
2883	Total	145,062	7,52,872	3,64,550	13,034	2,359 7 9	2,383	Total
					1,24,050	13,300	1,24,050	2,359 7 9

The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 2,039-6-3.

The most marked increase is in coal, cotton, oil and oil-seeds, salt, empty and passenger boats.

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 24th September 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	95,808	1,17,749 6 0	10,703 12 0	717,055 30	3,06,927 5 8	28,135 0 1	38,928 12 1
Or per mile of railway		91 15 10	8 8 8		239 12 7	21 19 7	80 6 8
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	9,40,349	11,89,059 11 9	1,09,979 12 10	5,080,036 10	22,47,039 10 6	2,05,980 9 5	3,15,060 2 8
Total for 11 weeks ..	1,070,217	13,07,708 1 9	1,19,873 4 10	5,807,712 0	25,53,086 15 9	2,34,115 9 6	3,53,988 16 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	100,780	1,33,516 2 4	12,238 19 7	432,023 10	2,29,087 10 0	20,999 14 0	33,238 18 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	104 5 0	9 11 3	.....	178 15 7	16 8 1	35 19 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	1,032,039	12,24,969 8 10	1,12,288 17 0	4,549,614 10	23,91,476 11 7	2,19,078 18 11	3,31,965 16 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,142	7,038 14 6	729 11 4	36,387 30	12,071 3 9	1,100 10 7	1,836 1 11
Or per mile of railway	35 0 9	3 5 4	3 5 4	.....	54 0 2	4 19 0	8 4 4
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	36,330	83,588 6 9	7,080 15 5	318,211 30	96,979 2 6	8,880 15 2	16,879 10 7
Total for 11 weeks...	39,472	91,847 5 3	8,419 6 0	354,590 20	1,08,030 6 3	9,906 5 9	18,415 12 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	4,898	10,561 11 5	968 3 2	28,187 20	9,071 11 8	831 11 6	1,798 14 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	47 4 1	4 6 8	.....	40 9 5	3 14 5	8 1 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	44,085	96,907 0 0	8,861 2 11	312,250 20	88,086 13 0	8,129 12 6	16,990 15 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

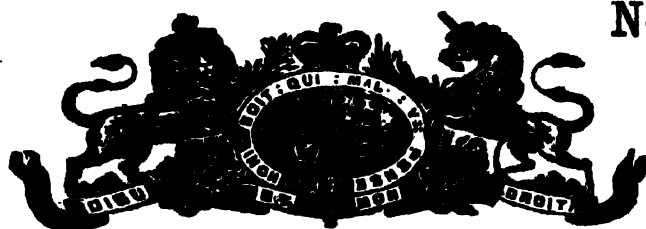
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,271	735 0 0	73 10 0	18,172 0	657 0 0	65 14 0	130 4 0
Or per mile of railway	153	26 0 0	2 12 0	640 0	25 0 0	2 7 0	4 19 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year..	45,287	7,700 0 0	779 18 0	200,064 0	6,486 0 0	648 12 0	1,428 10 0
Total for 12 weeks	49,558	8,534 0 0	853 8 0	218,236 0	7,143 0 0	714 6 0	1,567 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	3,762	634 13 6	63 9 8	8,674 18	267 11 0	26 15 5	90 5 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	134	22 10 9	2 5 4	309 32	9 9 0	0 19 1	3 4 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	46,069	8,082 6 9	808 4 10	144,511 32	4,341 6 9	434 2 10	1,242 7 8

NULIATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,397	975 0 0	97 10 0	5,590 0	543 0 0	54 6 0	161 16 0
Or per mile of railway	51	36 0 0	3 12 0	206 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	5 12 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	13,397	10,709 0 0	1,070 18 0	39,768 0	3,721 0 0	372 2 0	1,443 0 0
Total for 12 weeks	14,734	11,684 0 0	1,168 8 0	45,358 0	4,264 0 0	426 8 0	1,504 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	1,293	1,020 4 1	102 0 6	7,250 10	603 6 6	60 6 10	163 7 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	47	37 7 1	3 14 11	268 0	22 2 4	2 4 3	5 19 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,227	10,248 2 11	1,023 16 4	63,320 26	4,710 1 0	471 0 8	1,495 10 7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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RESOLUTION ON THE RAJSHAHYE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 11th September 1873.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division for the year 1872-73, with its enclosures.

1. Mr. Molony, the Commissioner, has written a very full and careful report, for which the Lieutenant-Governor's best acknowledgments are due. The accompanying report of Mr. Bignold, the Magistrate of Bograh, is especially intelligent and interesting.

2. The Commissioner and the district officers have all done their duty well by making long and thorough visits into the interior. His Honor however notices with regret that the sub-divisional officers, with the exception of Mr. Nolan of Serajgunge, made but very short tours indeed. Now that they have been supplied with subordinate establishments, it is to be hoped that they will be able to devote more time to travelling.

3. The weather and the crops during the past year were favorable throughout the division. The rice outturn was above the average. Indigo was

abundant; but it is sown on a bad system, and is said to be a failing trade in at least one district, as far as the connection of Europeans or capitalists with it goes. The mulberry crop, which is largely cultivated as food for the silkworm in Maldah, Moorshedabad, and Rajshahye, and less so in Rungpore and Bograh, was a good one. Jute, which is much grown in Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bograh, Rajshahye, and Pubnah, was a very good crop. It is said that the cultivation of mulberry, and even rice occasionally, is making way for jute. The Bengal ryot, remarks Mr. Molony, however backward he may be in other respects, is certainly not so in taking advantage of a demand for produce suitable to his lands, and may fairly be trusted to supply any demand that is likely to arise at remunerative prices; the ryots display, as the Lieutenant-Governor has elsewhere observed, an avidity, and not reluctance, in increasing the cultivation of a staple if they find it will pay. Oil-seeds and pulse are not cultivated to a large extent in the division. Sugarcane and tobacco, which is a crop of importance in Rungpore, and largely exported, gave a fair outturn. A superior class of sugarcane was introduced into Rungpore many years ago. It perished ultimately from blight, and its history exactly coincides with Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee's account of the superior sugarcane introduced into Hooghly, and recently published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know whether the same results had been observed in other districts of Bengal. In September a cyclone swept over the division, which was badly felt at Pubna, and with extreme severity in the sub-division of Serajgunge.

4. In this large division there is probably, as the district officers show, a wide variety in the material condition and prosperity of the people. Moorshedabad partakes more of the character of western districts, and its account is not very favorable. Labor seems to be cheaper and food dearer than elsewhere. On the other hand, as regards the north-eastern districts, His Honor has no doubt that the favorable account of Bograh given by Mr. Bignold is correct. Mr. Bignold observes that the marked improvement among all classes is denoted by the better clothing which is used, by the substitution of metal vessels for earthenware, by the increase in the rate paid for labor, the independence of servants, and by the freedom from debt of the majority of the cultivators. In Rungpore also there can be no doubt that with fine produce and favorable tenures and a great demand for labor, the people are very well off, although they are suffering from a temporary discouragement owing to the fall in the price of jute. Again, in Dinagepore, with a comparatively sparse population and very productive soil, the people are stated to be well off, and will no doubt become much more so when the railway is completed. Mr. Robinson, the Magistrate of Dinagepore, expresses the opinion that the people are better off than in other parts of India, and adduces the testimony of a gentleman who had lately been travelling in Oudh, and who says nothing could be plainer than that the Bengal ryot with a permanent settlement is much better off than the peasantry of Oudh. This comparison, however, can hardly be said to involve a high standard, as the ryots of Oudh, besides forming a dense population, have had less rights recognized than any peasantry in India. When the Magistrate can compare favorably with Bombay, the Punjab, and Madras, we shall have more to pride ourselves upon.

5. There are several very noteworthy indications referred to in this report, that there is a rising among the ryots of a more independent spirit than previously existed, and of a better knowledge of their rights. A general impression is spreading in the country that the hitherto undefined relation between landlord and tenant must be replaced by something better. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognizes that we are progressing, and that things must gradually be put on a more defined footing. His Honor however considers that it may be doubtful whether legal definitions and facility of recourse to courts, where rich men and lawyers prevail, will be altogether to the advantage of ryots in this country, and he does not desire to go too fast in substituting legal definitions for customary adjustments so long as the parties

get on fairly well with one another. His Honor would hope that Government officers may avail much by their influence in effecting adjustments among the parties themselves.

6. Mr. Bignold has furnished a very interesting account of immigration into his district. There are some settlers from Monghyr, probably from the north-west corner of that district adjoining Tirhoot, who have left their houses, according to their own account, because "all the best lands in Monghyr were taken up by indigo." There is a large influx of Dhangur and Boona coolies and other hard-working aboriginal races from the Chota Nagpore Division. Rowani bearers from Behar are to be found during all the cold weather. Some Boonas, but not many, have settled in the division of their own accord. They usually pour in gangs of about a hundred or so for work during the cold weather, coming in December and going about May. Men, women, and children, come all together.

7. The Commissioner's account of the trade and commerce of the division is a useful summary. The chief articles of export are jute, silk, indigo, tobacco, hides, sugar, and rice. Rice is exported most largely from Dinagepore; Rungpore, Bograh, and Pubna are the largest jute-producing tracts. From Serajgunge 1,508,900 maunds of jute were exported by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's steamers, and it is understood that more than half the jute from this mart leaves in country boats. Ganja is supplied from Rajshahye to the whole of the Lower Provinces.

The proposed Northern Bengal line of railway from the Ganges to Darjeeling, which traverses a portion of Pubna, Rajshahye, Bograh, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, has already been marked out. It will, if carried out, tend more than anything else to develop the resources of these districts. From Rungpore it is this year reported that the yield of rice was considered too good by the ryots, as the prices were thereby kept down. This idea will presumably cease to exist when there are better means of exit for superfluous produce. In Bograh also the Magistrate notes that in Adamdighi, one of the richest rice tracts of the district, a field of rice long over-ripe and deteriorating was still uncut after the middle of February.

The staking out of the proposed line of railway was carried out, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, without any complaint of oppression against the engineering staff.

8. It is reported by the Commissioner that all alarm which may have existed in connection with the new Code of Criminal Procedure has now subsided. The land and rent questions occupy the first place in the public thought. These questions have since led to serious outbreaks in the district of Pubna, which need not be further alluded to in the place; but the whole subject is receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's separate and most anxious consideration.

The Collector of Bograh refers to a sheep census that was carried out under the orders of Government, which created such a panic among those that had sheep that more than half sold off their stock cheap for immediate consumption, and abandoned that branch of their occupation. Mr. Bignold must, however, have very much mistaken the orders of Government if he attempted anything like a sheep census. The Commissariat required from officers a general estimate of the number of sheep in their districts; but a census, or an attempt at an accurate census, was not contemplated, and judging from the shape of the estimates received by Government, was never taken.

9. It is said that the influence of the native press is extremely slight as far as the general public is concerned. There is some truth however, the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, in the remark of Deputy Collector Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, that much of the general feeling of distrust towards the Government, which has often been the subject of comment, is due to the action of the native press. The Commissioner, Mr. Molony, writes upon this subject as follows: "For my own part I look upon the effect of the native press in the division as rather baneful than the reverse. It has no power for good, and encourages a feeling of restlessness and discontent among

the young men of the educated and semi-educated classes, who, not being capable of forming an opinion of their own, are about to be led away by the views of the editors of these newspapers, however whimsical they may be."

10. The chief administrative change has been, as elsewhere, the subordination of departments to the district officer. The success of the introduction of the system depends very much on the co-operation of all parties concerned, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that, with the exception of one instance referred by the Magistrate of Rajshahye, no hitch has occurred.

11. The district of Rungpore in this division was one of the districts specially selected for statistical inquiries. The report of the Special Deputy Collector, Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, has not been submitted; but the Lieutenant-Governor gathered in his recent visit to the district that much progress had been made. Mr. Molony alludes to the suspicions with which the natives regard our intentions in these inquiries, but such suspicions, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, although they always exist at first, are as invariably found in practice soon to wear off, if we are moderate in our demands. His Honor is at a loss to understand the Commissioner's statement that "a census of cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats is now expected each year." Certainly nothing new in this way has been called for under the present Lieutenant-Governor, and he believes the Commissioner can only be referring to the general estimates which for several years past have been expected from all districts by the Board to complete a statement which is compiled in that office.

Board's Return No. XLIB.

But it is difficult to conceive how there could be anything vexatious to the people in the preparation of such avowedly approximate figures as these are.

The collection of vital statistics in selected areas is, it is hoped, favorably progressing in this division. The cordial co-operation of the village munduls in Bograh has secured returns from the rural areas which are probably more trustworthy than those collected by the municipal constables. In the rural areas of Bograh the adjusted rate of mortality is shown at 36 per 1,000.

An experimental farm has been started on the Chunchul Wards' estate, and the Lieutenant-Governor watches its progress under the Manager, Mr. Reily, with much interest.

12. The criminal administration of the division was no doubt satisfactory upon the whole, and the police as a body have done well. The Commissioner remarks that the transfer of rent-suits to the civil courts is still generally unpopular. The expenses are greater than they used to be; and strictness of procedure, and the entertainment of the best of the pleaders by the zemindars, render it requisite that the opposite party should also be represented by a pleader. "One great complaint," says Mr. Molony, "against the civil court in connection with rent-suits is the roundabout procedure necessary to secure the payment of money deposited in court; but this is not the fault of the court, but of the system which makes the convenience of the public subordinate to that of the officers of the account department." The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioner would report more fully on this matter, which lies at the root, His Honor believes, of a great and growing defect in the administration. It is also, as remarked by Mr. Bignold, another blot on the system that the outlying Moonsiffs are not subjected to a sufficiently active control, and that the supervision exercised over them is far less rigid than is exercised over the officers of the Subordinate Executive Service. The readiness with which the people resort to the courts, even against Government, is, no doubt, a proof of their confidence as against Government; but it may be doubted whether it shows more than this.

13. The settlements in this division are numerous, but are chiefly those of resumed alluvial accretions and islands settled by Government under Act IX of 1847. The Government rights under this law must be duly maintained. The Government officials, however, who are bound to act strictly within the letter of the law, are, as the Commissioner remarks in another place, at a disadvantage in a suit with an unscrupulous adversary.

An important butwarra, which had been pending for 46 years, was finally completed during the year by the Collector of Rajshahye. The Magistrate of Pubna, however, within whose criminal jurisdiction the pergunnah lies, has found that the division is productive of land disputes owing to the subordinate tenures created by some sharers not falling within the share allotted to them. This case has the careful consideration of the Commissioner.

Mr. Bignold has furnished some interesting remarks regarding the transfer of occupancy rights by sale. The records of the registry office show that they are increasing yearly, and that occupancy rights generally fetch very good values. These records, however, are not wholly exhaustive, and the observation of the Collector is a true one, that if compulsory registration is to be retained as a provision of the law, and is not to be a dead letter, the cost of registration must be reduced. Leases and their counterparts are very rarely registered.

14. The assessment under the Road Cess Act has been going on smoothly and steadily in Rajshahye and Moorsshedabad. Both the land and house valuation will afford a rate from October next. Mr. Molony remarks that the enforced submission by all zemindars and intermediate holders of their rent-roll is a chief reason of the unpopularity of the Act, and coupled with the enactment that returns shall be evidence against, but not in favor of, the person filing them, may have had some effect in inducing zemindars to attempt somewhat too precipitate a consolidation of rents and cesses which are not recognized by law.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has quite recognized the importance insisted on by the Commissioner of establishing a system of feeder roads in connection with the Northern Bengal Railway. The subject has had his attention from the first. The ordinary lines, it appears, have been kept in their usual repair during the year. Village roads also exist over the division, which are very useful, but which might be improved by the local authorities giving small grants for temporary bridges or in aid of any special work. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the estate of the Tagores in Rungpore is particularized as the one in which least attention is paid by the zemindars to the wants of the people in the way of roads. He is glad to see the attention that is being paid by the Commissioner to the heavy rates that are still levied at the toll bar and river crossings. Where the Road Cess Act is in force, we shall be able to do away with these obstructions to traffic.

16. The people of this division, as elsewhere, have gladly availed themselves of the assistance offered them by grants to establish primary schools. The new system has been introduced with much intelligence and energy by the Magistrates and officers of the department; it is reported to be popular, and promises to be capable of expansion to the full extent that means can be made available.

17. The Commissioner's remarks on the dispensaries of this division are in too much detail for a general report. His observations on the delay in complying with indents and in supplying medicines to new dispensaries will be communicated to the Medical Department.

18. The local committees are reported to work well in Rajshahye. It is noticeable, as contrary to the reports of other divisions, that the town committees are here stated to be the most successful. Mr. Molony has also found the road committees most useful when individual members whose avocations required them to be much out on the roads would undertake the supervision of work in their neighbourhood. The local committee of the small town of Sherepore in Bograh, which is entirely a non-official one, deserves special commendation for its energy and good work.

19. In all the districts of the division except Bograh the management of the zemindari post has, says Mr. Molony, to its great improvement, been made over to the Postal Department. All the Magistrates urge the necessity of the extension of the country letter-box and rural messenger arrangement.

20. The administration of the Court of Wards, which entails the cessation of all illegal cesses, is said to be popular with the tenants.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that, upon the whole, he is not able to notice favorably the conduct of the zemindars of the division. The conduct of the estate of Roy Luchmiput Singh, Bahadoor, is unfavorably commented on by the Commissioner and the district officers. [NOTE.—Since this was written His Honor hears with much pleasure that this gentleman has strictly forbidden his agents to levy illegal cesses of any kind: an act very creditable to him, and which induces the Lieutenant-Governor to hope that he will retrieve the character as a landlord which was to be expected from his high position and great means.] Baboo Hurreenath Chowdri of Doobalhattee has distinguished himself by a very liberal school endowment at Rampore Beaulah, which has been separately acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor. Baboos Khetter Mohun Singh, Poresb Nath Roy, and Rani Shyam Mohini, are well spoken of by the Magistrates of their districts. The Maharani Surnomoyee is pre-eminent, as usual, for her public spirit and for the efficient administration of her property.

22. * * * *

His Honor's hearty thanks are accorded to Mr. Molony for his successful and energetic administration. His thorough knowledge of the people and of his charge has been frequently and deservedly acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor.

EXPENDITURE OF ROAD CESS MONEY ON VILLAGE ROADS.

Circular No. 32, dated Calcutta, the 27th September 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department.

To—All Commissioners, Chairmen of District Committees in Road-Cess and in Non-Road-Cess Districts.

IN the Government proclamation notifying the rates of the road cess

** Extract from the Proclamation.*

Sub-divisions of the district will be arranged and a fair proportion of the proceeds of the tax will be apportioned for the petty towns of that sub-division. That money will be distributed and spent by local men trusted by the inhabitants, who will be selected or elected for the purpose. Every tax-payer is encouraged and invited to claim that the tax shall be fairly applied to the village roads and local paths or water channels in which he is interested. The Government will use every effort to see that such local claims are fairly met, and that every tax-payer derives a fair benefit from the tax which he pays.

for 1873-74 in the several road-cess districts, it was distinctly* stated that a part of the road-cess income would be spent on improving village roads and waterways, and villagers were expressly encouraged to apply for such expenditure about their homes. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to say that most of the district committees have, in accordance with the intentions of the Act, and with

the pledges of the Government, set aside in their budgets for the coming year liberal grants for village roads. In some of the non-cess districts sufficient provision for village requirements has not been made; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts the omission may be remedied in future years, and that savings on other grants of the current year (1st October 1873—1st October 1874) may be utilised to make grants for village roads.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that in some districts the proper expenditure of these village-road grants may be a difficulty, though he doubts not in the end it will be successfully solved. In most of the road-cess districts branch committees are being formed at the several sub-divisions, to whom the duty of supervising the expenditure of these grants should be committed. But even a sub-division is a very large area, and the question remains how can the branch committee do justice to the wants of outlying thannahs and villages. Where there are resident indigo or tea planters, or where there are resident zemindars or village headmen who will attend to affairs of this kind, or where an individual member of a branch committee will propose and undertake to carry out the construction or repair of the village roads and waterways of a particular tract, the branch committee could hardly do better than entrust such sums as they can grant for these tracts to the planter, zemindar,

or headman, or to their fellow committee-man, requiring from the trustee in each case nothing more than a statement of the proposed works, the cost of doing them, and a certificate that they were done. Every such agent of the branch committee may probably improve the roads or waterways near his own house to begin with. But then on the other hand he will certainly (if he is honest) work more cheaply than the committee could do; and in many cases he may agree to supplement the committee's money with funds or labour, or tools or supervision at his own cost. The committee's object should be to get as many centres as possible from which small improvements in village communications should be prosecuted by persons who are personally interested in such improvements.

3. But there must be many considerable tracts where the zemindars are absentees, where there are no planters and no conspicuous headmen, which send no representative to the branch committee, and in which the people have not been accustomed to make known their wants to Government officers or to any public bodies. Yet in such tracts there must be scores and hundreds of villages which would derive great and immediate benefit from the expenditure of petty sums of from Rs. 20 to 100 on some village path, or on clearing the silt out of some local channel, or on a foot-bridge over some khal, or on embanking the path to the nearest haut, or on sloping the cart-road down to a ford, or on a wooden landing stage in the khal opposite some haut, or on other petty improvements to village inter-communications. There are some tracts where new cart-roads may be wanted, or old village cart-roads may require improvement. But there are, especially in Central and Eastern Bengal, many large tracts where carts are hardly known, and where village waterways and village footpaths are the only means of inter-communication.

It may perhaps seldom happen that an expenditure of Rs. 20 to 50 could do much towards improving a boat channel; but it will very often be that an embanked path from a village down to the nearest khal would be of the greatest benefit to the villagers, and could be made by the village "matabar" for Rs. 25 or Rs. 40.

4. If a branch committee gets (say) Rs. 2,000 to spend on village roads during the year, it might invite applications from village matabars or munduls for money towards repairing village roads, village pathways, and village waterways. It might perhaps be laid down that ordinarily not more than Rs. 50 would be given toward any work which benefited only one village, and not more than Rs. 100 would be given to any work which benefited less than five or six villages. It might be provided that the full grant would not be given unless the person or persons applying contributed something themselves either in the shape of money, or of food to the workmen, or of labour. The branch committee might consider all such applications at some date before the beginning of the working season; and they would allot their money to the applicants who made out the best case, or who agreed to contribute most themselves, or who were most to be trusted. The money might be given to the applicants on their personal receipt and undertaking that they would execute the work during the coming season; or it might be given half as an advance and half at the completion of the work. The branch committee would have to decide how they would act in each case; and they might arrange for the chairman or vice-chairman visiting and reporting upon a certain percentage of the village works which had received grants before the end of the year.

This much, however, would be certain,—the grants, whatever they might be, would have to be spent by the people themselves, and no elaborate accounts would be asked for. It would be impossible to attempt the execution of petty work of this kind all over the country if a technical system of account were necessary. The District Engineer or his subordinates might give their advice when asked; or they could furnish timber or bricks or wire for swinging foot-bridges; or they might help in other ways. But as a rule, the most that the branch committee could do would be to have some general idea of the object of each work to which they gave a village grant, to exact from the applicants a certificate

of its completion, and to arrange every year for inspecting a percentage of such works after completion ; such inspections being carried out, not by a low paid official who might do harm, but by the chairman or vice-chairman, or by some responsible member of the committee.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would now ask district and sub-divisional officers to give their best consideration to the subject of spending the allotments for village roads to the very best advantage, so that the money may go as far as possible, and so that the villagers may realise that their village inter-communications are to benefit by the road cess. The same plan of spending the grants can hardly be applicable to all districts ; what may answer very well in sub-divisions like Ranaghat or Moonsheegunge, might not be so suitable among the Sonthals of Govindpore or of Pachumba. But the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that if district and sub-divisional officers will work out their own plans for making the expenditure on village roads a tangible reality, they will in the end succeed, as they have undoubtedly succeeded in carrying out the Lieutenant-Governor's village school policy. No doubt there will be some failures to begin with, some money will be misspent, and perhaps there may be some cases of peculation ; but, after all, such cases do occasionally occur in Government departments, and the district and branch committees cannot hope to be wholly exempt from such risks. We must only do what we can to reduce these to a minimum. The Lieutenant-Governor commends the matter to the careful consideration of Commissioners and Collectors, and he hopes that the general reports for 1873-74 may show that some beginning has been made in the direction indicated.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th October 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Oct. 7th*	Nil	Slight showers have fallen in some parts of the district.	Crops injured by drought in places.	Fresh outbreak of fever reported in Kotulpore.
	2 Bancoorah	" 4th	0.80	Generally dry. One heavy shower at headquarters on the 3rd October.	Rain is much required throughout the district, and if it keeps off much longer the loss will be serious. In low lands, however, the rice crop is still doing well.	
	3 Beerbhooma	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
	4 Midnapore	Oct. 4th	0.11	Rainfall partial and insufficient.	More rain wanted for the crops.	
	5 Hooghly	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
	6 Howrah	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	Oct. 7th†	1.32	Very hot in the daytime; the nights getting cooler.	Rain much wanted for the late rice crop, which is becoming parched up.	Ordinary fever still continues in places, but the general health of the people is good.
	7 Nuddea	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
	8 Jessore	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	Oct. 4th	0.46	Hot and sultry, a slight shower only during the week.	The prospects of the late rice are getting worse daily owing to absence of rain; sugarcane is progressing favourably.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 4th	0.17	A little rain fell in the station on Monday, and there were apparently heavier falls in the district. Since then the weather has been fine, and the rains appear to have closed.	Very bad for want of sufficient rain. It is doubtful if the rice crop will be more than a four-anna one.	
	11 Malda	" 4th	1.86	Seasonable. A heavy shower of rain on the night of the 28th September.	The rain has done good, but the prospects of the crops are bad. The crops near the Ganges will be $\frac{1}{2}$ the average, those along the Mohanunda and high grounds not more than $\frac{1}{4}$, and if there is not more rain the return will be much less than this.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 4th	0.97	There has been some rain throughout the district during the first part of the week.	There is little if any hope for the rain planted rice. The early rice crop has been a fair one; broadcast late rice promises to be a moderate crop. Tobacco and pulses are still being sown, and lands for the winter crops are now being ploughed.	A few cases of small-pox have been reported from Nattore.

* Telegram of the 7th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report dated 7th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVS.	13 Rungpore	Oct. 4th	0.55	Hot for the time of the year. Rain at sub-division, 1.76.	The rice is looking worse and worse, and the hopes of anything like a crop are very small.	
	14 Bograh	" 4th	0.67	Still very hot	The prospects of the late crops are anything but good; owing to the continued want of rain.	
	15 Pubna	" 4th	0.01	Weather somewhat hot, with little shower of rain.	Prospect of the winter rice is fair; more rain is wanted.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVS.	16 Durjeeling	" 4th	0.42	Seasonable; days fine, but hot.	The crops in the hills and Terai are progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 4th	0.63	Damp and dry at irregular intervals.	The winter rice will greatly suffer on account of deficient supply of rain; on high lands the rice plants have already become reddish.	
	Cooch Behar	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
Eastern Districts.						
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca	Oct. 7th*	0.21	Weather—north wind begun; very dry everywhere.	Unless rain comes all the high land crops will be destroyed; the country is now quite dry.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 4th	Nil	Bright, sunny and dry	The late rice crop in all the low lands promises to be satisfactory; rivers continue to fall.	
	20 Backergunge	" 4th	1.18	Warm	Good	
	21 Wymensing	" 4th	0.17	Dry and clear, with intensely hot sun; rain on three days of the week, but insufficient in quantity.	Very unfavorable. If the weather continues for the next fortnight, the rice crop will be almost a total failure.	
	22 Sylhet	Sept. 27th	6.60	Very cool for the time of the year; signs of an early cold season.	The late rice crop on high lands is not promising.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	" 27th	4.58	Cloudy, with rain	Rain (lately much needed) is now falling to the advantage of the crops; there is some fear that the rice crop may be somewhat short.	
	24 Chittagong	" 27th	1.61	Fine on the whole; occasional showers generally in the morning; Thursday night wet.	Fair. Early crop all reaped. Nothing particular to remark. No report from Cox's Bazar.	
	25 Nonkhally	" 27th	0.72	The weather has been very hot and close during the week.	Transplanting of the winter rice not yet completed.	
	26 Tipperah	Oct. 4th	0.29	Weather excessively bright and hot.	Heavy rain is most urgently required. The rice fields are in many places quite dry. Unless heavy rain falls it is feared the loss will be very considerable. Jute crop has been good.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Sept. 27th	3.17	Cool both night and day, foggy some times in the morning. Slight falls of rain on the 21st, 24th, 25th, and 26th September.	The hillmen are busily engaged in gathering their paddy crops. Cotton is in flower, and a few pods are seen here and there. The prospects of the crops are generally good.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 27th	1.15	Rain fell on the 21st, 25th, and 27th September. Latter part of the week cloudy and very warm.	More rain wanted for the crops.	

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder-station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BELLAR.		1873.				
28	Patna	Oct. 7th	Nil	A little rain to the south of the district, but it was not general.	Reports from all sides unsatisfactory. Rice dying off for want of rain and no moisture to prepare land for, rubber crops. Things in a critical state.	Cholera disappeared and health good.
29	Gya	Oct. 4th	Nil	In the early part of the week the weather was somewhat cloudy and rain was expected, but subsequently it cleared up and was followed by clear sunshine. Days moderately hot, but the mornings and evenings cool.	The paddy crop is suffering for want of rain, the fields are being ploughed up for the winter crops.	
30	Shahabad	" 4th	Nil	Clear and hot during the day; west wind; slight rain towards Doornum and Sasseram.	No change since last report; i.e., the continued drought is doing serious damage to the broadcast and transplanted rice. Unless rain falls very soon the crop will fail, except where it can be kept alive by irrigation.	
31	Tirhoot	" 4th	Nil	Hot	The westerly wind which blows at present will take away what little moisture there is out of the soil. People are very much distressed with regard to the state of rice crop, there being no rain when it is most wanted. The early crop is being harvested. Price of articles of food is every day rising.	
32	Saran	" 4th	Nil	Hot days and cool nights; west wind prevailing.	Manufacture of indigo has been almost completed; fields are being prepared for poppy sowings. The rice crop urgently requires more rain, and without it must be a bad one indeed.	Public health good.
33	Chumparan	" 4th	0.11	Hot days and cool nights. West winds prevailing.	The early crop has nearly been all reaped; the outturn is not expected to be favorable. The winter rice crop is drying up for want of water.	Cholera abated.
34	Monghyr	" 4th	0.66	Set fair	Rain is much wanted for the crops.	
35	Bhaugulporo	" 4th*	Nil	Good rain at Colgong and Pointee; a few showers in Soopool. Weather fine; mornings quite cold.	All hope of saving rice on the highlands is gone; without heavy rain the rice even in low lands will be very poor.	General health remarkably good. Prices steady.
36	Purneah	" 4th	1.20	Clear and bright	The early rice crop has been cut; about an eight-anna crop gathered. Even now if rain falls the winter crops would partly be saved.	
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 4th	1.1	Cloudy during the early part of the week; latter part clear and dry, with no indication of rain. On Saturday decided feel of cold weather.	Paddy about the head-quarters greatly benefited by the rain; in other parts of the district rain is still wanted.	
ORISSA.						
38	Cuttack	" 7th*	1.04	Rain fell on one day only. Scarcely any rain in the interior.	Late rice crop suffering from want of rain, especially on high lands.	Public health fair.
39	Pooree	Sept. 27th	0.72	Hot	Weeding and transplanting the winter rice are still going on. The young winter rice plants of certain villages in the west of the district are being watered in consequence of the want of rain. Early crops are being reaped. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue favorable. Khoordha Crops very flourishing, except in Punchgar and Banjar, where it is a little backward.	
40	Balsoru	Oct. 4th	Little rain.	Very close and hot	The little rain that has fallen in some parts has done good, but much more is required.	

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>	1873.				
41	Hazareebaugh	Oct. 4th	2.7	Rainy at the commencement, but fine during the latter part.	Excellent. A little more rain a little later will give a crop above the average.	Small-pox reported from various parts.
42	Lohardugga	" 4th	1.71	Seasonable and favorable	The early crops are being reaped and the late rice crop promises well, though more rain is hoped for.	
43	Singbhoom	Sept. 27th	Nil	Dry and very hot	More rain very much wanted; crops drooping for lack of it. From two or three quarters the reports during the past week have been unfavorable. The gora dhan only an eight-anna crop.	A great deal of fever prevalent.
44	Maunbhoom	Oct. 4th	0.06	Dry and hot	Rain still urgently wanted. The crops on the highlands especially are suffering greatly from the drought.	Health good.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	Sept. 27th	0.16	Whole week was fair and bright, except on Friday, which was cloudy and rainy. Days hot and mornings moderately cool.	Prospects of winter crops gloomy everywhere on account of scanty rain; other crops good. Rain is still wanted.	
46	Kamroop	Oct. 6th*	Nil	Weather clear and hot; cool mornings and evenings.	Rice crop does not appear promising for want of rain; tea, cotton, sugarcane, and pulse crops progressing.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
48	Nowgong	Sept. 27th	0.97	Very little rain during the week, but night cool and damp, with one or two fogs of a morning.	Winter crops doing fairly well; tea operations most satisfactory.	No fresh cases of cattle murrain and small-pox. A great deal of influenza and low fever flying about.
49	Sebsaugor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
50	Luckimpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
51	Naga Hills	Sept. 20th	1.04	It has been rather cold on the hills; in fact, a very perceptible change in the weather has been felt during the week.	The Nagas and Cacharies are still busy cutting their joom rice. The Kookies have not commenced to cut their joom rice yet; the cotton crop is promising.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 27th	0.12	The weather is getting clearer, and shows unmistakable signs of the approach of the cold season.	Paddy, millet, cotton, and potatoes are all in a healthy condition.	
53	Garro Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 6th October received on the 7th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th October 1873.

C. BERNARD
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th Sept. to 4th Oct. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 28th	10	29.752	29.770	88.8	79.4	67	W S W	...	...	C	
	16	16	29.647	29.665	92.6	80.9	57	W N W	...	...	K, C	
	29th	10	29.787	29.805	80	80.1	66	N N E	...	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.683	29.701	92.5	81	59	E	...	...	K	
	30th	10	29.852	29.870	88	81.5	74	E by S	...	...	C N, S	
	16	16	29.747	29.767	86	80.3	70	S E	...	...	K	
	Oct. 1st	10	29.850	29.877	86.3	79.5	72	E	...	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.731	29.749	81	81	63	E	...	...	K	
	2nd	10	29.855	29.873	86.4	80	74	E	...	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.725	29.743	90.5	80.7	63	E S E	...	...	K, S	
	3rd	10	29.812	29.830	89.5	82.2	71	E by S	...	...	C, S	
	16	16	29.701	29.719	91.6	79.8	56	E	...	...	K	
	4th	10	29.827	29.845	84.8	80.3	81	N E	...	2.05	CK	
	16	16	29.716	29.734	87.8	78.7	65	N E	...	...	S	
SAGOR ISLAND.	Sept. 28th	10	29.780	29.786	89	83	76	W	7.6	...	K	b
	16	16	29.685	29.691	89	84	76	S S W	5.4	...	K, S	b, v
	29th	10	29.798	29.804	80	80	66	N N W	2.1	...	K	b, v
	16	16	29.713	29.719	90	80	63	S S W	1.5	...	N	b, v
	30th	10	29.818	29.854	87	81	76	N	3.1	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.752	29.758	79	77	90	E	1.10	...	N	b, v
	Oct. 1st	10	29.858	29.864	86	80	75	N	3.2	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.720	29.736	89	78	59	N E	8.0	...	K, S	b, v
	2nd	10	29.850	29.862	86	80	75	N	4.2	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.730	29.736	87	81	76	S	7.6	...	N	b, v
	3rd	10	29.830	29.836	89	81	69	N E	3.2	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.711	29.717	85	81	83	S	6.9	0.7	N	b, v
	4th	10	29.833	29.839	87	79	69	S	7.6	...	K	b, v
	16	16	29.734	29.740	85	79	75	E	9.0	...	K, S	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	Sept. 29th	10	29.753	29.845	85	80	70	E S E	4.1	...	K	b
	16	16	29.625	29.717	87	79	68	W S W	3.1	...	C	b, v
	29th	10	29.769	29.861	83	80	87	N N E	2.2	...	K, S, C	b
	16	16	29.625	29.718	81	79	91	W	3.9	0.50	N	d, g
	30th	10	29.838	29.932	76	75	95	N E	3.7	0.10	N	d, g
	16	16	29.703	29.796	70	76	88	N N E	1.8	0.10	KS	b
	Oct. 1st	10	29.814	29.906	84	79	75	E N E	1.4	...	CK, K, CS	b
	16	16	29.700	29.792	85	79	75	S W	6.1	...	C, K	b
	2nd	10	29.819	29.911	84	78	75	E S E	3.5	...	K, KS	b, v
	16	16	29.707	29.799	85	79	75	W S W	6.3	...	E, C	b, v
	3rd	10	...	...	81	78	75	N	2.8	...	K, LS	b, v
	16	16	29.655	29.747	86	80	75	W S W	5.5	...	C, CK	b, v
	4th	10	29.802	29.896	77	76	95	N N E	3.2	0.50	N	d, g
	16	16	29.673	29.765	81	80	83	W	2.3	...	C, CK	b, v
VADRA.	Sept. 27th	10	29.673	29.663	82	75	70	W S W	12	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.755	29.765	91	77	59	S W by S	9	...	...	b, c
	28th	10	29.871	29.901	85	77	68	W by S	10	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.747	29.777	84	76	55	N N W	10	...	...	c
	29th	10	29.830	29.860	88	77	58	S W by W	10	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.718	29.778	83	77	75	S E by E	10	...	...	c
	30th	10	29.866	29.896	88	78	62	W S W	9	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.767	29.797	78	74	81	E	10	...	...	c
	Oct. 1st	10	29.800	29.830	90	77	53	S W by S	8	0.01	...	e
	16	16	29.713	29.773	80	74	82	S W by S	3	0.18	...	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.885	29.915	84	75	64	N W by W	8	...	...	c
	16	16	29.756	29.786	81	76	67	S E by E	8	...	...	c
	3rd	10	29.806	29.896	78	75	86	W by N	10	1.41	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.725	29.755	81	77	82	W by N	3	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	Sept. 27th	10	29.752	29.834	88	80	69	W S W	1.5	...	C	b
	16	16	29.610	29.697	92	79	54	W	1.7	...	C, K	b
	28th	10	29.700	29.782	80	80	63	W S W	6.9	...	C	b
	16	16	29.596	29.677	90	80	63	S	1.7	...	C, N, C	b
	29th	10	29.706	29.788	84	78	71	W	1.7	0.4	K, C	b
	16	16	29.631	29.713	84	78	62	E	0.6	...	S, K, C	b
	30th	10	29.775	29.857	88	80	69	E	0.3	...	K	b
	16	16	29.650	29.732	88	80	69	S E	1.8	...	C, K	b
	Oct. 1st	10	29.785	29.867	87	80	72	N	0.5	...	C, C	b
	16	16	29.650	29.732	86	79	72	E	2.4	...	C	b
	2nd	10	29.785	29.867	87	79	68	W N W	0.2	...	C, K	b
	16	16	29.638	29.719	90	81	66	E S E	2.1	...	E, N, C	b
	3rd	10	29.762	29.843	86	78	64	E N E	1.3	...	K, N, C	b
	16	16	29.641	29.723	86	78	64	E	2.4	...	K, N	d
AKTAR.	Sept. 28th	10	29.705	29.847	84	80	65	N N E	1.2	1.30	C, K	b, g
	16	16	29.650	29.732	87	78	65	N N E	1.6	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.708	29.817	84	80	79	S S W	0.5	...	...	b, g
	16	16	29.602	29.713	85	78	95	S	1.9	0.70	...	p
	30th	10	29.874	29.896	70	78	95	E	2.3	0.80	...	p, g
	16	16	29.705	29.787	70	78	95	S S E	3.3	0.30	...	p
	Oct. 1st	10	29.806	29.917	85	81	83	S E	3.6	...	...	b
	16	16	29.755	29.770	83	80	87	W	3.3	0.20	...	b
	2nd	10	29.874	29.895	85	80	79	S E	1.7	...	...	b
	16	16	29.747	29.720	89	81	79	S W	4.0	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.820	29.851	81	79	91	E	1.2	...	...	b
	16	16	29.687	29.709	82	80	91	S S W	1.8	0.30	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th October 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th September 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
Sept. ...	22nd	30.639	92.0	82.0	141.8	86.6	81.1	77.8	0.76	S W & W by N	...	95.7	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	23rd	644	92.5	82.5	143.0	86.8	81.9	79.0	.78	W by N & W	...	113.3	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Thunder at 2½ and 3½ P.M. Drizzled at 3½ P.M.
	24th	682	93.0	82.5	139.0	87.0	81.4	78.0	.75	W, N W & S W	...	99.0	...	...	Clear and cirri. Thunder at 4 P.M.
	25th	707	87.5	81.5	131.0	83.7	80.7	78.6	.85	S W & S S W	...	120.8	...	...	Stratoni, cirro-cumuli, cirri and cirrostrati. Thunder at 3½ and 4½ P.M.
	26th	718	92.0	81.0	141.5	85.8	80.9	77.5	.77	S W & S W	...	130.9	...	...	Cirro-cumuli and clear. Lightning on N E at 11 P.M.
	27th	727	92.8	82.2	143.0	86.6	81.6	78.6	.78	S W & W	...	128.6	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	28th	711	92.5	82.5	144.4	86.5	81.1	77.9	.76	S W	...	135.3	...	...	Clear and cirri. Drizzled at 2½ P.M.
	29th	739	83.6	81.5	146.8	86.6	80.6	77.0	.74	S W, E & S by E	...	104.8	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Lightning on N W between 9½ and 10½ P.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.
	30th	1	91.5	81.0	139.0	84.6	80.0	76.8	.78	S by E & E by S	...	95.8	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder at 4½ and 5 P.M. Drizzled at 3½ P.M.

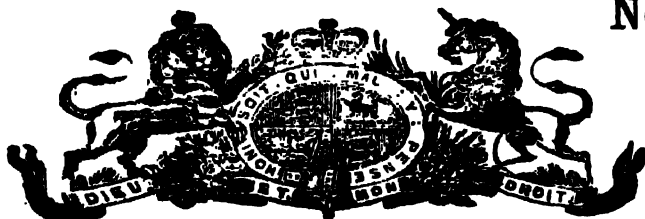
The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	12.6
The max. temperature during the past nine days	...	93.6
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.2
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0.77
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.86
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
	{ by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	2.39
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th September	...	41.91
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	62.81

GOPKNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 4th October 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 15, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 2nd September 1873.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1872-73.

The Lieutenant-Governor's very best thanks are due to Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner of Orissa, for his full, exhaustive, and interesting report, showing as it does how thoroughly he has entered into the many questions affecting the welfare of the people, and how much he has carried his officers along with him in his administration. If he expresses himself somewhat too strongly when he differs from the views of Government, His Honor may accept his testimony as all the more valuable, when he gives an honest and discriminating account of those things in which success has been attained more or less completely. Mr. Beames, the Magistrate of Balasore, has very largely contributed to the interest of the report.

2. After a very careful consideration of the report, the Lieutenant-Governor's feeling is one of decided satisfaction. It shows that the people are on the whole comparatively prosperous and well off; that their condition is improving; and that so far the general outcome of the various administrative reforms is encouraging, and gives prospect of further improvement.

3. It is a great satisfaction to know that since the famine, a succession of favorable years has given continued ease to the province, and that in the year under report food was unusually cheap and plentiful. The partial calamities from flood, which are noticed in the report, have made prominent the better qualities of the people, their patience and industry under such circumstances; and these floods have happily not ended disastrously; their benefits (as the Lieutenant-Governor hoped at the time) having ultimately counterbalanced the injury done in the first instance. Great credit is due to Mr. Beames for his exertions on the occasion of the cyclone at Balasore, and to the irrigation and other officers at Cuttack for their successful exertions to save that city during the inundation.

4. The general testimony to the comparative well-doing of the people is, it cannot be denied, somewhat alloyed by several allusions to the poverty of a large landless laboring class; but on the other hand, not only are the great irrigation works throwing money into the country and giving employment to the people, but also the facilities of going abroad to districts where labor is well paid are increasing daily, and the extraordinary increase of the passenger traffic between Calcutta and Orissa by sea (of which Captain McNeile of the *Celt* was the pioneer) is a most healthy and gratifying sign that the people are more and more learning to help themselves. While this healthy seeking for labor is to be encouraged, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the Magistrates have dealt energetically with fraudulent recruiters and others who decoy girls and simple-minded persons on false pretences.

5. Among other instruments of improvement, it is encouraging to gather from several notices that the Christian missions have effected, and are effecting, much practical good, and are benefiting both their own people and those around them. Mr. Beames has, during the year under report, located in the Government estate at Noanund a small batch of the orphans from Mr. Smith's establishment, and he observes that this little settlement is prospering. This is a very interesting experiment, and the settlement should be watched and cared for.

6. No opportunity should be lost to do what can be done to trace the coal and minerals which the Commissioner hopes to find in the neighbourhood of Cuttack and in the Khoorda sub-division of Pooree. The experiment of the Taljharee coal-fields will, it is hoped, be successfully continued next year.

7. In respect of trade and commerce, much has been done to open out Orissa in the last few years, and much more will be done as the canals and harbour arrangements are completed. There is good reason for believing that the province is now started on a course of increasing commercial prosperity. The Ooriyas are now much more in connection with the outer world than they were a few years ago. The number of vessels which visited Balasore during 1872-73 was 451 against 394 in 1871-72, and the year under report also shows an increase of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in the value of exports from Cuttack. There is, however, a decrease of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in Balasore. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Commissioner will be able to give further details of trade statistics next year.

The sea exports of rice and paddy from Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore, to foreign countries and British Indian ports, as obtained from the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, were as follows :—

Whither exported.	CUTTACK.		POOREE.		BALASORE.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
To foreign countries	8,786	11,934	6,286	7,921	8,667½	8,988	23,699½	28,843
" British Indian ports beyond the Bengal Presidency.	91,398	1,30,363	1,37,950	1,85,629	1,85,262½	2,01,295	4,14,608½	5,17,287
Total ...	1,00,182	1,42,297	1,44,236	1,93,550	1,93,930	2,10,283	4,38,308	5,46,130

The above figures do not, however, include the exports to Calcutta or to any other port within the Bengal Presidency, the returns of which are not immediately available.

8. Considering how the zemindars of Orissa have been created by us, as is clearly shown in Mr. Toynbee's recent publication, and how, notwithstanding their great increase in wealth and the enlarged cultivation, the former easy settlement has been extended for another 30 years, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks their grumbling and complaints of a breach of faith (para. 48) because they do not also get constant remission of revenue besides, is most unreasonable and preposterous. It shows that there are some people who are only spoilt by indulgence. The conduct of too large a proportion of these men towards their tenantry makes it clear that, far from doing as they have been done by, they have sought to exact from those beneath them the uttermost farthing of that which had been forgiven to them by their lord. This, and great deal more besides, they have exacted. His Honor, however, is rejoiced to see that even already, independently of the measures which may eventually be adopted, much good has been effected by the exertions of Messrs. Beames, Fiddian, and of the Commissioner himself, and the way in which these officers have brought abuses to light entitles them to the highest credit. If their work is adequately followed up, the Government may hope that much will be done to stop abuses, and put the relations between the zemindars and the inferior holders in Orissa on a sounder footing, and one more consonant with the terms and conditions of the existing settlement.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to see (paragraph 49) that many adjustments are now being effected by amicable compromise under the influence of the Government officers. The gist of Mr. Fiddian's remarks is, that the Ooriya ryots, who have hitherto been more than any of the class in helpless and ignorant subjection to the zemindars, are beginning to have some idea of their rights. He speaks of passive refusal to submit to unauthorized demands.

Even Baboo Umbica Churn Roy, the Deputy Collector of Jajipore, who writes more despondingly of the state of bondage in which the zemindars keep the ryots, admits that, although the zemindars have not given up levying illegal exactions, "yet they are doing it with much caution and less impunity."

10. Both for the record of tenures and rents, and for the collection of statistics, His Honor trusts that the fullest use will be made of the Canoongoe establishment which has now been re-organized and so liberally provided for, and he hopes that these ends will be farther secured by an efficient revival of the village accountants, the putwarees or old bhooeas. No lesson is more conclusively taught by Orissa experience than this, that the most careful and just settlement (such as the Orissa settlement

in its origin was), and the most accurate record of rights, soon become totally useless, if they are not kept alive by an adequate machinery, such as the wisdom of the old Indian races provided, but which in these provinces we had let go to rack and ruin.

The introduction of printed receipts, instead of the immethodical old palm leaf receipts, as described in paragraph 56 of the report, is a measure which cannot fail to produce beneficial results. His Honor desires that it may be made as universal as possible.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor has seen with pleasure the testimony which is borne in more than one passage of the report to the substantial success of the road cess proceedings. Balasore has been the first district in which the cess has been actually collected, and the whole process, valuations and collections have been admirably and successfully managed by Mr. Beames.

It is gratifying to observe testimony to the somewhat unexpected fact, which has also cropped up in the eastern districts, that not unfrequently the

"Road Cess proceedings have, I think, facilitated the ascertainment by zemindars of their actual position and rights, and the necessity for filing returns in the Road Cess Department has certainly been beneficial in bringing zemindars' rent-rolls and accounts into more definite and satisfactory form. I do not pretend to say that the road cess is popular, but it has been looked on as an inevitable necessity, and it has been accepted as such. Except in Balasore, we have not come face to face with the actual realization of the tax; but, so far as I am able to judge, I think it will be realized without any very great difficulty, and it is becoming known that the Government tax is the only tax or cess of any sort legally leviable by the zemindars."

road cess proceedings are beneficial, and are recognized by the people as such, inasmuch as they afford a record of rents and holdings, and a starting point from which accurate facts may be derived. The paragraph quoted in the margin, giving the Commissioner's own opinion of the situation on a review of all the district reports seems both true and on the whole satisfactory.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with satisfaction the Commissioner's thoughtful and just remarks regarding the new irrigation system. He is gratified to know that recent reforms have proved so beneficial. He much hopes that things have really taken the favorable turn that is represented, and that, as said by the Commissioner, "by care and patience steadily persevering in the new system, much improvement to the country and people may surely be achieved, and possibly in the end some financial return for the outlay may be obtained." His Honor is very well pleased with Mr. Toynbee for what he has done to put the canal revenue system into form and shape.

The subject of protection from floods, so necessary in Orissa, has now been combined with the irrigation works, and all that science can do is being brought to bear upon the subject.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to observe the Commissioner's testimony to the success of the new system of education, so far as it has yet gone, as summed up in his own words.* The local officers have all worked well in this direction.

* Para. 146.—"Good solid work has been and is being done, and the wise and beneficent policy of Government in making education more practical, and bringing knowledge within reach of the mass of the people, has not only obtained the cordial approval and earnest co-operation of every class, but the results are already beginning to be felt and appreciated."

14. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that in Cuttack, during the year under report, two newspapers were started, the *Utkul Dwipica* and *Utkul Putra*. In Balasore a new magazine, the *Utkul Durpun*, or *Mirror of Orissa*, was also first published. Of these papers the *Utkul Dwipica* and *Balasore Putrika* have met with considerable support.

It seems that though the newspapers in Orissa have little influence, they are actuated on the whole by a healthy feeling, and their publication may be taken as an evidence of the awakening intelligence of the Ooriyas, when it is recollected that in many other and richer districts there are no newspapers at all.

15. The working of statistics in this division, calculated to throw light on the condition of the people, has, generally speaking, been well started. The census and road cess valuation have been great works, and with the re-organized Canoongoes and other establishments the Government now have in Orissa, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that much will be done towards the various inquiries now in progress, and that many agricultural statistics will be collected, as well as some accurate vital statistics.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor was never sanguine of speedily and strikingly succeeding with experimental farms. The small farm system originally suggested by Mr. Ravenshaw and his officers is one in which His Honor is much interested, and on the whole the Commissioner's account is not without hope.

The practical experiments of Mr. Taylor will no doubt have good effect. This is precisely the manner in which it is hoped that improvements introduced by experimental farms will work. His Honor notices with interest (paragraph 91) the practical work on agriculture and gardening which has been published by Baboo Beechitra Nund Dass.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes soon to be able to complete the Grand Trunk Road causeways which are now much needed. In respect to local roads His Honor trusts that the road cess will soon work great improvements.

18. The liberality of the Maharajah of Burdwan in giving land for the False Point harbour work has been favourably noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and he trusts that Government will soon possess really good harbours in Orissa which will make it impossible that that province should again be cut off as it was in 1866.

19. Mr. Ravenshaw urges the necessity for establishing local medical schools to train the natives of the province—a course which, if adopted, would make the dispensaries more popular than they are at present while officered by native doctors from Calcutta, who do not sympathise with the people. A scheme of this nature has been under contemplation by Government for Dacca and Patna, and if the Commissioner will submit any practicable and moderate suggestion within the means of Government for Cuttack, the Lieutenant-Governor will give it early consideration.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad that the Commissioner paused before he said, "what he was going to say," in paragraph 156 marginally noted, and that on consideration he began to think that the people may be educated into taking an interest in their own affairs, and expressed himself as in his next paragraph.

"Road Cess Committees, Municipal Committees, and I was going to say every other committee, are, I fear, a solemn farce."

"I have observed a growing tendency in educational committees every where to take some interest in the subject. I trust this may develop, and I think it is likely to do so; and, now that Road Cess and Municipal Committee members find they have a real and substantial control over their respective funds, it is not improbable they may follow suit."

What he says of the first healthy sign of interest being manifested by the educational committees, exactly corresponds to testimony to the same effect from other parts of the country.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with approval the excellent example which two zemindars, Baboo Koylas Chunder Roy Mohashoy and Baboo Nemy Churn Bose, have set to their neighbours, standing out as they do conspicuously among so many who have misused their influence, power, and position.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor's very hearty thanks are accorded to the Commissioner for all his zealous and successful labors. No one has the good of the people committed to his charge more thoroughly at heart, or has better labored for them for a series of years, than Mr. Ravenshaw.

His Honor especially acknowledges the services rendered by Mr. Beames in the district of Balasore. Mr. Macpherson was very sound and sensible, and His Honor can say with the Commissioner that his work when done, was well done; but he is sorry to gather that there were delays in his work, which was not always done, and that Mr. Macpherson failed to move actively about his district. His Honor much regrets to see that the interior of the Cuttack district has been so little visited during the year under review, and desires that the Commissioner will be so good as to make arrangements beforehand which shall ensure the Collector and other officers making effectual tours in the ensuing cold season. Mr. Beames' account of his tour shows how much may be done by an intelligent officer who really endeavours to put himself into communication with the people. The Commissioner's tour during the year under review was very complete and satisfactory.

23. Mr. Toynbee's work on Orissa has now been published. It is a work of permanent value, of which the Lieutenant-Governor has elsewhere expressed his high opinion and acknowledgments. His Honor will watch with interest the completion of the histories of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore, which are under preparation.

24. Since the close of the year under review the Lieutenant-Governor has had to deplore the death of Mr. V. Irwin, the Officiating Collector of Cuttack, which has deprived Orissa of the services of a valuable and much esteemed officer.

* * * * *

STATE OF CROPS IN BENGAL.

Circular No. 70, dated Calcutta, the 13th October 1873.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Statistical Department,

To—All Commissioners and District Officers.

THE early cessation of the rains having unhappily given reason to fear that in many districts some of the crops will be very short, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that particular care should be taken to keep Government fully informed of the actual result of the harvest in the different parts of the country, so far as can be ascertained. His Honor does not wish to have minute inquiries made, but district and sub-divisional officers are desired to see the crops as much as possible themselves while yet on the ground, so as to form the best estimate they can of the proportionate yield of such description of crop and of the food-crops generally, as compared with average and previous years. Agriculturists are so apt to exaggerate their losses that the greatest care should be taken to ascertain accurately the real yield of the harvest at the time, so as to be able hereafter to check their estimates. The success with which this work is accomplished must depend much on the activity and good sense of individual officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor would urge on them the importance of carefully attending to the instructions given. Of course the state of things will often vary much in different parts of the same district, and it will be the duty of the district officer to compare and compile the report from his various subordinates, and in forwarding a summary of them to give a general view of the aspect of affairs.

2. The weekly weather and crop report should be prepared with special care, and during the period from now up to the end of the harvest, the particulars given in the column "State and prospect of the crops at date"

should be more than ordinarily full and accurate. Further, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that in the first weeks of November, December and January, a special crop report should be sent for each district by the Magistrate-Collector, showing in greater detail what is known of the state of the crops at the time. These reports should be in duplicate, one copy being sent to the Bengal Office direct, and the other to the Commissioner. The price-current statement should also be prepared with particular care at the present season; recent price-currents received from districts, where serious failure of the crops was said to be imminent, have showed no sign of rising prices.

3. Although much has lately been said in the Annual Report regarding the produce and circumstances of various districts, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of having precise information concerning the nature and extent of the gross yield in a uniform shape. Officers are therefore requested to furnish the following particulars, not only for their whole districts, but separately for each considerable part of their districts, which may have any very special features of its own:—

- (1) How far the district (or tract) is devoted to food-growing crops, and what proportion (if considerable) of its land is taken by any staples other than food.
- (2) Whether it exports or imports food; and if it imports, from where.
- (3) What are the main food-staples of the people, and, roughly, in what proportions they are consumed.
- (4) What are the various rice-crops of the district or tract (such as *aus* or *amun* dhan, &c.); at what season are they reaped, and, roughly, what proportion of the whole rice produce each crop represents in an average year.
- (5) The estimated outturn for the present year of each important food-crop which has reached or approached maturity (the different rice-crops being distinguished)—
 - a.—As compared with an average year (*e.g.*, half or three-quarters as the case may be).
 - b.—As compared with any previous short year which can be named.
- (6) State and prospects of the ensuing cold weather food-crops, and the degree to which people may be expected to derive support from them.
- (7) Date, under favorable circumstances, of sowing and reaping of the earliest rice-crop of 1874, and the extent to which the cultivation might be increased to meet a pressing demand.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be supplied with these particulars, as far as possible, in the special report for the first week of November, the information being repeated with improved exactness in the reports of the following months; and His Honor hopes that all officers will give special care and attention to the matter, and endeavour to give accurate and full information on the points above noticed.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET, CHOLU, JOWAR, MAHAR OR INDIAN-CORN.					
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan ...	13 0	13 0	14 12	24 0	24 0	21 8	20 0	20 8	20 8	21 0	21 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah ...	13 5	13 5	14 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	15 8	16 4	13 12	17 8	19 8	15 8	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	13 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hoochly ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	12 4	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5	11 8	14 8	24 10	26 8	24 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 13	18 13	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddos ...	13 0	13 0	14 8	26 10	26 10	29 2	15 4	15 4	16 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorsheadabad ...	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumagepore ...	14 0	14 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah ...	15 0	15 0	16 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye ...	13 8	15 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	18 12	21 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore ...	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 7	11 13	15 0	16 14	15 10	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bograh ...	13 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	20 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pubna* ...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 12	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
18	Dacca ...	12 8	12 8	16 0	20 0	23 0	26 10	21 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furzedpore ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	19 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensing ...	12 8	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 12	23 0	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	...	19 0	22 0	21 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cachar ...	9 2	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	26 10	29 1	32 0	29 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nonkhully ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts Hill Tipperah.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
28	Patna ...	14 0	14 12	24 0	23 0	24 0	31 4	14 4	14 8	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	28 0	25 0	34 8	...	...	...
29	Gya ...	10 12	12 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	39 0	9 8	11 8	13 0	11 8	12 8	22 0	16 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
30	Shahabad ...	13 0	14 0	17 0	18 8	22 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	...
31	Tirhoot ...	11 0	11 8	13 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	17 8	15 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
32	Sarun ...	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	30 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	23 4	22 0	...	...	...	...
33	Chunparun ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr ...	13 6	15 7	17 8	27 8	20 4	33 6	12 6	13 0	13 0	15 7	16 8	16 8	26 1	20 4	42 0	...	...	...
35	Bhangaupore ...	13 14	14 8	16 6	22 11	22 11	25 4	15 2	15 2	16 6	17 11	17 11	18 15	27 12	30 5	34 1	...	...	...
36	Purneah ...	11 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	13 5	16 0	18 0	14 5	17 5	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	40 0	26 0	50 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
38	Cuttack ...	17 1	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	22 6	22 5	15 12	31 8	31 8	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	13 14	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	23 10	21 0	18 0	32 13	30 7	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balsore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-West Frontier Agency.																			
41	Hazareebaugh ...	12 0	12 8	13 4	18 0	...	17 12	10 0	9 0	11 14	14 0	14 2	16 1	21 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	13 0	11 0	13 0	...	16 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	30 0	...	...	...
43	Singhbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	24 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	40 0	...	60 0	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																			
45	Goalpara ...	20 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kamroop ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Durrung ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Sechsangor ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Lukbimpore ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Garh Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 30th September 1873.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BULBUSH MILLETT, CUMBOO, HAZRA.			LESSER MILLETT, RAGI OR MURWA, CHENNA, &C.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	80 0	...	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	20 0	20 8	11 0	300 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	18 0	18 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	
...	15 0	15 0	18 0	320 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	
...	18 0	9 0	22 0	120 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 0	18 8	16 0	120 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
20 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 12	8 14	8 12	
...	20 0	20 0	24 10	120 0	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	8 9	
...	
...	20 0	21 0	23 0	120 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	
...	18 0	18 12	20 0	98 7	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	
...	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	130 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	20 10	19 11	...	160 0	...	...	7 11½	7 11½	...	
...	15 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	124 0	6 12	6 0	7 8	
...	15 0	15 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	21 0	20 4	27 12	200 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
...	
...	20 0	17 0	23 8	80 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	
...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	160 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	17 0	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	16 0	16 0	17 8	107 0	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 8	
...	13 15	14 8	14 8	61 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	18 0	18 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	
...	320 0	...	...	6 10	7 0	6 0	
...	
...	23 0	25 0	35 0	160 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	16 8	22 8	169 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	
...	20 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	27 8	160 0	...	...	6 4	8 0	8 8	
...	26 0	30 0	...	17 0	23 0	20 0	140 0	...	...	7 8	7 4	7 8	
...	27 0	30 0	...	21 0	23 0	25 0	100 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
...	31 5	...	...	23 1	25 2	31 5	147 0	...	...	7 8	7 5	8 4	
...	22 11	23 5	25 4	176 12	177 0	161 2	8 11	8 11	8 11	
...	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 0	
27 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	180 0	150 0	720 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	
...	16 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 6	200 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	
...	22 5	19 11	11 7	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	
...	10 0	10 0	...	61 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	† Bunches.
...	
...	24 0	22 0	30 0	13 8	11 11	17 8	200 0	...	260 0	6 8	6 12	7 0	
...	32 0	32 0	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	161 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 12	‡ New Gora rice at 22 seers.
...	20 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	...	...	6 0	5 8	6 0	
...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	
...	
...	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
...	10 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	6 8	6 8	7 12	
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	
...	4 0	4 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	
...	8 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	...	...	5 8	5 6	5 5	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th October 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
1	Burdwan	Oct. 14th*	0.41	Next to no rain has fallen in the district.	Crops seriously injured	Price of rice greatly increased. Fever as before.
2	Bancoorah	" 11th	Nil	Dry and clear up to the 10th, when clouds appeared; on the 11th there was some rain in parts of the district.	Suffering much from want of rain, of the approach of which there are however some appearances.	
3	Beerbhoom	" 11th	Nil	Weather up to 9th instant clear and bright, with cold north wind. Since 9th the wind has changed to the south, and there appears some prospect of rain.	The prospects of the crops are becoming daily worse owing to the continued drought. An early fall of rain may, however, still save about half the harvest.	
4	Midnapore	" 11th	Nil	No rain, but clouds gathering since Thursday morning. The sky is, however, entirely overclouded and it seems probable that copious rain is going to fall, and has already perhaps fallen in parts of the district. Indeed there are some grounds to fear that a violent wind storm may be impending.	Unless rain falls within a few days, there will be great distress throughout the north of the district and only a crop in the south.	
KURDWAN DIVISION.	Chittagong	" 11th	0.60	Clear throughout; a smart shower on the morning of the 11th instant.	Up to the 10th instant the prospects of the rice crop could not have been worse. No rain having fallen since the 10th September, and the cold weather having set in, the late rice crop showed signs of withering and fears are entertained that nothing could save the crop. Early this morning however more than half an inch of rain fell, and there are signs of more rain. There is still therefore hope, but unless more rain comes, the rice cannot live except where there are artificial means of irrigation. The jute crop has been good; sugarcane very fair.	
	Howrah	" 11th	Nil	No rain during the week under report.	Transplantation of the late paddy seedling has been completed. The paddy plants are suffering from want of rain. Sugarcane crop is also suffering.	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>					
6	24-Pergunnahs	" 14th*	0.26	Hot during the day, nights a little cooler, occasionally cloudy.	The drought has done much damage to the late rice on high lands, and unless there be an early and heavy fall of rain, the loss will be serious; about one quarter of the crop at Diamond Harbour sub division is reported to be already past saving.	Ordinary fever prevails largely at Satkhira, and fever of malarious character has appeared at Barispore.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						

* Telegram of the 14th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	7 Nuddea	Oct. 11th	Nil	A little rain in a few scattered places, but generally very dry and hot in the days and cool at night. Clouds are gathering, and there is some reason to hope for a downpour.	The late rice has been very much burnt by the heat; indigo sowings have been prevented, and the state of things is not favorable for the cold weather crops. Rain is very badly wanted.	
	8 Jessore	" 11th	Nil	Cool and clear, with wind varying from north-west to north-east.	The want of rain and the early subsidence of the inundation are causing some anxiety. On the 11th a change took place in the direction of wind, and a cloudy sky held out hopes that rain may fall before long.	
	9 Moorsshedabad	" 11th	Nil	Weather much cooler, but no rain during the week.	The prospects of the late rice are very gloomy. The crops are drying up everywhere except on the very low lands. Scarcity of grain is already felt in the bazars. The winter crops are being sown in hopes of rain. Distress may be expected, especially in the west.	
	10 Dinagpore	" 11th	Nil	Fine and no symptoms of rain.	Almost as bad as they can be; the rice that has been planted is dying everywhere for want of rain, and unless rain does fall, there will be scarcely any rice at all. Even with rain the crop must be a very short one.	
	11 Maldah	" 11th	Nil	Fair; days hot and nights rather cold. Last day slightly cloudy.	Unless there is rain within the next week, the rice crop on the high lands will be very bad. The cold weather crops are being sown.	
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	12 Rajshahye	" 11th	Nil	There has been no rain throughout the district during the past week.	The prospects of the late rice crop are extremely unfavorable in consequence of the complete cessation of the rains. Land is now being ploughed for cold weather crops. Tobacco, pulses, and (teel) oil-seed, are thriving.	A few cases of small pox have been reported from Charghat station.
	13 Rungpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	14 Bograh	" 11th	Nil	Somewhat hot and dry ...	Unless rain falls soon, the rice crop will fail, except on low lands. The yield of jute is reported fair; sugarcane is doing fairly.	There has been a sudden rise of prices and much anxiety among the people. There has been, however, a small fall in the price of rice.
	15 Pubna	" 11th	0.38	Weather cool, with one little shower of rain on the 4th instant.	The prospect of the late rice and (teel) oil-seed fair in the sudder, but somewhat bad in Srājgunge sub-division. Rain is wanted for the late rice. Indigo and pulses are being sown.	
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 11th	Nil	Bright sunny weather, cold in the mornings and evenings, but warm during the day.	The potato crop in the hills is now being gathered in, and although the plants have to all appearance been very promising, the yield has been considerably less than was anticipated, and the potato has not been so fine as usual, but no serious results will ensue. Other crops doing well.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central District.—(Contd.)		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVY.	17 Jalpigoree	Oct. 11th	Nil	Bright sunny weather	Rain wanted, otherwise the rice crop will not be a full one.	
	Cooch Behar	" 11th	Nil	Fine	In a great part of the district the late rice crop will be a very poor one owing to want of rain. In other parts the crop has a flourishing appearance. The rainfall has been very unequal.	
Eastern Districts.						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 14th*	0.20	Weather.—Occasional showers, but on the whole dry.	Late rice ruined; heavy and continuous rain would still save a part.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 11th	Nil	Bright sunny and pleasant during the first six days, but the last day hot, close, and very cloudy, rain not unlikely. A little rain has fallen on the 11th and it looks as if it would be fairly plentiful.	The crops on the low lands on the whole doing well. Rain much wanted.	
	20 Backergunge	" 11th	Nil	Cool in the mornings and evenings, but very hot in the middle of the day.	The late rice is beginning to suffer from want of rain, and if the drought continues, the crop will probably be a poor one. There is much less water in the district this year than there was last year, and many boat channels are closed in consequence.	
	21 Mymensing	" 11th	Nil	Bright and clear, with symptoms of the approach of the cold weather. Cloudy on the 11th and promising rain.	Very unfavorable.	
	22 Sylhet	" 4th	2.84	Close during the day, almost chilly at night and towards the early morning.	The crops on the high lands are not promising. A little rain even now will save the crops.	
	23 Cachar	" 4th	1.	Hot and sultry, with slight rain.	The rainfall is still too small, and more would be desirable.	
	24 Chittagong	" 4th	1.04	Cloudy. Showers during the week.	Crops improved by rain during the week. Good accounts from the district generally. Kootobdia.—Prospects improved, sea water has subsided there, and things look better than anticipated. No report from Cox's Bazar.	
	25 Nonkhally	" 4th	1.82	Weather variable, at times cool and pleasant, sometimes hot and close.	Transplanting of the winter rice completed.	
	26 Tipperah	" 11th	0.03	Nights and early mornings cool, days close and oppressive.	Indifferent. The rice crop along a broad belt of land through the centre of the district is almost hopeless. Rain is wanted everywhere, and it should fall judging from the sky.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 4th	3.	Generally cool and pleasant owing to the occasional falls of rain.	About one-half of the paddy crop of the district has been harvested and the remainder is being gathered. The paddy crop has not been very successful; there is however no fear of scarcity. The cotton is in flower, and bids fair to be plentiful. Melons and pumpkins are ripening, and are sold plentifully in the local markets.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Hill Tipperah	" 4th	0.3	Excessively hot	Prospects fair. Rain very much wanted.	

* Telegram of the 14th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Oct. 13th*	Nil	No rain has fallen as yet	Prospects of crops daily getting worse.	Special inquiry by means of subordinate executive officers is being made. The health of the district continues good.
	29 Gya	" 11th	Nil	Fair and cold	Prospects very gloomy. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Rice very much injured, and no moisture in lands for the cold weather sowings.	
	30 Shahabad	" 11th	Nil	Clear and dry; nights cool; east wind set in since last two days; the change, it is hoped, may bring rain.	Prospects bad. Rice steadily dying, except in the few places where it can be irrigated. In the Sassecram sub-division it is being irrigated as much as possible. Elsewhere the crops must fail. Rain is very much wanted in order to prepare lands for the winter crops. It can do little towards saving the rice now.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 11th	Nil	Hot	The drought still continues, the prospect of rice crops is very gloomy; if in the course of a few days rain does not fall, preparation of much of the land for winter crop will be impossible.	Prices are rising.
	32 Saran	" 11th	Nil	Days moderately hot, but the mornings and evenings cool. West wind prevailing.	The prospects of the late rice are getting worse daily owing to absence of rain. No moisture to prepare land for the winter crops. Rhuar—pulse, cotton, and sugarcane, are, however, progressing favorably.	Price of food-grains is rising.
	33 Chumparua	" 11th	Nil	Hot days and cool nights, variable winds.	The prospects of the crops are very unfavorable owing to the continued want of rain. The rice has suffered very considerably; should rain not fall shortly, anxiety for the ensuing year will be felt.	Price of common rice is steadily rising.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 11th	Nil	Premature cold weather apparently set in. On the 11th sky cloudy, and there appears some prospects of rain.	Rice crops on high lands withered or withering. If rain falls within a few days, half the rice crop may be saved, otherwise not more than a four-anna crop can be expected; rain is everywhere wanted.	General health very good.
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 14th†	Nil	Rain most urgently required.	There is time yet to save a good deal of low land rice; without rain, crops will be very bad.	
	36 Purneah	" 11th	Nil	Hot days and cold nights	The harvest prospects are as bad as last week; land is being prepared for cold weather sowings.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 11th	Nil	No rain anywhere; clouds about the last two days, with warmer weather.	The rain stopped very early and very suddenly. If there is no more rain, a very fine crop of rice will be greatly spoiled; the tanks are very low; irrigation begun everywhere.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 14th†	1.42	Rain throughout the district since Friday.	Much good has been done to late rice crop, but much more rain required.	Public health good.
	39 Pooree	" 4th	0.27	Hot	Weeding and transplanting in the late rice fields of some pergunnahs are still going on. Rain is much wanted. Early rice and (teel) oil-seed crops are being reaped. The prospects of cold weather crops continue favorable.	

* Telegram of the 13th October received on the 14th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 13th idem.

† Telegram of the 14th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.—(Contd.)		1873.				
ORISSA DIVN.—(Contd.)	40 Balasore	Oct. 11th	0.76	Copious rain on the 10th and 11th October at the Sudder Station.	Abundance of rain has fallen at the sudder station. If the rainfall has been general throughout the district, it will remove the grave apprehension of failure and scarcity which the obstinate drought continued since the middle of September had given rise to.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency					
41	Hazarrebaugh	" 11th	Nil	Very fine, light clouds gathered at the latter end of the week, giving hopes of rain.	There is nothing special to report. On the west of the district there has been less rain than about the sudder and to the north. One more heavy shower is what is wanted to ensure an abundant rice harvest.	Rinderpest appeared in two villages north of the Grand Trunk Road, but it has subsided. No cholera. Small-pox is still reported here and there.
42	Lohardugga	" 11th	Nil	Bright and clear and cold in the mornings and evenings. Since the 10th the wind has been from the east, and there is appearance of rain coming.	Rain is urgently required both in Chota Nagpore and Palamow, and if there is not a good fall shortly, prospects will alter seriously for the worse.	
43	Singhbhum	" 4th	0.76	Most part of the week was dry. An abundant shower of rain on the night of the 2nd instant. Sky again quite cloudless, but weather cooler.	Much the same as last week. More rain wanted to fill the ears of paddy. If the rain of the 2nd has been general over the district, it will do a world of good in improving the prospects of the crops.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 11th	Nil	Very unfavorable	The prospects of the crops are much worse than at the close of the last week; there has been no rain, and consequently the crops are suffering severely, especially those on high lands, which are withering away for want of moisture; if rain does not fall almost immediately, the rice crop will fail and great scarcity, if not famine, will be the result.	A good deal of fever about.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 4th	0.47	A few slight showers of rain during the first part of the week, the latter part was clear and sunny. Mornings moderately cool and sometimes foggy.	The late rain has a little benefited the crops, but more rain is still wanted.	
46	Kamroop	" 13th*	Nil	Weather clear, cold mornings and nights.	Rice crops and tea backward for want of rain. Cotton, sugarcane, and pulse crops progressing fairly.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 4th	1.26	Cool nights and mornings, frequent fogs. Little or no breeze.	Rain much wanted in some quarters, all crops requiring it more or less. Tea doing pretty well.	
48	Nowgong	" 4th	0.29	Weather clear, fair, and settled, with cool mornings and nights, and every appearance of an early cold season.	The late rice crop doing fairly, but more rain wanted to ensure a bumper crop. Tea operations very favorable.	General health excellent. No epidemic.
49	Seebsaugur	" 4th	0.98	The weather was slightly warm. There was very little rain only on two days in the week.	The prospects of the rice crops have much improved. Tea doing well.	

* Telegram of the 13th October received on the 14th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 13th idem.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
50	Luckimpore	Oct. 4th	3.82	The mornings and evenings during the week were pleasantly cool; there was heavy rain on two days.	Crops doing only pretty well.	
51	Naga Hills	Sept. 27th	0.54	Cool and pleasant all over the district.	The most of the early joom paddy has been cut and stored, a fair outturn has been gathered. The late joom and cotton crop promise well. Terrai paddy crop promises to be a fair one.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	Oct. 4th	0.34	The weather has been fine, with slight showers of rain.	The early rice crop is being housed and all other standing crops, late paddy, millets, potatoes, &c., are doing well. The cotton is backward for want of rain.	
53	Garro Hills	" 4th	6	Very heavy rain on Sunday night, thunder and lightning. The rest of the week has been fine and very hot.	The cold weather rice crops under the hills look pretty good, but less land appears to have been brought under cultivation this year than last owing to the want of rain. Had the rain which has fallen of late come earlier, it would have done far more good. Cotton crop seems very good. Some heavy crops of jute on the plains are being gathered. The ground is being prepared for the mustard crop.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14th October 1873.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 7th to 10th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 14th to 20th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 21st to 27th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 28th Sept. to 4th Oct. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.										
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.							1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	2.70	0.68	Nil	Nil	57.24	4th Oct.		
		Cutwa	0.98	1.22	Nil	0.10	30.04	ditto.		
		Culna	1.61	Nil	Nil	1.15	45.00	ditto.		
		Bond-Bond	2.13	2.13	0.20	Nil	47.76	ditto.		
		Ranevunge	2.31	0.24	Nil	0.21	44.51	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Jehannabad	3.17	1.16	Nil	0.56	43.32	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	1.50	0.90	Nil	0.80	46.88	ditto.		
		Sooree	0.93	1.20	0.01	Nil	52.46	ditto.		
		Midnapore	3.70	0.14	Nil	0.11	44.77	ditto.		
		Tumlook	1.40	1.40	Nil	Nil	47.34	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	2.67	0.23	Nil	Nil	46.28	ditto.		
		Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	3.35	0.77	0.68	0.00	43.15	ditto.	
			{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	4.08	0.07	0.98	0.40	47.45	ditto.	
		Hooghly	Hooghly	1.68	0.43	Nil	Nil	38.19	ditto.	
			Scrampore	3.06	0.60	0.06	Nil	43.10	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	2.86	0.30	Nil	1.20	46.32	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.									
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	2.50	1.10	Nil	1.30	43.43	ditto.		
		Calcutta	2.05	0.26	Nil	2.05	43.06	ditto.		
		Alipore { Dispensary	1.81	0.20	0.07	1.32	46.10	ditto.		
		Alipore { Jail	1.60	0.19	0.05	1.35	44.12	ditto.		
		Russeerhant	1.82	1.05	Not rec.	Not rec.	42.71	20th Sept.		
		Haraset	3.18	0.80	Nil	0.50	40.10	4th Oct.		
		Diamond Harbour	2.24	0.48	Nil	Nil	40.40	ditto.		
		Barripore	3.20	0.20	0.09	Not rec.	40.81	27th Sept.		
		Satkerah	1.88	2.32	0.36	Not rec.	47.38	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	2.58	1.04	Not rec.	Not rec.	45.72	20th Sept.		
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	4.07	0.32	Not rec.	Not rec.	48.35	ditto.		
		Kishnachur	0.74	0.17	Not rec.	Not rec.	46.27	ditto.		
		Kishnachur	2.63	1.04	Not rec.	Not rec.	41.52	ditto.		
		Bongone	1.83	0.68	0.22	1.03	51.81	4th Oct.		
		Mohorapore	2.67	0.32	Not rec.	Not rec.	43.82	20th Sept.		
		Choodanugah	0.42	0.37	Not rec.	Not rec.	30.21	ditto.		
		Koostica	0.61	0.67	Not rec.	Not rec.	38.08	ditto.		
		Ranaghat	1.38	0.31	0.01	1.30	43.84	4th Oct.		
		Jessore	4.12	2.28	1.66	0.50	68.09	ditto.		
		Nurrail	2.07	1.30	1.06	Nil	58.05	ditto.		
	Jessore	Khoolneah	2.41	0.33	0.33	0.32	42.87	ditto.		
		Jendahi	1.04	1.40	0.70	Nil	54.53	ditto.		
		Bazirhaut	2.73	1.80	0.37	0.07	46.77	ditto.		
		Mazoorah	1.33	0.68	Nil	0.46	31.17	ditto.		
		Berhampore	1.50	0.65	Not rec.	Not rec.	28.20	20th Sept.		
		Ramporehaut	1.63	1.75	Not rec.	0.10	26.74	4th Oct.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.	
		City Moorshedabad	3.54	1.83	0.00	1.13	36.61	ditto.		
		Junagore	2.50	Nil	0.10	Nil	31.78	ditto.		
		Azimungo	1.22	0.38	Nil	2.82	40.38	ditto.	From 1st Feb.	
		Lalgholla	0.72	0.30	Nil	0.17	43.21	ditto.		
	Dinagore	Dinagore	0.46	1.47	Nil	1.09	20.10	ditto.		
		Maldah	0.60	0.42	Nil	0.07	31.86	ditto.		
		Raoulah	1.68	1.47	0.30	1.50	43.40	ditto.		
		Natlore	0.12	1.56	0.25	0.55	44.20	ditto.		
		Rumgore	0.85	3.08	0.90	1.76	47.12	ditto.		
		Bhowanungo	2.62	4.63	1.07	0.60	82.72	ditto.		
		Titalya	0.87	1.07	Nil	0.67	30.74	ditto.		
		Bograh	1.71	2.16	0.07	0.09	42.81	ditto.		
		Pulna	1.40	1.60	Not rec.	0.30	34.63	ditto.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.	
		Serajungo								
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Not rec.	Not rec.	71.82	15th Aug.		
		{ Hospital	3.80	0.88	1.06	0.44	77.74	4th Oct.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	1.11	2.70	7.38	0.63	88.20	ditto.		
		Pallacotta	2.32	0.02	1.06	2.67	106.39	ditto.		
		Bodigh	0.18	4.22	0.81	0.04	66.07	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	3.43	1.94	3.01	0.38	115.55	ditto.		
		Bhutan Dwar	0.06	9.28	11.16	0.80	175.04	ditto.		
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.	Dacca	{ Telegraph Office	3.10	0.45	0.19	Nil	60.42	ditto.	
			{ Hospital	2.14	0.37	0.25	0.24	58.18	ditto.	
			Moonshagunge	1.29	0.80	Nil	Nil	63.01	ditto.	
Maniekunge			2.05	0.01	Nil	0.78	48.55	ditto.		
Furreedpore			4.75	2.84	0.00	Nil	60.55	ditto.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.	
Dacca.		Gondundo	2.00	0.78	Not rec.	Nil	41.73	ditto.		
		Burriaul	2.14	0.72	2.71	1.48	58.88	ditto.		
		Percepore	1.46	0.52	0.85	0.81	55.27	ditto.		
		Madaripore	1.01	1.05	1.80	Nil	69.50	ditto.		
		Patonkhally	2.70	3.55	1.25	2.10	85.29	ditto.		
Mymensing.	Dowlat Khan	2.40	3.34	2.15	2.54	93.81	ditto.			
	Mymensing	Mymensing	0.72	0.30	1.10	1.34	61.12	ditto.		
		Jamalpore	0.92	3.51	0.85	Nil	48.31	ditto.		
		Atienah	1.55	1.65	0.45	0.10	43.70	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge	0.60	1.50	3.14	0.30	66.07	ditto.		
		Sylhet	1.24	2.71	7.85	1.04	123.08	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar	0.05	4.33	4.58	1.00	94.92	ditto.		
		Hylakandy	2.33	0.81	2.08	2.06	82.85	ditto.		
		Koyah	1.67	2.44	Not rec.	Not rec.	77.04	20th Sept.		
		CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office	4.00	0.30	1.40	1.50	90.70	4th Oct.
{ Jail				4.12	0.70	1.61	1.04	81.94	ditto.	
Noakhally	Cox's Bazar		1.85	4.21	Not rec.	Not rec.	130.08	20th Sept.		
	Noakhally		1.08	3.86	0.78	1.81	108.61	4th Oct.		
	Comillah		1.44	0.21	1.06	0.03	71.04	ditto.		
Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	3.20	0.00	0.04	0.06	85.24	ditto.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	1.32	1.25	3.17	3.00	70.51	ditto.			
	Hill Tipperah	3.37	1.08	1.15	0.30	56.65	ditto.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 7th to 13th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 14th to 20th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 21st to 27th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 28th Sept. to 4th Oct. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.			Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.										
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.67	0.05	Nil	Nil	30.40	4th Oct.		
		Behar	0.07	0.15	Nil	0.25	39.00	ditto.		
		Barh	1.30	0.31	Nil	Nil	33.18	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore { Jail	0.40	Nil	Nil	Nil	33.06	ditto.		
		{ Cantonment	0.55	Nil.	Nil	Nil	34.60	ditto.		
		Gya	1.74	0.53	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.		
		Nowadah	1.81	1.00	Nil	Nil	40.94	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arumabad	1.00	0.30	Nil	0.37	33.04	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	0.61	0.57	Nil	Not rec.	38.73	27th Sept.		
		Arrah	1.83	1.17	Nil	Nil	37.72	4th Oct.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Shahabad	Sasaram	0.38	0.78	Nil	0.05	34.08	ditto.		
		Buxar	1.35	Nil.	Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.		
		Bhuboosh	0.60	0.73	Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore	0.27	1.76	Not rec.	Not rec.	28.04	20th Sept.		
	Tirhoot	Burhanganj	1.70	0.22	Not rec.	Not rec.	23.46	ditto.		
		Hajepore	1.04	0.12	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.36	ditto.		
		Mudimbant	4.58	Nil.	Not rec.	Not rec.	27.20	ditto.		
		Seetamarree	1.30	1.70	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.00	ditto.		
	Sarun	Tajpore	0.51	1.89	0.15	Nil	31.11	4th Oct.		
		Chuprah	0.83	Nil.	Nil	Nil	33.88	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Chumpanin	Sewan	0.60	0.20	Nil	Nil	32.20	ditto.		
		Moteelari	0.23	Nil.	Nil	0.11	41.04	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Hettiah	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	Nil	31.69	ditto.		
		Monghyr	1.25	1.34	Nil	0.66	38.70	ditto.		
		Begooneri	2.29	0.56	Nil	0.95	35.15	ditto.		
		Jamoe	2.13	0.21	Not rec.	Not rec.	43.09	20th Sept.		
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	1.17	0.57	Nil	0.10	28.62	4th Oct.		
		Soopore	2.18	0.90	Nil	0.68	36.73	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah	1.40	1.00	0.10	Nil	34.54	ditto.		
		Banka	3.09	1.04	Nil	0.84	36.12	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Purneah	Sanborsa	1.02	0.41	Nil	0.21	27.12	ditto.		
		Purneah	2.28	2.26	0.13	1.20	39.83	ditto.		
		Kishengunge	2.32	0.43	Nil	0.24	37.69	ditto.		
		Arrah	1.52	0.37	Nil	Nil	35.00	ditto.		
	Southal Pergunnah	Deoghur	1.55	3.61	Nil	1.22	44.94	ditto.		
		Jamtara	1.00	1.00	Nil	Not rec.	34.07	27th Sept.	Not recorded 1st June to	
		Paimchal	1.80	0.50	0.20	0.50	23.00	4th Oct.	5th July.	
		Moheshpore	1.80	0.68	Not rec.	Not rec.	25.21	20th Sept.	From 16th June	
	Goida	Nya-Doomka	1.18	4.70	0.02	1.10	52.93	4th Oct.		
		Goida	2.23	1.70	Nil	1.65	35.81	ditto.		
ORISSA.										
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0.70	Nil	0.49	1.70	32.40	ditto.		
		{ Hospital	0.75	0.45	0.65	1.51	36.40	ditto.		
		Jajipore	3.20	Nil.	Nil	Nil	30.81	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	1.10	1.90	1.80	Nil	52.50	ditto.		
	Pooree	Juentsingapore	0.69	1.37	0.13	0.74	35.74	ditto.		
		Pulse Point	1.45	0.50	0.15	Nil	30.35	ditto.		
		Boore	3.72	2.00	0.72	0.50	42.76	ditto.		
		Khurda	2.24	0.85	0.20	2.28	40.04	ditto.		
	Balasore	Balasore	3.17	1.57	Nil	0.56	43.04	ditto.		
		Blumdruck	3.76	0.26	Not rec.	Nil	31.81	ditto.	Not received 21-27 Sept.	
Jellapore		2.13	1.13	0.38	0.16	47.61	ditto.	From 1st April		
Sorah		4.42	0.61	Nil	0.68	35.20	ditto.	Ditto.		
Chandbally		2.37	0.28	Nil	Nil	29.08	ditto.	Ditto.		
Cuttack Tributary										
Mehais	Sambalpore		Not rec.	Not rec.	Not rec.	44.12	23rd Aug.			
CHOTA NAGPORE.										
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.										
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazarcebaugh	Hazarcebaugh { Jail	5.46	1.81	Nil	2.36	59.04	4th Oct.		
		{ Dispensary	3.72	2.77	Nil	2.70	53.91	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Pachumb	1.50	0.65	Nil	1.60	51.55	ditto.		
		Banchee	3.91	3.85	Nil	1.71	49.95	ditto.		
	Singbhoon	Palmuow	1.85	0.55	Nil	0.50	39.08	ditto.		
		Chibhassa	3.01	0.72	Nil	0.76	38.39	ditto.		
	Maunbhoon	Parula	1.69	0.13	Nil	0.06	40.61	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	2.19	5.98	Nil	Nil	49.62	ditto.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	1.99	0.69	0.16	0.47	68.21	ditto.	
Dhobree			5.65	Nil.	Nil	0.10	9.43	ditto.		
Kamroop		Gowhaty	Nil.	1.03	0.06	1.71	18.79	ditto.		
		Burpettah	0.11	1.00	0.44	Not rec.	69.60	27th Sept.		
Durrung		Tezpor	1.35	1.19	0.57	Not rec.	65.59	ditto.		
		Munaldye	0.25	0.60	2.17	Not rec.	53.00	ditto.		
Nowgonk		Nowgonk	3.29	0.51	0.87	0.29	70.56	4th Oct.		
		Sechsangur	0.30	2.27	2.61	Not rec.	70.54	27th Sept.		
Sechsangur		Gidachai	0.92	1.70	0.47	Not rec.	61.72	ditto.		
		Jorehaut	1.52	1.07	4.55	Not rec.	37.60	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Luekingpore	Nazeerah	0.27	3.92	2.24	Not rec.	72.30	ditto.		
		Debrooghur	0.12	2.72	2.70	Not rec.	85.03	ditto.		
	Naga Hills	North Luekingpore	1.50	1.70	4.82	Not rec.	47.44	ditto.		
		Suddya	3.09	2.93	1.17	Not rec.	80.12	ditto.		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Samoogrooding	0.69	0.54	0.55	Not rec.	41.52	ditto.		
		Shillong	1.12	3.14	Nil	Not rec.	52.57	ditto.		
	Garo Hills	Jowai	0.70	1.58	1.30	Not rec.	70.95	ditto.		
		Cherranoojee	4.50	3.21	2.45	Not rec.	200.15	ditto.		
	Tura	Tura	1.62	0.60	0.67	Not rec.	84.80	4th Oct.		
		Benares	0.77	0.97	Nil	Nil	55.83	ditto.		
	Akyab		5.50	2.70	0.00	2.10	188.40	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
The 11th October 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th Oct. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 5th	10	29.853	29.871	87.4	77.0	60	E N E	...	...	K, C	b
		16	29.740	29.768	90.4	76.2	50	N E	...	...	C	b
	6th	10	29.907	29.925	88.0	71.6	46	E N E	...	...	C	b
		16	29.781	29.789	88.2	72.5	44	N W	...	...	C	b
	7th	10	29.909	29.927	85.5	72.0	40	N E	...	...	C	b
		16	29.780	29.798	84.6	73.8	47	N W	...	...	C	b
	8th	10	29.908	29.926	85.3	74.3	57	N N W	...	...	C	b
		16	29.791	29.809	88.5	71.0	44	N N W	...	...	C	b
	9th	10	29.918	29.936	84.2	77.2	71	N E	...	...	CK	b
		16	29.843	29.861	80.7	77.4	64	E by S	...	...	CK	b
	10th	10	29.953	29.970	80.5	79.5	61	E	...	...	CK	b
		16	29.827	29.845	87.2	70.2	68	E by S	...	...	CK	b
SANDWICH ISLAND.	Oct. 5th	10	29.858	29.884	84	75	53	N E	5.0	...	K	b, n
		16	29.745	29.761	88	77	58	N	12.1	...	C	b, n
	6th	10	29.912	29.918	86	74	51	N N E	5.4	...	C	b, n
		16	29.799	29.798	80	73	51	N N W	10.2	...	C	b, n
	7th	10	29.919	29.925	85	75	60	N N W	4.7	...	C	b, n
		16	29.799	29.805	80	73	44	N	6.9	...	C	b, n
	8th	10	29.915	29.921	84	75	64	N N W	6.4	...	C	b, n
		16	29.815	29.821	80	72	18	N N W	7.8	...	C	b, n
	9th	10	29.943	29.949	85	76	64	N	6.9	...	N	b, n
		16	29.840	29.846	81	78	75	E N E	8.6	...	N	b, n
	10th	10	29.907	29.913	80	78	91	E	0.1	...	N	b, n
		16	29.839	29.845	81	78	80	S E	2.6	...	N	b, n
CUTTACK.	Oct. 5th	10	29.787	29.880	82	80	91	N W	1.6	...	KS	g
		16	29.670	29.762	85	80	79	W S W	4.8	...	C, CK, K	g
	6th	10	29.814	29.837	82	75	70	N	2.5	...	CK, KS	g
		16	29.727	29.819	84	75	61	W	3.1	...	CK, C	g
	7th	10	29.854	29.940	81	71	60	N	3.6	...	...	g
		16	29.725	29.817	86	78	68	W	4.9	...	...	g
	8th	10	29.842	29.934	85	76	61	N W	2.8	...	...	g
		16	29.801	29.893	87	78	65	W S W	4.7	...	...	g
	9th	10	29.892	29.984	85	78	71	N	3.2	...	...	g
		16	29.791	29.883	87	78	65	W S W	5.2	...	K, CK	g
	10th	10	29.886	29.978	80	80	75	N	2.5	...	KS	g
		16	29.820	29.914	77	74	80	E	4.7	...	KS	g
MADRAS.	Oct. 4th	10	29.822	29.852	82	78	82	W	0	0.24	...	g
		16	29.683	29.713	85	79	75	N E by E	6	0.01	...	cloudy.
	5th	10	29.813	29.843	87	80	72	S by E	4	...	...	g
		16	29.700	29.720	80	79	72	N E by E	10	...	...	g
	6th	10	29.853	29.883	87	80	72	E by N	7	0.50	...	g
		16	29.730	29.760	86	79	72	E by N	8	...	...	g
	7th	10	29.807	29.897	84	77	71	N N W	9	0.24	...	cloudy.
		16	29.759	29.789	79	76	86	W by N	7	...	...	cloudy.
	8th	10	29.832	29.862	78	75	86	N W by N	9	0.08	...	g
		16	29.733	29.763	76	75	85	N by W	10	0.35	...	g
	9th	10	29.837	29.867	75	74	85	W N W	7	1.02	...	g
		16	29.731	29.761	78	75	86	N W by N	7	0.65	...	g
CUTTACK.	Oct. 5th	10	29.785	29.867	88	79	65	N N E	0.4	...	K	b
		16	29.690	29.772	87	77	61	E N E	5.3	...	CK, C	b
	6th	10	29.827	29.900	86	76	61	N E	0.9	...	CK	b
		16	29.723	29.805	88	71	49	N E	5.6	...	CK	b
	7th	10	29.837	29.919	80	70	58	N	0.4	...	CK	b
		16	29.693	29.775	89	75	49	N E	2.5	...	C	b
	8th	10	29.827	29.909	87	75	55	N N E	0.5	...	C	b
		16	29.733	29.814	90	78	60	N N E	2.9	...	CK	b
	9th	10	29.857	29.939	86	74	54	N E	2.4	...	K, KS, C	b
		16	29.765	29.847	85	72	59	E N E	5.3	...	N	r
	10th	10	29.875	29.958	78	76	90	N E	3.2	0.10	N	p
		16	29.756	29.839	77	75	90	N E	6.5	...	N	p
ARAB.	Oct. 5th	10	29.841	29.925	75	74	95	N N E	4.1	0.80	N	d
		16	29.682	29.765	77	75	90	N E	4.9	...	N	d
	6th	10	29.859	29.880	84	79	78	N	0.7	0.20	...	g
		16	29.727	29.748	83	78	78	S E	2.5	0.10	...	g
	7th	10	29.870	29.901	82	79	87	E	1.6	1.50	...	g
		16	29.759	29.790	85	80	79	S	3.1	...	...	g
	8th	10	29.880	29.911	81	79	91	N N E	0.9	...	...	g
		16	29.766	29.787	88	82	78	S S E	3.8	...	...	g
	9th	10	29.806	29.817	84	80	83	N E	1.1	...	...	g
		16	29.780	29.801	89	80	68	W	4.0	...	...	g
	10th	10	29.823	29.844	88	80	79	E	1.3	...	...	g
		16	29.734	29.845	86	80	79	S W	3.5	...	...	g
	11th	10	29.824	29.845	84	80	79	S S W	4.3	...	...	g
		16	29.848	29.860	82	78	82	E N E	3.8	...	...	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th October 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th October 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb. °C	Mean wet bulb. °C	Computed mean dew-point. °C	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			High-st reading. °	Lowest reading. °	Max. solar radiation. °					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure. Inches	Daily velocity. Miles		
Oct. ...	1st	29.799	91.0	79.5	140.0	84.0	80.0	76.6	0.77	E S E & E	...	87.4	...	Clear, cumuli and cirri.
	2nd	788	91.5	80.0	144.6	84.8	80.0	76.6	.77	E & S E	...	100.9	...	Clear and cumuli.
	3rd	777	93.0	78.5	145.0	85.7	80.1	76.2	.74	S E & E	1.8	101.5	2.05	Cirri, cirrostrati and cumuli. Thunder and Lightning at 8½ and 11 P.M. Rain at 8 and 9 P.M.
	4th	773	89.5	79.2	139.4	83.0	79.2	75.9	.78	S W & N E	...	112.6	...	Stratoni, & cirro-cumuli. Thunder at Midnight. Lightning at Midnight and 1 A.M.
	5th	788	91.0	78.0	138.5	84.4	77.3	72.3	.68	E N E & N by W	...	112.4	...	Clear and cumuli.
	6th	832	80.5	76.8	135.6	82.6	74.0	68.0	.63	N N E & W N W	...	134.8	...	Clear and cirri.
	7th	843	88.8	76.0	137.0	82.1	74.0	68.3	.64	W N W	...	189.3	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from 1 to 4 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days.	...	17.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	93.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	{ by lower rain gauge	2.05
	{ by anemometer gauge	1.90
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	1.73
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th October	...	43.96
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	64.55

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th October 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 357.—The 13th October 1873.

State sent showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiratty, and Brahmapootra during the month of September 1873.

RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPOOTRA.							
Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Salubganje.		Rampore Beaulath.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghar.		Gowhaty.	
Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st	187"	185.57	187"	185.57	187"	185.57	187"	185.57	187"	185.57	187"	185.57	187"	185.57	187"	185.57	187"
2nd	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
3rd	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
4th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
5th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
6th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
7th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
8th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
9th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
10th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
11th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
12th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
13th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
14th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
15th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
16th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
17th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
18th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
19th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
20th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
21st	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
22nd	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
23rd	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
24th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
25th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
26th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
27th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
28th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
29th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"
30th	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"	186.15	20"

J. E. T. NICOLLIS, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	101,808	1,22,829 9 3	11,259 7 7	684,539 0	3,07,394 4 3	28,178 3 6	30,487 11 1
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	95 15 4	8 15 11	...	240 2 6	22 0 4	30 16 3
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	1,076,317	13,07,708 1 9	1,19,873 4 10	5,807,712 0	25,53,986 15 9	2,34,115 9 6	8,53,989 14 4
Total for 12 weeks... ..	1,178,085	14,30,537 11 0	1,31,132 12 5	6,492,251 0	28,61,385 4 0	2,62,303 13 0	3,08,426 5 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,412	1,16,627 5 8	10,690 16 10	483,097 30	2,49,165 11 11	22,840 3 10	33,531 0 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	91 1 10	8 7 0	.....	194 10 7	17 10 11	26 3 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,127,443	13,41,306 14 6	1,22,979 14 4	5,032,612 0	25,45,641 7 6	2,42,517 2 9	3,05,496 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,894	8,477 4 0	777 1 8	42,717 0	12,101 5 3	1,109 5 9	1,886 7 5
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	37 14 10	3 9 7	...	54 2 4	4 19 3	8 8 10
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	30,472	91,847 5 5	8,419 6 9	354,599 20	1,09,050 6 8	9,906 6 9	18,415 12 6
Total for 12 weeks...	42,366	100,324 9 3	9,196 8 5	397,316 20	1,21,151 11 6	11,105 11 6	20,301 19 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,352	9,262 14 11	849 2 0	33,942 10	10,252 7 2	939 16 2	1,788 18 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	41 7 1	3 16 0	...	45 14 0	4 4 1	8 0 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	48,437	1,05,929 15 5	9,710 4 11	316,198 30	98,939 4 2	9,060 8 8	18,779 13 7

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1873, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,924	17,278 1 3	1,583 16 5	173,350 25	76,954 0 11	6,999 3 5	8,682 19 10
Or per mile of railway	176	109 2 11	10 0 2	1,097 0	482 7 11	44 3 8	54 3 10
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	330,202½	191,797 3 6	17,581 7 11	1,298,922 34	4,12,129 3 0	37,778 11 11	55,359 19 10
Total for 12 weeks	364,126½	209,075 4 9	19,165 4 4	1,462,472 19	4,88,483 12 11	44,777 15 4	63,941 19 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,280	12,121 9 10	1,111 3 0	147,089 21	31,321 13 7	3,146 3 4	4,257 6 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	136	77 7 3	7 2 0	940 0	219 4 11	20 2 1	27 4 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,24,133	176,179 7 7	16,140 15 8	1,723,642 25	4,21,864 7 5	38,670 18 2	54,820 13 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1873, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	43,591	28,553 7 6	2,617 16 4	1,39,708 9	63,515 2 0	5,822 4 5	8,440 0 9
Or per mile of railway	275	180 6 11	16 10 10	882 0	401 5 9	36 15 10	53 6 8
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	336,202½	2,00,975 4 9	19,165 4 4	1,462,472 19	4,88,483 12 11	44,777 15 4	63,941 19 8
Total for 13 weeks	379,793½	2,37,028 12 3	21,783 0 8	1,602,180 29	5,51,998 14 11	50,599 19 9	72,382 0 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,237½	19,090 7 7	1,740 10 2	170,905 15	38,787 13 8	3,555 11 1	5,305 10 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	241	121 15 9	11 3 8	1,150 0	247 13 6	22 14 4	33 18 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	362,370½	1,05,200 15 2	17,899 14 10	1,903,638 0	4,60,652 5 1	42,226 9 3	60,126 4 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1873, on 1280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	110,378	151,805	13 0	13,915 10 9	495,571 0	2,34,239	5 3	21,477 8 9	35,802 19 6
Or per mile of railway ...	118 9 7	118	9 7	10 17 5		183	0 9	10 15 7	27 13 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	1,308,935	16,05,157	8 0	147,133 8 9	7,248,541 10	31,75,339	0 9	291,003 11 7	438,203 0 9
Total for 14 weeks	1,419,213	17,56,963	5 9	161,051 19 6	7,741,115 10	34,00,538	6 0	312,511 0 4	473,595 19 10
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	102,465	112,329	11 2	13,046 17 10	559,089 10	2,61,076	1 7	24,011 9 0	37,001 7 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .. ..	.. ..	111	3 2	10 3 10	.....	204	10 8	18 15 3	28 19 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,329,653	1,601,821	14 2	146,833 19 0	6,151,106 10	32,02,413	14 10	293,554 12 3	440,388 11 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,156	927 0 0	92 14 0	9,219 0	305 0 0	30 10 0	123 4 0
Or per mile of railway ...	184	33 0 0	3 0 0	329 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	4 8 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	49,588	8,531 0 0	8,73 8 0	218,236 0	7,143 0 0	714 6 0	1,607 14 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	54,744	9,461 0 0	946 2 0	227,455 0	7,448 0 0	744 16 0	1,690 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,210	707 5 6	70 14 8	11,505 17	448 0 9	44 16 1	115 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	150	25 4 2	2 10 6	529 8	16 0 0	1 12 0	4 2 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	50,278	8,789 12 3	878 19 6	159,077 9	4,789 7 6	478 18 11	1,337 15 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,787	10,208 3 9	914 0 1	55,747 20	17,379 7 6	1,593 2 4	2,537 2 5
Or per mile of railway ...	...	16 1 3	4 4 5	...	77 12 2	7 2 7	11 7 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	45,756	1,09,098 4 6	9,992 8 6	449,725 30	1,37,179 13 0	12,573 19 10	22,566 8 4
Total for 1 week ...	40,543	1,10,306 8 3	10,936 8 7	505,473 10	1,54,850 4 6	14,167 2 2	25,103 10 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,187	8,909 8 7	816 14 2	38,270 30	11,949 7 7	1,005 7 4	1,912 1 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	39 13 10	3 13 1	...	53 7 5	4 18 0	8 11 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	50,791	1,26,217 0 7	11,569 17 11	421,738 20	1,21,956 0 7	11,177 9 4	22,717 7 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,30,750	1,74,619 13 0	16,006 16 4	756,290 10	3,13,873 12 9	28,769 18 7	41,776 14 11
Or per mile of railway ...	102 10 0	13 6 0	12 10 1	...	245 3 2	22 9 7	34 10 8
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	1,178,085	11,30,557 11 0	1,31,132 12 5	6,102,251 0	28,61,385 4 0	262,293 13 0	393,426 5 5
Total for 13 weeks ...	1,308,835	16,05,157 8 0	1,47,133 8 9	7,248,541 10	31,75,239 0 9	291,003 11 7	438,203 0 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	99,740	1,17,808 4 6	10,807 6 10	559,465 0	2,91,796 5 9	27,023 0 0	37,830 6 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	92 1 0	8 8 10	...	230 4 11	21 2 8	29 11 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,227,184	14,50,436 3 0	1,33,787 1 2	5,592,077 0	29,40,437 13 3	269,540 2 9	403,327 3 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ..	3,390	8,083 11 3	790 0 1	62,409 10	16,619 1 6	1,468 8 4	2,204 8 5
Or per mile of railway ..	...	35 13 8	3 11 3	...	71 10 9	6 11 5	10 2 9
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ..	42,366	1,00,324 9 3	9,190 8 5	397,316 20	1,21,151 11 0	11,105 11 0	20,301 19 11
Total for 13 weeks ..	45,756	1,00,008 4 0	9,902 8 0	449,725 30	1,37,170 13 0	12,573 19 10	22,564 8 9
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	4,107	11,377 8 7	1,012 18 10	37,269 0	11,617 4 10	1,022 13 4	2,055 12 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	...	50 14 0	4 13 4	...	49 6 10	4 19 7	9 3 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	52,604	1,17,307 8 0	10,753 3 9	383,467 39	1,09,086 9 0	10,082 2 0	20,875 5 9



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BHAUGULPORE DIVISION FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 2nd September 1873.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division for the year 1872-73.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Commissioner, Mr. Barlow, for his complete report. Although he was only for a part of the year in charge of the division, and unable to go about much, his personal knowledge as a Magistrate, so far as Monghyr is concerned, supplied the want for that district; and for the rest, by judicious selections and extracts from the district officer's reports, he has made his account interesting and effective. Upon the subjects of police and crime, revenue, wards' estates, and some other sub-heads, the Commissioner has, however, introduced some matter which would have been better reserved for the departmental reports, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future the general report may be confined to broad expressions of opinion on these subjects, and that the details of the departments which are reported on separately may be avoided.

2. Mr. Kemble, the Magistrate of Purneah, who seems to have made himself thoroughly acquainted with his district by repeated tours and by careful observation, has supplied for the Commissioner's report much that is

interesting and important. The statements of Mr. Lockwood, the district officer of Monghyr, are not always such as the Lieutenant-Governor can express his full concurrence with, and his experience of the district is limited; but there is a great deal that suggests discussion and inquiry in some of his remarks. Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, is not very largely quoted; but he knows his district, and what he says is valuable. The Lieutenant-Governor would have expected to have had more and peculiarly interesting notices of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, but no doubt the special measures there have very fully occupied the Deputy Commissioner, and much matter connected with the Pergunnahs has been separately disposed of.

3. On the whole, it seems that the year's report is favorable; the season was fair, and the condition of the people, comparatively at least, tolerable. There seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion regarding the general condition of the people of the division. Mr. Lockwood certainly takes too sanguine a view. In the Bhaugulpore and Monghyr districts the population is large and rents are high; wages, on the other hand, are low—certainly lower than in most districts in Bengal Proper—and very much lower than in the eastern districts. Food also is dearer than in these latter. Wages have risen, compared to former times; but so, it is stated, has the price of food.

Still the people are, for the most part, a decidedly industrious people, quiet, simple, and careful. They seem to be content in their small humble way. There is little or no emigration, the small number of emigrants reported being, in great part, inhabitants of other districts. What emigration does take place is confined, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, to the north-west corner of the division adjoining Tirhoot. In the reports of the eastern districts it is not often said that labourers from Bhaugulpore come to seek for labour.

4. The result of Mr. Kemble's inquiries on the Nepaul frontier is discouraging, in that after very fairly weighing the respective advantages and disadvantages of both, he comes to the conclusion that the condition of the Nepaul ryot is on the whole better than that of the British ryot. Although the smaller rent taken from the former by the Nepaulese Government is supplemented by forced labour and the purveyance system, on the other hand, the illegal cesses and exactions of zen indars, middlemen, &c., and other vexations, turn the scale against the British cultivator. It may be questioned whether the barbarous punishments of the Nepaulese for offences against marriage laws which Mr. Kemble mentions are not more consonant to native feeling than our mode of dealing with such cases.

In Purneah, where the population is much more sparse, it is probably a correct statement that the people are better off. They suffer a good deal from fever and from the ravages of the river Kosee, but those who escape these evils are perhaps in their means above the average of the ryots of these provinces.

5. The people of the Sonthal Pergunnahs are a simple and improvident race. They had in the past earned easily a poor living, and spent their little easily, so long as they had plenty of land, light rents, and little interference in their own jungly country. But since they have been invaded by grasping speculators and adventurers, and the zemindars by these instruments have begun to levy heavy rents and exactions, they have felt distress. The account of the working of the new regulation and new system is however decidedly satisfactory. We are told that the attitude of the zemindars is generally passive, with a tinge of dissatisfaction towards the new law. Balancing the curtailment of their powers over their ryots against the fact that the result of the new settlement will probably put an end to agitation for a long time to come, there remains to be got over the natural dislike which every one feels to having the management of his affairs taken out of his hands and settled for him; yet, says Mr. Barlow, there will certainly be no opposition experienced from the zemindars. At the same time, the people are very decidedly in favor of the settlement, and the only alarms that have recently been reported are from the Sonthals outside the Pergunnahs, who not unnaturally aspire for the same advantages as have been accorded there. The Commissioner remarks on the not unfrequent emigration of the Pahareas of the Rajmchal hills to secure labour. These are

the savage Rajmehal hillmen who were reclaimed from robbery but were long notoriously idle; and it is gratifying to know that they now take so much to labour.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has been much interested in Mr. Kemble's allusion at page 5 of the report to the *guch bundi* system of cultivation, which obtains in the Kaliagunge thannah of the Purneah district. A *guch* comprises from about 30 to 400 bigahs, and is cultivated nearly entirely by hired labour, like an ordinary English farm. His Honor in his experience of India has never heard of such large farms being usual, and he would be glad to be favoured with a full report upon the system, including the condition of the labourers. In the north of Oudh and elsewhere, Sir George Campbell has known farm labourers to be common, but they were virtually slaves under the curious hereditary bond system noticed in His Honor's last Administration Report.

7. Mr. Lockwood's remarks on the want of grazing ground for cattle are very true and forcible. It is a cruel misfortune, and a want of economy in these provinces, that the old Indian rule of setting apart a common grazing ground has been forgotten. In the directions for new settlements which are now issuing, an attempt has been made to make some such arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor quite thinks that the subject of food for cattle, and again, through cattle, the importance of making manure for land, are the most vital agricultural questions of the day in India.

The Magistrate of Monghyr testifies to the great relief and benefit of the people in the destruction of tigers, leopards, and wild animals. He says he has as many as 100 leopard skins brought in at a time. It appears that if the scanty jungle does not give grazing for tame animals, at least it ceases to harbour wild ones.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor notices Mr. Kemble's description of the *harhasli jumma* in the large Dhurrumpore ward's estate. The ryot pays according to the crop he sows, not according to the quality of the land cultivated. After the harvest, the putwaree goes round, finds out how much land each ryot has cultivated with each crop, and assesses the rent accordingly. This system of cultivation is not uncommon in native states, and the people do not always dislike it. But it gives rise to constant opportunities for speculation, and no doubt as matters settle down fixed rents should be arranged in preference. In the meantime, however, an exceptionally good opportunity is afforded of getting agricultural statistics on this ward's estate, and the Board of Revenue will be specially addressed to this effect. The Collector remarks that the present rates of rent for the fields are very low, but he should be cautioned against making "the great change" of which he speaks in the shape of a very sudden and excessive enhancement. The Lieutenant-Governor must again repeat that the enhancement of the rental of the estate is not the main object of wards' management, although no doubt in this case some enhancement is necessary.

It is satisfactory to note that the general result of Mr. Lockwood's inquiries was to show that the cultivation of poppy was popular.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is struck with Mr. Kemble's remark in the description of his tour in Purneah (page 5): "*I was much surprised to find the people here growing indigo freely and willingly.*" Sir George Campbell fears that this is too often the feeling of Government officers of much experience, and that in many or most districts there is too much to justify it. He has before noticed, and heartily rejoices, that Purneah is an honorable exception to this state of things, and has frequently held out the example of Purneah as showing that free trade in indigo cultivation is possible. Indigo is a most profitable staple in Behar, and its manufacture is in itself an industry much to be encouraged. It is sad then that except in Purneah there should be about its cultivation the element of compulsion described by the Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor must again say that this cannot be a wholesome state of things. "The system being a bad one at the best," writes Mr Barlow, "it is only a question of toleration, and in isolated instances it has been proved that the ryots suffer much oppression under it. There is more or less of a recognized antagonism at work, which a word of agitation may at any time stir up." His Honor fears that this description is a very true one.

It seems from the account of Mr. Wilkins, the sub-divisional officer of Begoo Serai, that the factories on getting farms take a portion of the lands, whether the cultivators like it or not (and they can hardly be expected to like it), without discrimination of the presence or absence of occupancy rights. The Lieutenant-Governor again reproduces the remarks of the Commissioner on this subject: "I am completely satisfied," says Mr. Barlow, "that the blot upon the whole arrangement, and that which sets the opposite parties by the ears, is the appropriation by the factory of the ryots' lands *volens volens* when indigo operations are commenced in any village. It is only in human nature that such should be the case, and I doubt if it would alter the condition of feeling engendered in the people's minds even if indigo presented the most remunerative cultivation of all the crops—a fact which I think no one will now contend for. As matters stand, the connection with a factory begins by an exaction from the ryots of a proportion of the best lands of the village. I suppose I am hardly unfair in my view, if I suggest that in his subsequent relation as a labourer working for the factory, admitting him to be paid every farthing due for the miscellaneous duties he is bound to perform, the ryot is expected to be a submissive servant, working his plough or his cart at the call of the factory, and without consulting his own inclinations. In all this last respect, I am far from saying that formal injustice is committed by the factory in requiring the ryot to work out his contract; but I say the arrangements are sufficient to account for the irritation in the minds of the people, which sometimes shows itself."

These observations are remarkably corroborated by a statement of the Collector of Bogra, to which the Lieutenant-Governor's attention has been drawn in the Administration Report of the Rajshahye Division. A considerable settlement of immigrants from the Monghyr district (to which Begoo Serai belongs) into that district was explained by one of the immigrants to Mr. Bignold to be in consequence of "all the best lands in Monghyr having been taken up by indigo."

On the other hand, as regards the Purneah system, the Collector writes: "Petty differences occasionally arise between planters and their ryots, such as always will crop up in all business transactions; but I have seen none of that universal disaffection and discontent which prevailed for years in Bengal."

10. A conspicuous fact connected with the land system of the division is stated to be the absence of intermediate permanent rights between those of the zemindars and the cultivating ryot, and the general practice of farming estates in short leases. This is a thoroughly bad system, like that of the old Irish middlemen. There are very few, if any, zemindars, says the Commissioner, who can be brought to the notice of Government for anything done by them during the year to improve the condition of their villages. As a rule, big estates are let out in farm, and the condition of the ryots is not cared for. The zemindars do not understand or care for improvement; in many cases they are spendthrifts, and their estates are heavily encumbered. The Government is making efforts to rid every estate over which it has influence from this farming system, and executive influence has been brought to bear with the most beneficial effect in the case of the estates of Rajah Leelanund Sing, the greatest zemindar of the division. Since the Lieutenant-Governor had an interview with him, and the late Commissioner, Mr. Dalrymple, took him in hand, and prevailed on him to permit a tried old Deputy Collector to settle the most disorganised part of his estates, there has been a great reduction of nominal rents without any loss to the Rajah, as the sum was covered by the assessment of lands newly brought under khas management.

The indebtedness and embarrassment of Leelanund Sing's estate is a lesson that ought not to be lost upon other large zemindars who will resort to litigation. No man has been so systematic a litigant, and so successful, as Rajah Leelanund; he has got many great decrees against Government as well as against others, and yet the net result of it all is that he is greatly involved in debt, and until Government afforded its assistance his people were mismanaged and discontented.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that nowhere have the rents of a peaceable, industrious, and submissive population been more screwed than

in Bhaugulpore. It was the same action of the zemindars that was leading to rebellion in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. As regards particular zemindari estates however, where the tenantry belong chiefly to low castes (see paragraph 189), it is stated that they will leave an estate on the smallest provocation, and it is a comfort that the industrious poor are thus able to go off to another estate when exaction is carried to excess. A marked contrast to the condition of the zemindars' ryots is afforded by the tenantry in the Government ryotwar tract of the Damin-i-koh. "Whatever," says Mr. Barlow, "may stir the minds of the Sonthal population generally, the residents in the Damin are quiet and unmoved. There is no oppression, no levying of cesses and abwabs, the rates of rent are low, and the ryots are well off."

12. The road cess valuations, as described by the Commissioner (paragraphs 127 to 133), seem to have been on the whole successfully carried out, and the Lieutenant-Governor will look with interest to learn how the cess may in practice be found to work. It is to be hoped that the division may be provided with good local roads from its proceeds. Mr. Kemble reports favorably of the popularity of the cess in Purneah, explaining that he has widely made it known that the money collected in the district will be spent in the district. His Honor trusts that all officers will assiduously impress this distinctive feature of the Road Cess Act upon the people.

13. The questions connected with butwarra, mutation, and the sale laws, alluded to by the Commissioner in paragraphs 117 to 126, are all of importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor quite thinks that the law on these and other important subjects connected with the land, and the machinery for giving them effect, require overhaul and amendment, but the subjects are of too wide a scope to be considered in this place.

14. The remarks of the Commissioner on the subject of the transfer of the rent-suits to the civil courts demand also careful consideration. Mr. Barlow strongly recommends an additional Moonsiff for the Banka sub-division of the district of Bhaugulpore, and in a country where the system of distraining standing crops prevails, as it does here, the injury to ryots from the want of speedy justice must no doubt be great. His Honor has requested the High Court to take into consideration the need of an additional Moonsiff at Banka.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the work of collecting agricultural statistics will now be carried on vigorously, so far as the means at our disposal will allow. With the Sub-Deputies, the Putwaries of this division re-organized as now directed, and such records as that of the *harhasli* system of the Dhurrumpore estate, we should be able to add to the record of tenures resulting from the road cess proceedings many agrarian details, just as our specimen areas for vital statistics are adding details to the knowledge acquired by the census.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the district officers of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr would extend to the whole district the collection of vital statistics, as they are now collected in the selected areas; but His Honor fears that such an attempt would be premature at present, and he would be quite content if at the first we can secure accurate registration upon a small scale. It is the quality and not the quantity of statistical information that is of value, and we must be quite successful in our small endeavours before we can hope for large results.

16. No effort will be spared by Government to ascertain the actual mineral resources of this division. There are coal mines in the Sonthal country, though the coal is said to be of a poor description; and minerals—lead, silver, and copper—are found in Bhaugulpore and elsewhere.

17. The Ganges-borne traffic from the Bhaugulpore Division is very large indeed. Nearly all the wheat that comes down the river is supplied at marts in the Monghyr and Bhaugulpore districts. Of the pulses also more than one-half is supplied from Monghyr, Purneah, and Bhaugulpore. There is a very large export of oil-seeds also from the division.

The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know if the Commissioner can explain why rice, as stated in his 64th paragraph, is now exported westwards so much less than formerly.

18. His Honor is glad to see that the summary-trial system under the Criminal Procedure Code works well in this division, while at the same time it is not overdone, and does not send every one to prison, as some of the native organs seemed at one time to apprehend. The subject of police will be more properly dealt with in the Crime Report; but the Lieutenant-Governor notes the Commissioner's statement that there is not really a large amount of crime in the division compared to the population, and that this result is due to the peaceful character of the people quite as much as to the police management.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner's general remarks on pound administration, and of the system of charges in force; and now that the Purneah pounds are to be put under punchayets, he will be glad to approve of such a scheme as Mr. Barlow proposes; but the subject should be reconsidered under a special report.

20. The question of the extradition of criminals from Nepaul has been carefully watched by the Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs that it is urgently necessary that something should be arranged on this subject, which will meet the particular attention of Government in the Political Department.

21. As regards civil justice, Mr. Barlow's account is more favorable than usual, especially with reference to the character of the Bhaugulpore bar; and His Honor believes that that bar is really unusually good. Mr. Dalrymple, the late Commissioner, also held the same opinion. The people seem to have more taste for law than literature, for, while there are so many excellent lawyers, His Honor observes (paragraph 75) that there is no public press nor a single newspaper in the division.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad that the people have confidence in the Registration Department, and trusts that we may be able to multiply offices and induce the people to take more advantage of it.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to understand the Commissioner's remarks under the heading of Excise. If it is as he says, His Honor has no doubt that it is due to the combination alluded to by Mr. Barlow in his 137th paragraph, and will pass off. Details on the subject should be reserved for the departmental report. The whole question is important and difficult, and receives the earnest attention of Government.

24. His Honor has been struck by the instances of corruption on the part of railway native officials to which the Commissioner has rightly given prominence. There seems to have been a regular system of organized fraud kept up. The subject has been separately reported on by the Commissioner, and is now under consideration.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor is much gratified that mass education should have been so well started in the plain districts of the division, and he trusts that the apathy of the landlords will be overcome and great results obtained. Although it is true that the Sonthal Pergunnahs have Missionary Schools, His Honor must express his regret at the failure to begin pathshalas in that district; it is true that Mr. Wood has a valid excuse in the absorbing nature of his settlement work, but it is to be hoped that now, either through or independently of the Missionaries, the extension of primary education, so much wanted to raise the Sonthals, will be energetically undertaken and thoroughly carried out. The Magistrates of Purneah, Bhaugulpore, and Monghyr, are entitled to much credit for their zeal in the cause of education. Provision for the training of pathsala gurus has now been made.

26. It is stated that the people are pleased at the use of Hindi instead of Hindustani, for many Court processes. "In most places," says one officer, "people desire to learn Hindustani merely to enable them to take appointments in the police, &c. As soon as I explained that Hindi would soon be used all over the west of the district, no objections were made. 'We will now,' say the villagers, 'be able to read the papers the constables bring, and see what they are—an order to levy a fine, or make an arrest!'" It is very satisfactory to know that the Government measures in establishing Hindi for these purposes are so much appreciated.

27. Very little interest, it seems, is taken, in the division, in the Town and Dispensary Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor very much regrets this apathy. Every effort should be made to improve and lead the members of the Committees to take an active part. The interest taken in the Education and Road Cess Committees is, on the other hand, a more hopeful index of the progress of municipal institutions. The Lieutenant-Governor would be especially sorry to see the practice of taking local public works from the members of the Committees and concentrating the responsibility in the District Engineer carried too far, and begs that the practice may be carefully watched.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the favorable testimony borne by the Commissioner to the public spirit of the following gentlemen and landholders:— Maharajah Sir Joy Mungul Singh, K.C.S.I.; Baboos Hur Bullab Narayan Singh, Ram Narayan Singh, Kartik Nauth Das Panday, Ram Persaud Das, Shah Abdool Hossein, and Sheik Tajuli. Meerza Mahomed Hossein of Purneah is specially commended for his creditable interest in municipal matters. Baboo Surwan Singh of Bhitya is an exceptional zemindar, doing much to benefit the condition of his ryots.

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His Honor's special acknowledgments are due to Mr. Barlow for his successful administration during a great part of the year as Collector and Magistrate, and afterwards as Commissioner of the Division.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-

- * The price-current for the first half of October is not due in the *Gazette* until the 29th important districts have been received, the Lieutenant-Governor has caused an

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GRASS MILLS, CHOLU, JOWAR, OR INDIAN-OO											
Number	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.						
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan ..	12 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 10	16 0	20 0	18 8	17 8	21 0	21 8	22 8	24 0	30 0	22 8	24 0	30 0						
2	Bancomah ..	12 4	13 5	14 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	13 4	16 8	15 12	16 0	17 8	15 8	18 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
3	Beerbhoom ..	13 0	13 8	14 8	22 0	22 8	20 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
4	Midnapore ..	11 0	11 0	10 8	22 0	22 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0						
5	Hooghly ..	12 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	22 8	20 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
6	Howrah ..	12 0	12 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
Central Districts.																									
7	24-Pergunnahs	12 8	13 5	14 8	23 12	24 10	24 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 13	16 13	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12						
8	Nuddea	12 12	13 0	14 8	26 10	26 10	22 0	14 8	15 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0						
9	Jessore *	13 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
10	Mootshedabad	13 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
11	Dinapore ..	13 0	14 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	21 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
12	Maldah ..	14 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
13	Rajshahye ..	12 0	13 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	13 8	16 8	18 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
14	Rungpore ..	14 0	15 0	14 1	22 0	22 0	21 0	11 13	13 7	15 10	16 10	16 10	16 10	25 14	25 14	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10						
15	Bograh ..	12 0	13 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	15 0	21 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0						
16	Pubna ..	15 0	15 0	18 12	22 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 12	18 12	27 8	18 12	27 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12						
17	Darjeeling *																								
18	Jalpaigee *																								
19	Cooch Behar *																								
Eastern Districts.																									
20	Dacca ..	12 8	12 8	15 0	33 0	20 0	23 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0						
21	Furiedpore ..	24 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0						
22	Rackeigunge ..	12 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	13 4	19 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0						
23	Mymensing ..	12 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0						
24	Sylhet *																								
25	Cachar *																								
26	Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0						
27	Noakhally ..	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0						
28	Tipperah ..	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0						
29	Chittagong Hill Tracts *																								
30	Hill Tipperah *																								
BEHAR.																									
31	Patna ..	12 0	14 0	24 0	18 8	23 0	31 4	13 8	14 4	14 4	14 8	16 0	21 0	20 8	28 0	34 8	14 8	16 0	21 0						
32	Gya ..	10 0	10 12	15 0	15 0	17 0	30 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	13 0	16 0	26 4	10 0	11 8	18 0						
33	Shahabad ..	13 0	13 12	15 0	19 0	21 8	35 0	13 8	13 12	15 0	14 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	26 0	13 0	15 8	19 0						
34	Tirhoot ...	10 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	15 8	16 0						
35	Saun ..	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 4	30 0	12 0	15 0	20 0						
36	Chumpan ..	13 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	35 7	13 0	16 0	13 0						
37	Monghyi ..	18 6	19 6	16 2	29 3	27 3	32 5	11 5	12 6	13 6	16 7	15 7	10 8	23 1	26 1	35 7	18 6	19 6	16 2						
38	Bhagulpore ..	13 10	13 14	13 3	22 7	22 7	21 0	12 10	15 2	10 6	17 0	17 7	18 15	21 7	27 13	37 14	13 10	13 14	13 3						
39	Purneah ..	12 0	11 0	18 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	13 0	13 5	18 0	14 0	14 5	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	13 5	18 0						
40	Bonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	16 0						
ORISSA.																									
41	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	18 6	22 5	22 5	21 0	22 5	22 5	21 0	31 8	31 8	38 1	31 8	38 1	38 1	15 12	17 1	18 6						
42	Pooree *																								
43	Balasore ..	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0						
CHOTA NAGPORE																									
South-West Frontier Agency																									
44	Hazaribagh ..	11 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 1	14 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	28 0	11 12	12 0	16 0						
45	Lohardugga ..	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	12 8	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	12 0						
46	Bugbhoom *																								
47	Munbhoom ..	13 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0						
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																									
48	Goalpara *																								
49	Kamrup *																								
50	Darrang *																								
51	Nowgong *																								
52	Sibsanga *																								
53	Lukhimpore *																								
54	Dima Hills																								
55	Khasi & Jynteah Hills *																								
56	Garo Hills *																								

MENTIONED. DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 15th OCTOBER 1878.

October. But as there is cause for anxiety this season, and price-currents for the most incomplete price-current for those districts to be published in the present *Gazette*.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BULBURN MILLER, CUMBOO, BARRA			LESSER MILLETS, RAGI OR MURWA, CHENNA, &c.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			REMARKS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
35 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	20 0	20 0	19 0	360 0	360 0	...	8 2	8 0	8 10	
...	18 0	18 0	22 0	290 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
...	15 0	16 0	17 12	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	130 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	30 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 12	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	
...	16 12	20 0	24 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	
...	19 0	20 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	8 0	8 8	
...	15 0	18 0	24 0	98 7	98 7	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	
30 0	45 0	33 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	19 11	20 10	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	7 11	...	
...	15 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 6	6 12	6 4	
...	15 0	15 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	21 0	21 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	16 12	20 0	30 0	10 0	40 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	
...	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	16 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 1	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	13 0	16 0	14 0	280 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	13 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	
...	14 0	16 0	35 0	18 0	23 0	35 0	140 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Prices rising owing to scarcity of rain.
...	13 0	16 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 1	7 0	7 8	
...	18 8	22 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	25 0	26 0	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	
...	27 0	27 0	...	19 0	21 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	20 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	* Not sold by weight
...	10 8	21 0	...	18 9	23 1	30 4	147 0	147 0	...	7 5	7 8	8 6	
...	20 13	22 7	26 8	176 12	176 12	...	8 3	8 3	8 3	
...	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 5	
30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	25 9	27 9	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	61 0	61 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 1	
...	24 0	24 0	...	14 0	13 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	7 4	
...	29 0	32 0	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 0	6 0	
...	17 0	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th October 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
1	Burdwan	Oct. 21st*	Nil	Weather hot; very little rain.	Prospects of crops very gloomy. Prices still rising.	Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	.. 18th	Nil	Dry	Daily getting worse. All crops are suffering from want of rain, more especially the paddy. In many places the straw is being cut, as the plants are dying. Irrigation from tanks, &c., is being made the most of; and even now, if the rain falls within a few days, half the crop will be saved. The rain referred to in last report benefited the crops in the south-east of the district.	
3	Beerbhoom	.. 18th	0.91	Bright and hot. No rain since evening of the 11th inst. mt. Rain which fell on that date at Soori was not general.	Crops in the high lands especially suffering much from the continued drought. The early rice crop is now generally in ear, but is very deficient in weight. Without rain scarcely more than one-third the general outturn, calculated on the two crops of rice can be hoped for. With a good fall of rain soon two-thirds might possibly be saved. Irrigation is had recourse to wherever possible.	
4	Midnapore	.. 18th	0.01	The expectations of rain on the 11th and 12th, were in great measure delusive; partial showers fell, especially towards the south, where above an inch is reported to have fallen; clouds have now disappeared, and the prospects of further rain very small.	The late rice crop, which was a very promising one, will now be entirely destroyed on the higher lands, and on the lower lands the crop will be deteriorated. Reports received from all police stations show (after allowing for exaggeration) that the outturn will be from about one-fourth in the worst to three-fourths in the best of an average crop. Taking the district as a whole, the crop will probably be a little over one half of an average crop. There would be individual distress, but no insufficiency of food if the district stood alone, but the drain of grain towards Bancoorah is now very great.	
5	Hoochly	.. 18th	Nil	Clear; no indication of rain; weather cooler; dewy heavy at night; wind chiefly from south, south-east, and north-east.	Bad reports from all thannahs. Sugarcane dying as well as the rice. A portion of the rice is gone, and has been abandoned to cattle. The ground is too hard to sow the winter crops. 12 inches of rain at once may save a 6-anna crop; irrigation is being resorted to, but this will only save a small portion. Prices rising.	
	Howrah	.. 18th	0.32	Warmer than last week, seems to be set fair.	Distinctly bad. It has been reported that the rice is beginning to assume a yellow tinge everywhere. It is believed that half the crop is already irretrievably gone, even if rain was to come in plenty. This seems to be the case all over the district. Rain next week might still give a half crop, and the increase in the heat is a favorable prognostic of rain. The people are becoming very anxious indeed.	

* Telegram of the 21st October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	1873. Oct. 21st	Nil	Dry and hot during the day and cool at night, with heavy dews. A very small fall of rain at Diamond Harbour and Baraset and Baroipore sub-divisions.	The late rice crop, except on very low lands, has been seriously damaged by the drought; and if there be no heavy rain soon, the crop will be a very short one. Sugarcane and vegetables good.	Fever of a malarious type at Baroipore. Ordinary fever at Sakherabad. In other parts general health good.
	7 Nuddea	" 18th	Nil	In some parts of the district there has been a little rain. In portions of Ranaghat and Meherpore sub-divisions even heavy rains are reported, but generally there has been no rain or next to none. There are clouds about. The sun is generally very powerful.	Except in the low lands, the late rice has suffered and is suffering greatly from drought; the <i>arakur</i> pulse, sugarcane, <i>teel</i> (oilseed), and chillie crops are thriving, though they would be better for rain. The sowing of pulses has commenced. In Meherpore, owing to the rain, indigo sowings have been made, and the cold weather crops just sown are said to have derived much benefit.	
	8 Jessore	" 18th	0.60	A little rain fell as anticipated in the last week, on Sunday the 12th; the rest of the week has been bright and sunny. Wind generally from the north.	In the Jhenidah sub-division there was no rain, and the prospects there are gloomy. In the rest of the district the rain has done good, but it has not been enough, and more is wanted.	
	9 Moorshedabad	" 18th	0.39	A slight rainfall at the beginning of the week, but by no means general. Cool in the mornings and evenings.	The rain has been too slight to be of any real advantage to the late rice crop, though beneficial for cold weather sowing. If copious rain does not fall within a few days, the crops will be destroyed, except in low lands, and in parts where means of irrigation have been available. Where the recent rain has not fallen, the newly sown cold-weather crops are suffering.	Small-pox prevails in the Lalbaha sub-division.
	10 Dinaghpore	" 18th	Nil	Fine; clouds gather nearly every day, but pass away without any rain falling.	The rice crop is getting worse and worse for want of rain; a good fall even now would save a lot of the rice, and there does appear a slight change in the weather of a rainy tendency. Ploughing and preparing for sowing the cold weather crops is busily going on everywhere.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	11 Maldah	" 18th	0.92	Fair and dry with the exception of Sunday, which was cloudy and rainy.	In thannah Kharbah a total failure of the rice crop is expected unless it rains soon; in thannahs Goregoribah and Gazole and Gomostapoor some part of the crop may still be saved if it rains shortly. In English Bazar and Sibgunge thannahs the pulse crop is reported to be in good condition. Pulses and other cold weather crops are now being sown.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 18th	Nil	No rain during the week. Night cold, and heavy dews.	The prospects of the late rice crops are as bad as possible. In the tract known as Bhurindro, in the west of the district, the rice crop has failed, and the price of rice is about 11 seers of 80 talahs to a rupee. The cold weather crops are being sown. Tobacco, pulses on low lands, <i>teel</i> (oilseed), and <i>urhur</i> pulse are doing well.	
	13 Bungpore	" 18th	Nil	Fine, and getting cooler.	Accounts from all parts of the district are very bad; there seems to be no prospect of any crop of rice except in very low lands. The prospects of other crops seem to be fair.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—(Contd.)	14 Bograh	Oct. 18th	Not appreciable by the rain gauge.	Weather cooler, but no prospect of rain. There was some rain last Sunday towards the west of the district, which did good in thannahs Adamdighi and Khetlal, and a part of Bogra thannah.	The continued want of rain (with the exception noted in the previous column) is still causing anxiety, and the late rice crop will be very poor. Jute has been reaped in certain places, and the yield is fair. Sugarcane in Bogra and other thannahs is doing fairly well. Sesamum (oilseed) has been planted in Sariakandy thannah, and promises fairly well.	
	15 Pubna	„ 18th	0.32	Weather cool, with one shower of rain, attended with strong wind.	The prospect of the late rice in the head-quarters sub-division is becoming bad for want of rain. Teel (oilseed), indigo, and pulses are fair. In the sub-division serious apprehension is felt. Especial reports have been called for.	
	16 Darjeeling	„ 18th	Nil	Bright and warm during the day, but cold at night and in the morning. Winter setting in.	Want of rain is complained of both in the hills and the plains. In the Terai the winter crops are said to be looking dry, but as yet no serious results have been reported.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	17 Julpigoree	„ 18th	Nil	Clear and fine weather; mornings cold, days still hot; no appearance of rain.	The short rainfall is being felt more or less all over the district. About the sudderstation and north-west of the district there will be a 4-anna loss of the winter paddy. The parts of Fallacotta is the same; to the very south near Rungpore, the loss is more considerable, and it is also large in some parts of the Dooars. Prices have not risen; this is doubtless owing to the fact that the people do not depend on the rice crop only. Jute crop has been good, and early rice was average; and the cold weather crops, which will not be effected much by rainfall, such as tobacco, mustard, &c., are now being sown under favorable circumstances.	
	Cooch Behar	„ 18th	Nil	Fine	In a great part of the district the late rice crop will be a very poor one owing to want of rain. In other parts the crop has a flourishing appearance. Transplanting of tobacco is going on.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	„ 21st*	Nil	Weather—occasional showers in north of the district, but not enough to do any real good.	Prospects of crops bad.	
	19 Farreedpore	„ 18th	Nil	Hot during the day and cool at night. First four days of the week cloudy.	The late paddy on low lands still promises well, but it is likely to suffer from further want of rain, none having fallen during the past three weeks. In some places the paddy having matured to a certain extent is being reaped, and land is being prepared for the cold weather crops. Price of rice continues to rise.	

* Telegram of the 21st October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
Dacca Division.—(Contd.)	20 Backergunge	Oct. 18th	1.78	Cold weather coming in. Rain on three days in the beginning of the week.	Fair. The heavy rains have done much good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 18th	0.27	Very little rain at suider station and in the west of the district. From the south-east of the district 2.18 of rain reported. No present appearance of more rain.	The crops in the Kishoregunge sub-division have improved somewhat from the rain. Reports from other parts of the district are very unfavorable.	
	22 Sylhet	" 11th	Nil	Very cool	The ryots still hope that there will be rain in the month of Kartick to save the crops on high lands.	
	23 Cachar	" 11th	1.93	Showery	The fall this week is sufficient for the crops in their present state.	
Chittagong Division.	24 Chittagong	" 11th	0.13	First part of the week was fine; 10th and 11th cloudy.	Generally fair, but backward. The previous reports from Moiskal and Kutubdia have on personal enquiry by the Collector turned out to be exaggerated.	
	25 Noakhally	" 11th	0.11	Weather fair	On the southern jurisdiction of the town station the late rice is reported to be injured by insects ("Sani"). In the rest of the stations it is progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 18th	0.52	Weather gloomy till three last days, with occasional drizzling rain. The nights are getting cool.	The slight rain has refreshed the crop where it has still life in it, but very much of it is past help. Sugar-cane is fair.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 11th	Nil	Generally cool throughout the whole week; sometimes foggy in the morning. Commencement of the cold season.	The paddy crop is being gathered; the cotton pods are forming. The prospects of the latter crop are fairly good. The early rice harvest has been successful.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 11th	Nil	The mornings and evenings at the beginning of the week were cooler and pleasant; the latter part cloudy and excessively hot.	Rain sadly needed. The crops in some parts of the district look partially parched.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 21st*	Nil	No rain. Mornings and evenings cold.	The prospects of the district getting worse day by day, and if it does not rain within 20 days, there will be great scarcity, if not famine. Prices rising steadily.	Health of the district very good.
	29 Gaya	" 18th	Nil	Cool and dry	Rain very urgently required. Rice plants daily withering up. There is no sufficient moisture in the lands for sowing the cold weather crops. There is no appearance of rain, and the prospects of the coming year are exceedingly gloomy.	
	30 Shahabad	" 18th	Nil	Cloudy and variable, with no rain. Hot in days and cool at nights.	The continued drought is proving fatal to the rice crop wherever it cannot be irrigated. In many places it has already died, and has been cut for fodder, and in many places it is drying up. A very fair extent of crop has been irrigated in the Sasceram sub-division by the canal water, and looks promising. The cold weather crop is being sown in places where the soil has sufficient moisture, but a large tract of land must remain unsown unless rain falls. Rice is being imported from Bengal in considerable quantities.	

* Telegram of the 21st October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1878.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	31 Tirhoot	Oct. 18th	Nil	Hot by day and cool by night.	The paddy is being rapidly dried up for want of rain, and agriculturalists are cutting it as fodder for cattle. Exportation is still going on. The want of moisture in the soil retards the preparation of lands for the cold weather crops. Prospects are becoming worse every day, and if rain does not soon fall, the winter crops will not be sown. Prices rising everywhere.	
	32 Saran	" 18th	Nil	Days moderately hot, but mornings and evenings cool; west wind prevailing.	Prospects gloomy; the early crop was on the whole a poor one, not more than eight annas; rain urgently wanted all over the district. Rice very much injured, and in places is being cut to feed cattle with. No moisture in the lands for the cold weather sowings; sugarcane and <i>kodo</i> (millet) partially injured within the jurisdiction of the outpost of Gurkha in the sudder sub-division, and Goothni in the Sewan sub-division; <i>rokur</i> (pulse) and cotton are, however, doing well. Preliminary inquiries are being made for relief works. Prices are rising.	
	33 Chumparan	" 18th	Nil	Hot days and cool nights; west wind.	The continued drought is doing serious damage to the crops. Unless rain falls soon, anxiety for the ensuing year will be felt. Prices rising steadily, especially of rice.	
	34 Monghyr	" 18th	Nil	Fair; no signs of rain ...	The prospects of both rice and winter crops are very bad at present. The district may be divided nearly into two portions, north and south of the Ganges, one of which grows rice and the other winter crops. At least one-half of the rice is lost already, and at least one-half of the remaining portion will be lost, if it does not rain before the end of the month. Regarding the winter crop, even if there is no rain before the end of the year, we may have a five-anna crop; if there is rain before the end of the month an average crop may be expected.	
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	35 Bhugulpore	" 21st	Nil	Cloudy now and then. Good rain reported in south-east of district.	Rice crops still fair on low lands; 12 annas or turn quite possible to north of Ganges. Madhoopoorah crops are not good, except in south and south-east, where a fair out-turn may be looked for. In Soopole crops are as bad as they well can be. Rain very much wanted for rice and cold weather sowings; with rain a good deal of rice crop may turn out well.	General health very good.
	36 Purneah	" 18th	Nil	Hot days and cold nights	The low lands near the Ganges and Kusl will alone give any winter rice crop. The winter crop is being sown. It is reported from Araria that the tobacco will not germinate, and <i>koorthoe</i> (pulse) is drying up. Prices fell at the beginning of week, but are again rising.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.	
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.					
BRAHMPUTRA DIV.	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Oct. 18th	Nil	Clouds hanging about everywhere, clearing off without rain, with cloudish morning.	Very bad accounts from the distant parts of the district. Close about Dumka the rice still looks excellent, but it must have rain to hold on. It is nearly true that the further from Dumka the worse the prospects are. In Rajmehal, Godda, and Deoghur, the high land rice is withering fast. The tanks are very low; near Dumka the ground is soft and moist, and the tanks are much fuller. Irrigation is going on everywhere, but hardly any cultivation for the cold weather crops.		
	ORISSA.						
	ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 21st*	0.07	No rain in sub-divisions.	More rain wanted for the late rice crops.	Public health good. Two cases of sporadic cholera at Jugutsingapore.
		39 Pooree	" 11th	2.85	Hot for the most part of the week; heavy rainfall on the night of the 10th; and the weather rainy afterwards. Rainfall at Khoordha, 1.12.	Weeding and transplanting in the late rice fields are still going on in some places; late rice on high land has suffered much from want of rain, but there has been a good rainfall on Wednesday. The young plants of pulses are promising. The prospects of cold weather crops continue favorable. Khoordha: late rice suffering from want of sufficient rain; also badly off for irrigation on high lands. Sorad or winter rice still safe.	
		40 Balasore	" 18th	3.61	Strong sun and very little wind. Rain throughout the district, plentiful in the centre and south, but scantier northwards.	All apprehensions of a general failure of the rice crops have been removed by the rains; and taking the district as a whole, a fair harvest is confidently anticipated. The small proportion of early rice already harvested throughout the district has proved a first-rate crop.	
		CHOTA NAGPORE.					
	South-West Frontier Agency.						
	41 Hazareebaugh	" 18th	Nil	Very fine; clouds gather but pass away; there was a shower only.	From all parts of the district anxious reports about the rice are being received. Immediate rain is required to make the crop a good one. A week's delay will cause a great loss. Prices are very high.	Very little disease	
	42 Lohardugga	" 18th	Nil	Bright and clear, with variable wind and a few clouds hanging about.	The rice crop in the higher low lands is suffering considerably for want of rain, and the low land crops will suffer also if rain does not shortly come. If rain falls within a week the harvest generally will be a fair one, otherwise all the late rice except that in the very low lands will be lost. In the Palamow sub-division the sowings for the cold weather crops are almost entirely at a stand-still for want of rain.		
	43 Singbhoop	" 11th	Nil	No rain during the week. Sky overcast since 10th, giving promise of rain.	The rain reported last week was only local and partial. Bad reports beginning to come in from almost all parts of the district, and from almost everywhere there is an urgent cry for more rain. Two more showers required to save the crops, one immediately. At present the prospects look very gloomy.	A great deal of fever still prevalent. Two fatal cases of cholera in the town.	

* Telegram of the 21st October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE —(Contd.)		1873				
44	South West Frontier Agency —(Contd.) Maunbhoom	Oct. 18th	0 09	Cloudy, but no rain	The rice crops on the high lands have completely failed and those on the lower level have suffered severely, only those which can be irrigated from tanks and reservoirs will be saved, and these will yield about half a crop.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS						
45	Goalparah	" 11th	Nil	Whole week fair and bright nights getting cool and dewy, mornings occasionally foggy	The winter rice that has been transplanted has greatly suffered from want of rain. These crops will therefore be poor unless rain falls soon. Pulses and mustard are being sown, jute, sugar cane and cotton doing well.	
46	Kamroop	" 20th*	Nil	Weather clear, cold mornings and nights	Rice crops and tea backward for want of rain. Cotton, sugarcane, and pulse crops progressing fairly.	Public health good
47	Darrung	" 11th	1 35	Fright hot days and chilly clear nights. North east wind during the latter part of the week.	Rain still wanted near Mungledye and indeed all over the district, but there has been some and matters are improving. Tea doing well.	Public health improving and cholera in Mungledye dying away
48	Nowgong	" 11th	0 02	Weather clear and settled with cold nights and mornings easterly breezes	The late rice crop is suffering from the great want of rain and the crop will prove a poor one if rain does not fall before the end of the month. Pulses being sown, sugarcane and jute doing well. Cotton not so promising.	General health excellent
49	Seohmaugon	" 11th	0 12	Fair, mornings and evenings beginning to get cool but hot sun during the day.	Rice crop doing tolerably, but rather backward. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore	Oct 11th	0 31	The whole week was very fine. Rain fell early on the morning of the 8th. North Luckimpore subdivision. Rain nearly every day with occasional thunder storms.	Crops doing fairly.	Public health improving
51	Naga Hills					Return not received
52	Khram & Jynteah Hills	" 11th	0 12	The weather in the early part of the day has been bright and clear but cloudy towards evening with slight rain.	The late rice is ripening fast and also the millet and it will shortly be fit for reaping. All other standing crops are doing well.	
53	Garro Hills	" 11th	Nil	Very hot during the day. No rain, cloudy on the afternoon of the 11th the mornings and evenings are getting cooler.	Nothing much to add to what has been written in the last report. The cotton crop is fair and will do well if there is no wind to blow the pods to pieces. It would be better for some rain.	

* Telegram of the 22nd October received on the 21st. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 21st idem

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st October 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th Sept. to 4th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 5th to 11th Oct. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.					1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0.20	57.44	11th Oct.		
		Cutwa	0.10	Nil	39.04	ditto.		
		Culina	1.15	0.19	46.18	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood	Nil	0.27	48.03	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Ransekunge	0.24	Nil	44.51	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	0.50	0.35	45.07	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	0.80	Nil	40.83	ditto.		
		Sooree	Nil	Nil	52.46	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.11	Nil	44.77	ditto.		
		Tumlook	Nil	0.15	47.49	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	Nil	0.02	46.28	ditto.		
		Contal	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	0.60	0.59	43.74	ditto.	
	Hooghly	{ Exo. Engr.'s Office	0.40	1.07	48.53	ditto.		
		Hooghly	Nil	0.00	38.79	ditto.		
Howrah		Nil	0.03	43.13	ditto.			
Howrah	Howrah	1.29	0.02	46.34	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1.80	1.00	46.03	ditto.		
		Calcutta	2.05	0.20	44.16	ditto.		
		Alipore... { Dispensary	1.32	0.13	45.23	ditto.		
		{ Jail	1.35	0.08	44.20	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut	Not rec.	0.10	42.81	ditto.	Not rec. 21st Sept. to 4th Sept.	
		Barnset	0.50	0.02	40.12	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	0.94	50.83	ditto.		
		Barripore	Not rec.	0.16	40.97	ditto.	Not rec. 28th Sept. to 4th Oct.	
		Satkhira	Not rec.	0.25	47.63	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	Not rec.	0.25	45.97	ditto.	" 21st " "	
		Dum-Dum	Not rec.	Nil	45.35	ditto.	" " " "	
		Kishinagar	0.03	Nil	40.71	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Bongong	0.59	0.15	42.20	ditto.		
		Bongong	1.93	Nil	51.81	ditto.		
Meherpore		1.95	0.05	45.82	ditto.			
Choudanagar		0.31	Nil	38.61	ditto.			
Koachta		Nil	0.53	34.51	ditto.			
Jessore		1.30	0.01	43.85	ditto.			
Jessore	Nurail	0.50	0.10	60.13	ditto.			
	Khoolneah	Nil	0.10	58.75	ditto.			
	Jendah	0.32	0.28	43.15	ditto.			
	Bagirhaut	Nil	0.33	54.86	ditto.			
	Magnorah	0.97	Nil	46.77	ditto.			
	Berhampore	0.46	Nil	31.17	ditto.			
Moorshedabad	Ramporehaut	Not rec.	Nil	28.29	ditto.	Not rec. 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.		
	City Moorshedabad	0.10	Nil	20.74	ditto.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.		
	Jumnapore	1.13	Nil	36.01	ditto.			
	Azimnagar	Nil	Nil	31.78	ditto.			
	Talgulla	2.42	0.03	40.41	ditto.	From 1st Feb.		
	Dinapore	0.17	Nil	43.21	ditto.			
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinapore	1.80	Nil	26.10	ditto.			
	Malunh	0.97	Nil	31.80	ditto.			
	Banulch	1.50	Nil	43.49	ditto.			
	Rajshahye	Nattoro	0.55	Nil	41.26	ditto.		
	Rungpore	Bhowanungunge	1.76	Nil	47.12	ditto.		
	Titalya	0.66	Nil	82.72	ditto.			
	Bogra	Bogra	0.67	Nil	39.74	ditto.		
	Pubna	Pubna	0.09	0.23	43.09	ditto.		
	Pubna	Serajungoo	0.10	0.53	35.26	ditto.		
	COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	91.47	13th Sept.	
{ Hospital		0.11	Nil	77.74	11th Oct.			
Julpigoree		Julpigoree	0.63	Nil	88.20	ditto.		
Pallacotta		2.67	Nil	106.39	ditto.			
Bodah		0.94	Nil	66.57	ditto.			
Cooch Behar Tributary State		Cooch Behar	0.8	Nil	115.55	ditto.		
Bhutan Dwaras		Buxa	0.80	Nil	175.64	ditto.		
DACCRA.		EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	60.42	ditto.	
			{ Hospital	0.94	Nil	58.18	ditto.	
	Furroodpore	Moonshegunce	Nil	Nil	63.01	ditto.		
		Manickgunge	0.78	Nil	48.55	ditto.		
	Furroodpore	Furroodpore	Nil	Nil	50.55	ditto.		
		Goulundo	Nil	Nil	41.73	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	1.48	Nil	58.88	ditto.		
		Perozepore	0.81	0.52	55.59	ditto.		
		Madaripore	Nil	0.50	60.09	ditto.		
Patoakhally		2.10	0.05	85.28	ditto.			
Mymensing	Dowlat Khan	2.54	0.10	93.91	ditto.			
	Mymensing	1.34	Nil	61.12	ditto.			
	Jamulpore	Nil	Nil	48.31	ditto.			
	Aticah	0.10	Nil	43.70	ditto.			
Sylhet	Kishoregunge	0.30	Nil	65.07	ditto.			
	Sylhet	1.04	Nil	125.08	ditto.			
Cachar	Cachar	1.00	1.03	90.85	ditto.			
	Hylakandy	2.06	Not rec.	82.85	4th Oct.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.		
	Koyah	0.52	Not rec.	78.10	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.30	0.20	40.90	11th Oct.		
		{ Jail	1.04	0.13	82.07	ditto.		
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar	1.08	2.83	146.53	ditto.		
		Noakhally	1.81	0.11	108.73	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Comillah	0.03	Nil	71.04	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah	0.06	Nil	55.24	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	3.00	Nil	70.51	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0.30	Nil	56.65	ditto.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 8th Sept to 4th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 8th to 11th Oct. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches	Up to date		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	30.49	11th Oct	Not received 28th Sept to 4th Oct	
		Behar	0.25	Nil	39.09	ditto		
		Barh	Nil	Nil	31.18	ditto		
		Dinapore { Jail	Nil	Nil	39.96	ditto		
		{ Cantonment	Nil	Nil	34.60	ditto		
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto		
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	40.93	ditto		
		Arumabad	0.47	Nil	33.04	ditto		
		Jhannabad	Not rec	Nil	38.75	ditto		
		Arish	Nil	Nil	7.72	ditto		
	Shahabad	Sissaram	0.05	Nil	51.91	ditto		
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	2.23	ditto		
		Bluhooah	Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto		
		Mozuffepore	Not rec	Not rec	24.04	20th Sept		
		Durbhanga	Not rec	Not rec	21.46	ditto		
Tirhoot	Hajer pott	Not rec	Not rec	35.36	ditto			
	Mudhubani	Not rec	Not rec	2.20	ditto			
	Sattamaree	Not rec	Not rec	35.10	ditto			
	Jagpore	Nil	Nil	11.11	11th Oct			
	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	9.88	ditto			
Sarun	Swan	Nil	Nil	8.20	ditto			
	Motechari	0.11	Nil	41.04	ditto			
	Bittrah	Nil	Nil	1.69	ditto			
	Monghyr	0.06	Nil	38.20	ditto			
	Hogovera	0.09	Nil	43.09	ditto			
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Jamouie	Not rec	Nil	28.62	ditto	Not received 21st Sept to 4th Oct	
		Bhaugulpore	0.10	Nil	6.73	4th Oct		
		Boopool	0.08	Not rec	31.34	11th Oct		
		Mudho ypoorah	Nil	Nil	36.37	ditto		
		Banka	0.84	Nil	27.12	ditto		
	Furneah	Sambora	0.1	Nil	39.86	ditto		
		Purneah	1.20	Nil	7.11	ditto		
		Kishengunge	0.24	Nil	1.00	ditto		
		Ararrah	Nil	Nil	44.94	ditto		
		Dooghur	1.27	Nil	34.27	ditto		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Jamtara	0.20	Nil	23.00	ditto	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July	
		Rajmahal	0.50	Nil	25.00	ditto		
		Moheshpore	Not rec	Not rec	2.21	20th Sept		
		Nya Dhouka	1.10	Nil	77.94	11th Oct		
		Godda	1.65	Nil	32.81	ditto		
ORISSA.								
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	1.70	0.90	33.90	ditto	Not received 1st to 27th Sept From 1st April ditto ditto	
		{ Hospital	1.31	1.14	37.74	ditto		
		Jagpore	Nil	2.80	34.11	ditto		
		Kandrapara	Nil	4.70	57.20	ditto		
		Juatsingpore	0.74	3.84	9.63	ditto		
	Pooree	Talac Point	Nil	18.40	51.75	ditto		
		Poorer	0.50	10.20	54.05	ditto		
		Khurda	2.8	1.51	48.17	ditto		
		Jalasore	0.56	2.16	46.70	ditto		
		Bhubhuck	Nil	2.36	1.70	ditto		
	Balasore	Jalasore	0.16	0.14	18.16	ditto		
		S. rah	0.58	0.90	16.11	ditto		
		Chandbally	Nil	0.17	11.20	ditto		
		Cuttack Tributary	Saubhalpore	0.14	Not rec	49.60		4th Oct
		Mohals						
CHOTA NAGPORE								
NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY								
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	2.36	Nil	59.04	11th Oct		
		{ Dispensary	2.70	Nil	51.91	ditto		
		Pachumba	1.60	Nil	51.10	ditto		
		Kancher	1.71	Nil	41.91	ditto		
		Paluraw	0.50	Nil	30.04	ditto		
	Loharduggah	Chyabawa	0.70	0.10	47.4	ditto		
		Parulia	0.00	Nil	30.11	ditto		
		Gobindpore	Nil	Nil	40.12	ditto		
	Maunbhoom							
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	0.47	Nil	48.31	ditto		
		Diphai	0.10	Nil	91.12	ditto		
		Gowhaty	1.74	Nil	48.79	ditto		
		Burpetha	1.18	Not rec	70.75	3th Oct		
		Lezpor	0.54	Not rec	13.13	ditto		
	Kamroop	Mungdive	0.90	Not rec	90	ditto		
		Nongkum	0.9	0.12	70.5	17th Oct		
		Sachum	0.98	Not rec	71.76	14th Oct		
		Sachum	1.06	Not rec	64.78	ditto		
		G. Luchat	1.15	Not rec	58.75	ditto		
	Durrung	Tonghaut	2.05	Not rec	74.35	ditto		
		Nazorah						
Nongkum	Debroghur	3.82	Not rec	59.75	ditto			
	North Juckimpore	2.32	Not rec	99.76	ditto			
	Sudda	1.18	Not rec	82.30	ditto			
	Samo goodling	Not rec	Not rec	41.12	27th Sept			
	Shillong	0.15	0.12	13.03	11th Oct			
Kham and Jyntah Hills	Jinwai	2.10	0.10	73.15	ditto			
	Cherapoonjee	2.1	0.59	203.5	ditto			
	Lura	6.00	N 1	81.90	ditto			
Garohills	B. nara	Nil	Not rec	15.49	4th Oct			
	Akhal	2.50	1.80	130.20	11th Oct			

CALCUTTA,
The 18th October 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th Oct. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 12th	10	29.843	29.841	83.5	77.8	77	E by N	...	0.16	K	
		16	29.702	29.720	83.5	78.6	78	E	...	...	K	
	13th	10	29.809	29.827	81.7	77.8	82	E N E	...	0.07	K, N	scuds.
		16	29.717	29.735	85.9	80.0	75	E N E	...	0.08	K	
	14th	10	29.805	29.813	81.2	76.7	80	E N E	...	...	K	scuds.
		16	29.805	29.823	88.2	78.7	63	E N E	...	...	K	
	15th	10	29.885	29.903	83.3	78.5	79	E N E	...	...	C	
		16	29.753	29.771	88.5	77.3	58	E	...	...	C, K	
	16th	10	29.870	29.807	86.5	77.0	63	E by N	...	...	...	b
		16	29.770	29.784	89.8	75.4	48	E by N	...	...	K	
	17th	10	29.907	29.925	85.5	76.0	62	E by N	...	...	...	b
		16	29.703	29.811	89.5	76.5	52	E N E	...	...	C	
SANDWICH ISLAND.	Oct. 12th	10	29.823	29.829	83	78	78	N E	5.0	0.80	N	b, p, v
		16	29.708	29.711	81	78	80	E	10.2	0.10	N	b, p, v, w
	13th	10	29.817	29.843	80	77	86	N	14.4	...	N	b, v, w
		16	29.714	29.720	85	79	75	N	16.0	...	N	b, v
	14th	10	29.903	29.908	83	77	75	N	10.7	...	N	b, v
		16	29.798	29.804	85	78	71	N	10.5	...	N	b, v
	15th	10	29.883	29.890	84	77	71	E N E	6.3	...	K	b, v
		16	29.776	29.782	86	77	64	N	10.1	...	K	b, v
	16th	10	29.887	29.893	85	79	75	W	1.8	...	N	b, v
		16	29.793	29.799	87	74	51	N	7.8	...	KS	b, v
	17th	10	29.906	29.912	86	76	61	E N E	2.8	...	C	b, v
		16	29.799	29.805	86	76	61	N N W	10.9	...	C	b
CHITTAGONG.	Oct. 12th	10	29.822	29.815	80	75	78	N E	3.6	0.10	KS	v
		16	29.705	29.708	81	77	82	E	2.9	...	N	d, g
	13th	10	29.800	29.804	75	73	90	E N E	4.0	0.10	N	r, g
		16	29.699	29.703	76	73	86	E N E	4.5	0.20	KS	v
	14th	10	29.875	29.868	80	75	78	E S E	4.9	0.30	KS	v
		16	29.780	29.773	81	77	82	S E	6.7	...	KS, K	v
	15th	10	29.754	29.752	77	76	95	S E	3.2	1.50	N	d, g
		16	29.718	29.710	83	80	87	S S E	5.5	...	KS, CK	v, g
	16th	10	29.820	29.813	82	74	83	N N W	3.0	0.20	CK, K, KS	v
		16	29.730	29.822	64	79	79	W S W	5.3	...	K	b, v
	17th	10	29.837	29.929	84	79	79	N	2.8	...	K	b, v
		16	29.747	29.830	86	78	68	S W	4.2	...	K	b, v
MADRAS.	Oct. 12th	10	29.818	29.878	85	77	68	W by S	4	0.01	...	c
		16	29.706	29.736	84	74	79	S E	9	...	...	c
	13th	10	29.821	29.851	85	75	71	S W by S	8	0.23	...	c
		16	29.693	29.703	87	79	75	S by W	5	...	...	cloudy.
	14th	10	29.839	29.809	81	76	78	W S W	9	1.27	...	o
		16	29.733	29.763	80	77	86	N W by N	12	...	...	cloudy.
	15th	10	29.853	29.913	79	75	82	W	6	1.14	...	o
		16	29.778	29.846	83	78	78	N N W	5	...	...	cloudy.
	16th	10	29.866	29.890	81	79	78	W by N	5	1.14	...	cloudy.
		16	29.738	29.768	81	75	74	N S W	14	...	...	c
	17th	10	29.830	29.860	79	74	77	N W by N	13	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.730	29.760	82	76	74	N N W	14	...	...	c
COCHIN.	Oct. 12th	10	29.740	29.822	80	76	82	N N E	3.8	0.20	KS, C	
		16	29.694	29.716	83	77	75	N N E	5.9	...	K, KS, N, C	
	13th	10	29.786	29.834	84	77	71	N N E	1.0	...	CK, C	
		16	29.671	29.753	88	77	61	E N E	1.6	...	C, KS	b
	14th	10	29.833	29.915	85	77	68	N E	1.3	...	C, CK	b
		16	29.726	29.808	87	77	61	N E	6.5	...	C, S	b
	15th	10	29.703	29.875	83	76	71	N	1.5	...	CK, C	
		16	29.708	29.790	85	76	64	N N E	5.5	...	C, S	b
	16th	10	29.810	29.893	86	76	81	N N E	0.5	...	CK, C	
		16	29.708	29.788	88	75	52	N E	3.4	...	C, N	
	17th	10	29.840	29.922	86	75	57	N E	0.5	...	C	b
		16	29.736	29.818	86	71	51	N E	5.2	...	C, K	b
ARTAB.	Oct. 12th	10	29.874	29.896	80	77	86	S E	3.9	0.90	...	g
		16	29.757	29.779	81	78	86	S S E	6.3	...	...	g
	13th	10	29.860	29.882	76	76	100	S E	6.6	2.00	...	r, g
		16	29.707	29.819	75	75	100	S S E	8.0	2.50	...	r, g
	14th	10	29.967	29.989	75	75	100	S	5.8	6.00	...	g, d
		16	29.834	29.856	80	78	91	E N E	5.0	0.70	...	b
	15th	10	29.893	29.913	83	79	83	N E	3.7	...	...	b
		16	29.708	29.780	86	80	75	S E	...	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.856	29.877	84	80	83	E	1.3	...	...	b
		16	29.754	29.779	85	80	79	N N E	4.4	...	C	
	17th	10	29.881	29.903	85	81	83	N E	1.1	...	...	b
		16	29.788	29.809	85	80	70	S	5.3	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.890	29.921	81	79	91	N E	1.7	...	...	b
		16	29.766	29.787	87	82	79	N N E	0.3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th October 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th October 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Lb.	Miles	In.		
Oct. ...	8th	29.844	88.5	76.5	133.8	81.8	73.1	67.0	0.03	N by W & W N W	...	84.5	...	...	Clear.
	9th	877	87.5	75.0	139.0	81.5	75.7	71.6	.73	N W & E by S	...	35.5	...	...	Cirrostrati and cirrocumuli.
	10th	891	80.1	77.0	137.8	82.6	76.7	72.0	.73	E E by S & S	0.8	101.5	...	...	Cirrocumuli and cirri.
	11th	882	80.2	77.0	134.0	79.4	76.6	74.6	.86	S & S by E	4.0	113.5	0.20	...	Overcast and strati. Strong wind at 12-45 A. M. Slight rain at 5-30 A. M., 1, 8-30 and 9-30 P. M.
	12th	784	87.6	76.0	144.5	80.4	77.1	74.8	.84	E S E, E by N & E	...	128.9	0.07	...	Cirri, cumuli and clear. Slight rain at 5-30 P. M.
	13th	771	88.0	70.5	138.0	80.9	77.5	75.1	.83	E N E	0.7	176.9	0.08	...	Overcast cumuli and clear. Lightning at 6-30 P. M. Slight rain at 8-30 A. M., 1-30 and 2 P. M.
	14th	839	88.3	75.8	130.0	81.2	76.0	73.9	.70	E N E	...	248.5	...	...	Clear and cumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	14.1
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	89.1
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.77
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.80
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.35
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	1.27
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th October	...	44.81
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	65.81

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th October 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,907	1,412 0 0	141 4 0	2,178 0	273 0 0	27 6 0	168 10 0
Or per mile of railway	70	52 0 0	5 4 0	80 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	6 4 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	14,734	11,684 0 0	1,108 8 0	45,358 0	4,204 0 0	426 8 0	1,594 16 0
Total for 13 weeks	16,641	13,066 0 0	1,309 12 0	47,536 0	4,537 0 0	453 14 0	1,763 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,530	4,076 12 6	107 13 7	8,716 25	575 2 6	57 10 4	165 3 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	56	30 8 3	3 10 0	310 35	21 1 9	2 2 3	6 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,757	11,324 15 6	1,132 0 11	62,037 11	5,385 4 0	529 10 7	1,661 0 6

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,155	301 0 0	53 2 0	2,095 0	202 0 0	20 4 0	100 0 0
Or per mile of railway	42	32 0 0	3 4 0	77 0	7 0 0	0 15 0	3 18 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	16,641	13,066 0 0	1,309 12 0	47,536 0	4,537 0 0	453 14 0	1,763 6 0
Total for 14 weeks	17,796	13,957 0 0	1,396 14 0	49,631 10	4,739 0 0	473 18 0	1,869 12 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,572	1,181 11 9	118 3 6	4,354 0	390 12 3	39 10 0	158 3 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	58	43 5 10	4 6 9	160 0	14 10 9	1 9 4	5 16 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,329	12,506 11 2	1,250 13 5	66,301 1	5,685 0 3	568 10 1	1,919 3 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,010	853 0 0	83 18 0	26,417 0	920 0 0	92 0 0	175 15 0
Or per mile of railway	143	30 0 0	3 0 0	943 0	33 0 0	3 6 0	6 6 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	54,714	9,461 0 0	916 2 0	227,455 0	7,118 0 0	744 16 0	1,690 18 0
Total for 14 weeks	58,724	10,300 0 0	1,030 0 0	253,872 0	8,368 0 0	836 16 0	1,866 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,451	949 5 9	94 18 9	12,094 24	983 4 0	98 6 6	183 5 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	230	33 14 6	3 7 10	431 38	35 11 0	3 7 4	7 15 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	56,729	8,510 0 0	873 18 3	171,171 23	5,172 11 6	517 5 5	1,491 3 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,921	682 0 0	68 4 0	10,667 0	378 0 0	37 16 0	196 0 0
Or per mile of railway	140	24 8 0	2 8 0	381 0	13 8 0	1 7 0	3 16 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	58,724	10,300 0 0	1,030 0 0	253,872 0	8,368 0 0	836 16 0	1,866 16 0
Total for 15 weeks	62,645	10,982 0 0	1,098 1 0	264,539 0	8,746 0 0	874 12 0	1,972 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,782	1,181 12 0	118 3 6	12,813 1	413 10 0	41 7 4	159 10 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	278	42 3 3	4 4 5	457 21	14 12 4	1 9 0	5 16 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	61,611	10,920 14 0	1,091 1 9	185,984 31	5,586 0 0	558 12 9	1,650 14 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

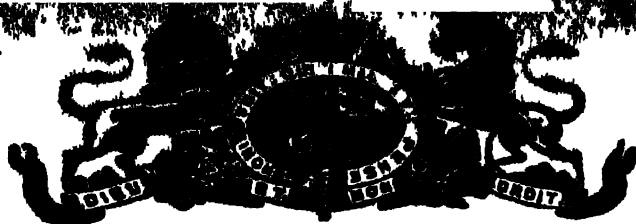
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	20,700	17,915 12 6	1,642 5 7	1,30,544 14	36,041 12 0	5,803 16 7	4,945 2 3
Or per mile of railway	188	113 3 5	10 7 7	825 0	227 12 0	20 17 7	31 5 2
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	879,793½	2,37,023 12 3	21,783 0 8	1,602,180 28	5,51,998 14 11	50,599 19 9	73,383 0 5
Total for 14 weeks	400,493½	2,55,541 8 9	23,425 6 3	1,732,725 2	5,98,040 10 11	53,903 16 4	77,329 2 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,874	20,544 12 5	1,883 5 6	104,677 0	64,318 11 4	5,895 17 7	7,779 3 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	191	131 4 5	12 0 8	1,241 0	410 15 9	37 13 5	40 14 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	502,244½	2,15,814 11 7	19,783 0 4	2,008,315 0	5,24,971 0 5	48,123 6 10	67,905 7 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,670	10,047 2 0	920 19 9	57,156 0	16,484 8 0	1,511 1 7	2,432 1 4
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	44 15 3	4 2 5	.....	73 12 1	6 15 3	10 17 8
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	49,543	1,10,306 8 3	10,006 8 7	505,473 10	1,54,550 4 6	14,167 2 2	25,103 10 9
Total for 15 weeks... ..	53,213	1,20,353 10 3	11,857 8 4	562,629 10	1,71,031 12 6	15,678 3 9	27,535 12 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,165	11,150 0 11	1,022 18 3	36,031 10	11,802 1 3	1,090 2 2	2,113 0 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	49 14 10	4 11 6	.....	53 3 4	4 17 7	9 9 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	61,956	1,37,376 1 6	12,592 16 2	457,760 30	1,33,828 1 10	12,267 11 6	24,860 7 8



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR 1872-73.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1873.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Patna Division for the year 1872-73, with its enclosures.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Commissioner, Mr. Bayley, both for his most excellent and efficient work in the administration of this great and heavy division and for his report. The report is just what it ought to be, dwelling on things of administrative importance not otherwise dealt with, and giving a brief bird's-eye view of the subjects which are departmentally treated in detail; while the whole is well written as a report of the division, and not made up of extracts strung together. It leaves nothing to be desired. His Honor quite feels that the present report, the first of its kind for the division, and necessarily giving once for all many things which will form a basis for future reports, is more than we can expect to have every year; but with this explanation the Lieutenant-Governor would say that it is a model and example of what he desires to have. This report and other selected reports of Commissioners and Magistrates and sub-divisional officers will be separately circulated as Government selections: they are now too bulky to circulate in any other shape, and it is most important that the valuable reports received this year should not be hidden away.

Mr. Bayley's 1st paragraph quite accounts for the delay in submitting his report, but it must be remembered that in another year the subordinate reports will not be so long. While good and exhaustive reports are to be encouraged, it will not be necessary in future that subordinate officers, such as sub-divisional officers, should always make their reports very elaborate. If we

have good practical reports in short compass from all and more searching reports from a few, the Lieutenant-Governor will be well satisfied. Much of the Commissioners' time also will be saved by the explanation recently given that matters contained in the general reports need not be repeated in departmental reports to the Board of Revenue, &c., these latter being confined to departmental and technical matters.

2. The Commissioner has written a good account of his tour, and has gone about and looked into everything in a thorough way. The Magistrates of Patna and Gya also made very careful and useful tours.

3. The division of Patna contains thirteen millions of inhabitants, a number equal to that of the Bombay Presidency, and considerably exceeding the population of Oudh. Mr. Bayley has written a most useful and interesting summary of the results of the census. The proportion of males to females exhibited by him tends to confirm the general accuracy of the census, as being what we might have expected. Indian censuses have usually shown an excess of males. Chumparun without emigration and more sparsely populated than elsewhere in Behar, has this excess. Tirhoot, which is comparatively rich, and with little emigration, is just equal in males and females. Sarun (51·7 per cent. of females), Shahabad (51·5), Patna (51·2), and Gya (51·1), from all of which districts there is much emigration, have excess of females; Sarun heading the list and being the district of all others most populous and from which there is most emigration. It is remarked that the emigrants are generally not accompanied by their women-folk.

4. With respect to public health, the extraordinary prevalence of dengue fever in parts of the division is noticeable. It is calculated that 90 per cent. of the population of Patna suffered from it. Mr. Mangles, the Magistrate, remarks that the disease seemed to follow the line of rail, and that it was near the public ghauts and ferries that it first made its appearance. The course of the dengue thus described seems to be one of the strongest instances possible to show that disease may be and is propagated by human intercourse. The complete immunity of the jails where the inhabitants are isolated and cut off from intercourse is all in favour of this theory.

5. The local officers report strongly of the poverty of the ryots in this province, and the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that the conclusion must be that the people are really badly off. Happily, the year under report was a good one, late years have not been bad, and food is cheap. But it is shown to be a good deal dearer than it formerly was, and the wages of labour are still very low. Except during the harvest and planting seasons, the rate of unskilled labour is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per diem. In Gya it is said that the agricultural labourer is worse off than anywhere else in the division. He is generally paid in grain, and lives really from hand to mouth. Two to three seers of some coarse grain representing a money value perhaps of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, suffices to support life and enables him to work. With the Soane work, however, close at hand, adds Mr. Bayley, and two annas a day to be earned there, there is a brighter side to the question. Mr. Alexander, the Magistrate of Shahabad, has given a very interesting report on the prices of food and labour in his district. The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that although Gya and Shahabad have an apparent smaller population rate than elsewhere, they have so much of barren hill tracts that they are probably just as overcrowded as those districts which show a larger rate.

6. Happily, emigration is a resource well known to, and in some degree practised by, the people of this populous province. The emigration beyond seas is after all but a drop in the ocean, but there is much unregistered emigration within India. There is a periodic emigration of labourers from the Sarun district who go to Purneah, Julpigoree, Rungpore, and Cooch Behar. It is notorious that all over the country syces, coolies, and men who go out to earn their bread, come in very large numbers from the Behar districts, and especially Sarun. We may believe that if they are more and more pressed, they will go in greater numbers to populate the colonies, &c., to which they already know the way. Many labourers get, it is stated, to the tea districts without ever being registered before the local Magistrate at all.

The same phenomenon as Mr. Bayley observes has been remarked elsewhere, that the greater proportion of registered emigrants for beyond sea in each district do not belong to the district where they register, but to somewhere

else. Either it is the case that those who emigrate wish to register where inquiries cannot be made, or people like first to try their luck on another soil within India before venturing abroad. Probably each cause operates to some extent.

7. Act XXXI of 1861, for regulating the manufacture of common salt along with saltpetre, has been introduced from this year. The Commissioner has very little doubt that the introduction of the new rules for carrying it out, will go far to kill an already declining trade. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that there will be a falling off in the saltpetre trade, and little *direct* financial benefit to Government. But, on the other hand, His Honor thinks it quite clear that hitherto the saltpetre manufacture has been bolstered up by what practically amounts to a bounty, *i. e.*, the manufacturers have been to all intents and purposes allowed to sell duty-free the salt deduced from saltpetre, when others pay the fixed rate of Rs. 3-4-0 per maund. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that it cannot be expected that we should keep up a trade in this fictitious way. If we gain indirectly by bringing into consumption much good taxed salt instead of the bad untaxed saltpetre salt, the new rules will be justified. At the same time we must strive not to go to the other extreme, *e. g.*, upon taking away the bounty, we must not unduly clog the saltpetre trade with heavy preventive charges. Perhaps Government should not at present seek to recoup itself directly for these charges, but set them against increased salt revenue. His Honor will be ready to receive any proposals the Commissioner may make of this nature.

8. Speaking generally, it may be said that the leading exports from Behar are oil-seeds, hides, tobacco, saltpetre, sugar, indigo, and opium; and the imports are rice, cotton, salt, iron, and cloth. Many inquiries have already been made and much information gleaned on this subject. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that all that is possible will be done to get approximate statistics of internal trade. In particular His Honor wishes to get a good idea of the trade between these Provinces and the North-West Provinces. The city of Patna is a centre for collection and distribution, and its position on the railway and on the Ganges just where the Ganges, Gogra, Gunduck, and Soane become united and where the traffic branches off to Nepaul, give it in this respect great advantages. The exports are principally to Calcutta. Oil-seeds come from all over the province. Tobacco is largely exported from Tirhoot. Tobacco manufactured, *i. e.*, prepared for the hookah with spices, &c., is a speciality of Patna. The exports of Indigo and Opium if comparatively small in bulk are enormous in value. The importation of rice into Behar is large, and rice is a principal food crop in Behar, though among the poorer classes, and especially in the district of Sarun, maize and barley are said to be in a great degree the food of the people. The extent of land under poppy cultivation last year as obtained from the Board of Revenue was 134,589 beegahs in Chumparun, 111,340 beegahs in Gya, 88,182 in Sarun, 68,024 in Tirhoot, 38,989 in Patna, and 35,985 in Shahabad. The opium beegah is equal to 3,025 square yards or about five-eighths of an acre. Mr. Bayley regrets that the station returns of exports and imports by the East Indian Railway are not supplied to the district authorities, and points out what an immense help they would afford to our completer knowledge. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that by the courtesy of the Chairman of the Railway Agency, these returns may in future be procured, and will address the Board.

His Honor is glad to notice the tables of trade that are given in the appendix to the Commissioner's report. Messrs. Mangles, Palmer, and Eyre, have given special attention to the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that they will strive to perfect their tables.

Indigo is one of the principal products of Behar. Mr. Bayley's account of this great industry is full and interesting. The cultivation is chiefly carried on in the northern districts of the division—Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarun—in villages let to the planters by the zemindars or the Court of Wards. When the lease of the village is completed, if the planter does not cultivate the land himself, the ryots attend the factory and execute agreements to cultivate a specified portion of their lands in indigo. The common proportion now agreed upon is two to three cottahs per beegah of upland though in some few factories the proportion demanded is larger, amounting to five or six cottahs, which was the rate prevailing, at least in Chumparun and Sarun, before the

indigo difficulties in 1867. The agreement is generally for the same term as the lease of the village. At the time of executing it an advance is given which remains unpaid without interest till the end of the term, and during each year the price agreed on to be paid for the cultivation is given in advance at the beginning of the year. The lands taken from the ryots are retained from three to five years by the factory, after which time they are useless for growing indigo; though, as the indigo plant has a long tap root, and draws its nourishment principally from the subsoil, they are said to be improved for the growth of cereals and green crops which subsist upon the upper layer, the land having also been manured by the indigo leaves. In lieu of the lands thus given up, a similar area of other lands is taken from the ryots for the rest of the term of the agreement, and in some instances a clause is inserted that these exchanged lands shall be selected by the factory from the best of those in the ryot's holding. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to see, what Mr. Bayley states, that "though it cannot be said that the feudal relation between the European planter and the ryot, which was the rule in former days, has altogether disappeared, yet it is certainly the case that both parties deal with one another much more on a footing of free contract than formerly, and we may hope ere long to see the strictly commercial relation between the manufacturer and the grower gain ground, while the semi-feudal relation dies away." The system is a long way yet from real free contract, but His Honor recognizes the great difficulty of getting to free contract when the native zemindars have become interested, as is so largely the case, in a non-free system. As Mr. Bayley points out later on in his report, "where there is a native landlord the Tirhoot ryot will not be allowed to enter into independent agreements with the planter, unless the landlord sees his way to getting the lion's share of the profits and retaining his hold over the tenant, and the planter has no means of counteracting these obstacles save by taking leases at rates which nothing but large indigo profits will cover." It is evident, however, that prices do admit of very liberal payments to ryots, and it is to be hoped that things may adjust themselves gradually, and more and more approach free trade, while the indigo industry of Behar, which has now grown doubly important since the Bengal produce has declined, may continue to flourish. There are not the difficulties in the way of free trade above described in the case of villages under the Court of Wards.

The Commissioner has not dwelt upon opium, which divides his division with indigo as an article of export cultivated under European advances and superintendence for European manufacture. While indigo is grown under a *quasi*-feudal system, it is certain that, in this part of the country at any rate, the cultivation of opium is perfectly free, and, whatever its effect on the Chinese, it is beneficial to our ryots, and brings them much money. It is a particularly high and careful cultivation.

9. In this great population of thirteen millions, the public press is curiously little represented by two solitary publications, the only fault found with which seems to be that they are so good and virtuous that no one will read them.

10. Mr. Bayley says, if he was asked his own opinion as to what caused most excitement among the natives during the past year, he would say unhesitatingly dengue. The prevalence of the fever led to all sorts of legends and groundless apprehensions. The abolition of the income tax caused satisfaction to the tax-paying class. Strange to say, the introduction of primary schools in the first instance gave rise to distrust and fear in many places. The rumour that Government were going to educate the people with a view to shipping them off to the colonies was very general; another, that the gurus were to be paid in order to become Government spies and give information for new taxes found scarcely less favour. "Natives," says Mr. Bayley with truth, "have a habit of passing by the plain and obvious motive for any action, and looking for some deep and recondite one. This is observable in their way of accounting for the most trivial thing, and is sure to be applied in full force to any new action taken by a mysterious foreign Government. With all this they are singularly amenable to order, and however much they may misunderstand they do nothing in active opposition." The distrust of the new schools has now almost disappeared, and they are progressing most favorably.

The attack on Mr. Barlow, the Assistant Magistrate of Mudhoobani, was the casual act of a mob of bigoted Brahmins who objected to the mere proximity of a European.

In Patna twice during the year there was a split between the Sheeahs and Soonis of the place, which at one time threatened serious complication, but were quelled by the good judgment of the Magistrate and the action of the leading Mahomedans of both parties, who most praiseworthy assisted the authorities to maintain order.

11. The Commissioner believes that the great administrative change of the year, the gathering in of all departments under the one district officer, has been an unmixed good. The police were always nominally subordinate to the Magistrate, but that nominal subordination has now become real, and the executive power of the Magistrate is greatly increased thereby, while the police themselves are better looked after. The Lieutenant-Governor is also glad to know that the new sub-divisional establishments have been well started. Mr. Drummond, the Magistrate-Collector of Sarun, says: "The new establishment has been fairly utilized in one way or another since its appointment, and has proved of much assistance. The institution of a new Subordinate Executive Service had had a wonderful effect on the class of public employes who may be said to have Subordinate Executive Service on the brain for the time, and everywhere the young idea may be seen learning to ride, and to ride furiously too, the next generation of officials thus giving promise of being of more active habits than the present."

12. In regard to statistical inquiries, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Commissioner that bad statistics are worse than none. There is no doubt that this was the case in regard to the statistics pretended to be collected before we had any adequate machinery. The machinery has only now been supplied, and we are just making a beginning. His Honor trusts that a successful beginning has really been made, and that we shall go on with it. Mr. Drummond has been making many efforts and inquiries in this direction: progress has been effected in Shahabad and in the Durbhangah and Sasseeram sub-divisions, and His Honor notices with pleasure that the mortuary returns from selected areas promise to be reasonable. The Lieutenant-Governor will look with much interest to the results of the educational census that the Commissioner has been endeavouring to compile in certain tracts. Model farms have been started in Arrah and elsewhere, but not much has been done.

The year, as Mr. Bayley says, may be said to have been a year of small beginnings in great subjects of administration.

13. The police of the Patna Division are not particularly efficient. They have done well on the whole in Tirhoot during the year, and fairly in Patna, but in all the other districts they did badly. The local authorities urge such a law as that of the North-Western Provinces for the village chowkidari establishments. What is wanted, writes Mr. Bayley, is, that the landholder should be responsible for the pay of the village watchman, and that he should be brought into continual and close connection with the thannah police.

The singular absence of petty criminal litigation in Behar is most remarkable when contrasted with other parts of the country. There are more petty criminal cases filed in one district of Eastern Bengal, than in the whole of this large division.

14. With respect to the alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code, the Commissioner writes: "I will only add that the alterations in the system of appeal are accepted by all officials to whom I have spoken as an immense improvement, and though of course distasteful to mookhtars, this is perhaps sufficient to commend them in the eyes of all unprejudiced persons. The young Bengalee of the present day has learnt to associate many of the worst and most anomalous portions of English criminal law with that personal liberty of which he is the eager champion, and in addition to these he has adopted from the teaching of Indian courts unlimited appeal as part of his magna charta, but outside this class I think the approval of restricted appeal and enlarged powers of revision is almost universal." There is much truth in these remarks: educated natives have an extravagant and caricatured idea of the liberty of the subject, and want to combine all English safeguards against oppression with a system of appeal unknown in England.

The Commissioner records that the power to try certain cases summarily conferred by the Code is a great boon and has worked well, though it has been sparingly exercised at present. No doubt, as Mr. Bayley says, the whole lawyer class must detest it, but except for them and the criminals, there is no cause for

any other class disliking it. It is almost premature to decide on the success of the institution of benches of Honorary Magistrates. The Magistrates themselves like the work, but urge that they should be allowed freedom from leading-strings and more power. The rules for the distribution of criminal work and for the regular sitting of one police court have had a good effect in accelerating the court work and in putting a stop to the frequent handing about of cases from one court to another.

15. On the administration of civil justice the Commissioner states that he has little to say. "The continued adjournments, the power of protracting cases in the hands of a wealthy litigant, the difficulty of executing decrees on the one side, and the holding decrees for years *in terrorem* over a suitor in the other, the enormous amount to which interest is allowed to accumulate, and the general tone of narrowness which characterizes the decisions of the lower civil courts, these, together with the high rate of stamp duty and the expense of employing vakeeis," are the points on which complaints are most frequently made of our system. Mr. Bayley regrets the transfer to the civil courts of the rent-suits. His unqualified expressions on this subject are not shared in so decided a manner by all Bengal officers. The transfer is everywhere unpopular with zemindars, but opinion is divided in regard to its effect on ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor takes it to be that here, as in other things, Behar more resembles the North-Western Provinces; there is a greater disposition to trust the executive authorities; and while in Eastern Bengal ryots accustomed to litigation may be able to fight it out in the civil courts, in Behar they have no chance.

16. The original assessment of land revenue in Behar was very light, and estates have changed hands in a much less proportion than in Bengal. On this subject, however, the Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared for the statement contained in the following passage of the Collector of Sarun's report showing an extraordinary stability of property in that district, and he would like to have a further report on the facts:

"It appears that while about 57 per cent. of the total number of proprietors at the time of the permanent settlement belonged to the higher castes, viz., those of Brahmins, Rajpoots and Babbans, their number now is still nearly 54 per cent., and that the Baniah class have only increased from 4 per cent. then to 6 per cent. now. On the other hand, Kaists have diminished in number from 23 to 19 per cent. Mahomedans were 15 per cent. of the proprietary number, and now are 17 per cent. Agricultural castes have increased from 0.5 per cent. to 1.7 per cent., while low-castes and persons not recognizing castes have increased from 0.7 per cent. to 1.6 per cent. On the whole, with slight modifications, the different classes may be said to have been maintained in relation to the proprietary right in land the footing which they originally occupied, a result which I confess I had not expected, seeing the manner in which all over India the old proprietary classes are being displaced by the Baniah class. If these figures are at all to be relied on, it would seem that it is not yet too late to prevent such a displacement taking place in this district."

Under a sale for arrears of revenue an estate is sure to yield a good price, and the proprietors sometimes deliberately default to sell the estate.

A complaint is made of the excessive resort to claims for the partition of estates. The procedure admits, the Commissioner says, of endless delays, and Government is put at the expense of providing for what may fairly be termed the private business of individuals. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, doubts whether we can refuse partitions to *bona fide* shareholders, down at least to a certain point; but certainly a more efficient machinery is required.

His Honor entirely approves of Mr. Bayley's settling Government estates with resident ryots whenever they will come forward. The settlements of Government estates now in progress in the Patna Division are comparatively trifling; but much settlement work is being done on Wards' estates. The Lieutenant-Governor notes Mr. Bayley's remark that "the careful enquiry and complete record of rights, which settlement officers are now forced to undertake, will be a boon of the utmost importance, and I only wish we were making a resettlement of whole districts instead of a few scattered villages." The essential feature of the present policy of Government in making land revenue settlements is to measure and record all holdings, with the rents now payable thereon, and the names of the ryots holding them. The re-organisation of the putwarees in every village will secure that the record now made shall be main-

tained until the next settlement. If the zemindars and ryots of Eastern Bengal had any such authoritative record, both parties would be relieved from most of the difficulties caused by the existing uncertainty regarding holdings, rent and occupative rights.

17. The proportion among the people who drink intoxicating liquors is extremely small. The mahwa liquor is most generally sold in the division. It sells at 2 or 3 annas a quart, and is probably much less intoxicating than public house beer at home. In Patna the annual consumption is something over half a gallon per head; in all the other districts it is even much less than this. It is evident, as Mr. Bayley says, that a very small proportion of the people drink at all. The excise report shows that the number of licensed liquor shops in the Patna Division has been decreased by more than 800 during the year under review. The Commissioner is not sure that the reduction of shops may not have been too rapid; but at any rate, marked diminution in the consumption of liquor, without any real loss of revenue, is a most satisfactory result.

18. Complaints are made of the unconciliatory manner in which the railway officials treat the public who have dealings with them. It is a fact that except, where speed is an object the railway under its present conditions cannot draw away traffic from the river. The railway rates are practically very much higher than boat rates, and as one of the Magistrates puts it, "the railway gives thrice the trouble that a boat does."

19. The Soane irrigation works have been rapidly pushed on during the past year, and their prospects are hopeful.

20. With reference to the deplorable results of the mismanaged embankment alluded to in the Commissioner's 145th paragraph, His Honor trusts that under the present system such calamities will be avoided by the co-operation of civil officers and Engineers acting together.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor has had several tramway projects before him lately, including the Patna-Dinapore Tramway alluded to by the Commissioner in his 147th paragraph, the Patna-Gya line, and a scheme for the suburbs of Calcutta, but he has not been able to make up his mind as to the rights of the matter, and as to how far we are justified in what some have called spoiling a good road to make a bad railway. His Honor has been watching the experiment of the Calcutta Municipality, which does not seem to have been very successful so far; he has doubts whether we ought not to have lines worked by a light slow engine rather than by horse-power; but it is better not to be rash.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, regrets very greatly to observe the Commissioner's statement about the Patna-Gya road, that it has fallen into so bad a state since His Honor passed over it last year. Mr. Bayley's remarks will be communicated to the Department of Public Works, with a view to a searching inquiry how this has occurred, and immediate remedy. Sir George Campbell has often thought of turning this road into a light railway, and if the repairs with metal are so very expensive and difficult, and the Commissioner really adheres strongly to the opinion that it is advisable to put down rails, His Honor will be glad to receive a special report from him on the subject.

22. The school for artizans at Dehree, under Mr. Fouracres' management, promises to be a most successful institution. "At present," writes Mr. Bayley, "the supply in India of properly qualified European overseers is lamentably deficient. Educated engineers for the higher grades are forthcoming, but between that class and loafers it is very difficult to find men for the lower grades. The school will supply this deficiency, and nothing can be more satisfactory than the happy and healthy condition of the boys, who, after two or three hours' schooling in the morning, spend the rest of the day in good hard labour at the workshops, learning both the theory and practice of their profession in a manner which no other institution in India can equal. I only wish that instead of twenty-five boys the school might be enlarged so as to educate a hundred."

23. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the dispensaries of the division are doing well. The Commissioner complains that they are not always officered with competent men, and this is no doubt the case especially in Behar, but Government will do its best to supply them. The local authorities should press the Gyawals to assist the Pilgrim Hospital at Gya. They make immense

sums out of the pilgrims, but do not, it appears, give anything in support of the dispensary. His Honor is gratified to notice the liberality of Baboo Ram Gopal Narayan, the son of the Rajah of Soorsund, who has established a dispensary and endowed it with the sum of Rs. 12,500 for its support. Moonshee Fuzl-ur-Rohman has established a rural dispensary in the Patna district. Though only native medicines are used, it has gained the confidence of the public, and the attendance is daily increasing. The moral effect of medicine is great, and whatever the dispensary may be, if it is popular, it is much to be encouraged.

24. The new education system has fairly taken root in Behar, and it is said that the people are showing greater eagerness to avail themselves of it than heretofore now that the first distrust has worn off. The District Committees now sit regularly and work intelligently and harmoniously. The scheme of primary education has been very successfully worked out in this division the initial difficulties notwithstanding.

The Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the remarks of the Magistrate of Patna, that boys are probably better educated in good private patshalas than in the lowest classes of a Government school; and there is no doubt that the gurus who depend on fees will work better than schoolmasters who rely on a fixed salary. It was for this very reason that His Honor steadily set himself against giving gurus enough stipend for a salary, and only desired to afford them a moderate aid of Rs. 2-8 or so per month on condition of efficiency, leaving them to make out the rest of their sustenance by fees. In this way we may hope to combine the advantages of both systems.

25. A large number of Buddhist archaeological remains have been collected at the head-quarters of the Behar sub-division, which, it is said, comprise some very fine images and inscriptions of great antiquity. The Asiatic Society has been invited to inspect these remains, and to suggest in what manner they should now be disposed of.

26. The Commissioner records that the native members take an interest in the working of the municipal system; in Patna and Mozufferpore each member has charge of a mohulla, and does his best to do justice to it. In the province of Behar the Magistrate has still some personal influence; the chief men of the town are glad to assist him with their advice, and by doing a good deal of minor executive works for him. There are many Municipal Committees in this division; 5 under Act III of 1864; 16 under Act VI of 1868.

27. All the district officers have strenuously opposed the transfer of the management of the zemindary post from themselves to the postal department. In Bengal there is a contrary expression of opinion, and officers prefer to be relieved of this charge; but perhaps this is another thing in which Behar officers have better opportunities of managing things themselves.

28. The conduct of zemindars in the division, especially the smaller landholders, is unfavorably reported on. They are described as oppressive on their tenants, and indifferent and apathetic on subjects of public interest. All over the world petty landlords are apt to exact more than very large and rich ones; that is the nature of things, and it probably would be the case in Behar, that great landholders might be made amenable to advice if they really managed their estates direct. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, fears that the fact is much as described by the Deputy Collector of Nowada, and the Collector of Sarun in the following passages.

"The very system adopted in this division for land management renders a faithful discharge of the duties imposed under the regulations impracticable. The landed property is let out in farm generally on *zurpeshgi ticca* for a term of years to speculators in land, who, during their short incumbency do their best to squeeze as much out of the tenants as possible." "The zemindars, wherever they have a substantial share in a village, are, as a rule, oppressive, and on the estates of many of the larger zemindars, perhaps, the least consideration for the tenantry is shown. The system of farming widely prevails, and were it not that the full rent-roll is not levied in villages leased out to indigo planters, the stimulus to enhanced rent-rolls afforded by indigo cultivation would have occasioned even a greater rise in rents."

Where the pettiest proprietors are also cultivators, they are thriving and prosperous, and there is no better condition; but His Honor is no admirer of very small proprietors who have abandoned all cultivation and live on the rents only. Sir George Campbell is, however, inclined to think that there are in Behar a good many who come within the class of peasant proprietors, as there

are also in the North-Western-Provinces, though no doubt they are not general as they are in the Punjab and elsewhere. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that in this district the average rent-rate per acre is stated to be Rs. 5-3-3.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with much satisfaction the improvement which has been effected by the Commissioner in the management of Wards' estates, which are at present so heavy and important a charge in Behar. The education of the Durbhangah and Hutwa minors is being very carefully attended to. It is true that an inordinate amount of labor is thrown on public officers by these Wards' estates, for which Government takes nothing, but we must look for reward in the improvement of the country and the introduction of a better system. Mr. Bayley alludes to his having been absolutely appalled at the number of illegal cesses and transit dues which had been in force in one Government estate. This is a specimen of the old system which has come into our hands, and both in Government and Wards' estates must be suppressed, as it was in this instance.

30. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with regret the remarks of the Commissioner in regard to the hill tribes of Shahabad in his 8th paragraph, where he says that the ownership of the land is departing from their hands to the Hindoostanis of the plains. With the experience of the Sonthals before us it would be very desirable if anything could be suggested towards saving them.

His Honor desires that his thanks may be communicated to Mr. Eyre, the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Sasseram, for his excellent and thorough administration report. The report of Syud Ameer Husein, Deputy Magistrate of Nowada, is creditable to him. The report of Mr. Drummond, the Magistrate of the Sarun district, has been forwarded by the Commissioner as the best of the district reports; it is valuable and complete, and the Lieutenant-Governor has read it with interest.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 367.

The 27th October 1873.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the Accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the third quarter of the current cess year, is published for general information:—

No. 5088.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Local Accounts), under date the 23rd October 1873.

Read memorandum No. 9205 of 17th ultimo, from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, submitting an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 30th June 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the third quarter of the current cess year, as submitted by the Controller, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the Officers of Government concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of these Proceedings, together with a copy of the Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of the above Proceedings, as well as of the Abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial Department, for information. Also that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions; to all Superintending Engineers of Circles; to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order &c.,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several
Ending 30th

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Balance on 1st April 1873.	REVENUE UNDER ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.					Road cess levied otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECEIPTS FROM		
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.	Canal or River Tolls.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan*	41,133 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 12 7	1,422 14 1	1,579 7 0	.....
Bancoorah	10,712 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 0 0	1,183 12 0	.....	.....
Beerbhoom	21,284 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,202 8 0	.....	.....
Midnapore	47,079 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	809 2 3	1,491 8 0	668 8 3	.....
5 Hooghly*	93,298 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 14 5	2,142 3 6	428 0 0	.....
24 Pergunnahs*	57,419 14 4	.....	.....	.....	9 4 0	9 4 0	3 13 0	2,187 4 6	2,544 5 0	.....
Nuddea*	18,729 14 0	.....	.....	.....	305 2 0	305 2 6	.....	475 0 0	3,730 9 3	.....
Jessore*	49,730 8 5	.....	.....	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0	.....	519 3 2	1,148 8 6	.....
Mourshedabad*	8,845 13 6	.....	.....	.....	176 4 0	176 4 0	156 7 3	130 0 0	4,137 14 0	.....
10 Dinagopore	12,346 13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 0 0	1,851 0 0	.....
Maldah	10,534 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 0 0	2,237 0 0	.....
Rajshahye*	14,974 10 5	.....	.....	.....	888 15 7	888 15 7	10 11 0	25 8 0	3,228 12 0	.....
Rungpore	1,011 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,382 4 0	2,376 4 0	.....
Bograh	11,081 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134 0 0	390 9 0	.....
16 Pubna	6,771 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	40,774 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	6,045 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,291 12 6	.....
Dacca*	910 0 0	.....	.....	.....	74 0 0	74 0 0	812 6 7	.....	3,188 12 0	.....
Furzedpore*	14,170 15 8	.....	.....	.....	202 10 0	202 10 0	.....	.....	89 0 0	.....
20 Backergunge	4,294 9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556 4 8	.....	171 8 0	.....
Mymensing	3,432 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 6 0	.....
Sylhet	9,709 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883 8 0	.....
Cachar	26,146 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 4 8	.....	1,904 4 0	.....
Chittagong	18,107 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,513 6 10	1,076 11
25 Noakhally	2,028 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249 8 0	.....
Tipperah*	1,507 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 4 9	.....
Chittagong Hills	9,111 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	32,209 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	816 13 0	1,153 5 0	6,308 6 0	.....
Gya	11,825 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039 1 0	165 15 0	.....
30 Shahabad	17,428 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,695 14 10	.....	1,816 5 10	.....
Tirhoot	78,557 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,819 12 6	.....
Saru	31,506 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 11 3	150 0 0	8,170 15 6	.....
Chumparun	18,140 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	01 8 0	14,181 11 8	.....
Monghyr*	13,963 15 11	.....	.....	.....	69 0 0	69 0 0	18 6 0	141 10 0	2,784 11 4	.....
35 Bhagulpore*	43,163 5 1	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	2 8 0	1,306 5 6	1,200 0 0	5,898 13 3	.....
Purneah	12,612 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 13 5	.....	332 8 0	.....
Southal Pergunnahs	23,477 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack*	13,957 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 14 0	.....
Poorce*	8,803 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Balasore*	5,796 6 6	3,729 15 1	.....	.....	6 10 8	3,736 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazareebaugh*	17,015 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loharduggah	24,787 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singbhoom	7,140 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauabhoon	13,363 5 8	.....	.....	.....	42 8 0	42 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 Goulpatih	5,051 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 14 11	.....	1,265 2 0	.....
Katuroop	6,049 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186 0 0	.....
Barrung	15,214 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 2 0	.....
Nowgong	3,622 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 0 0	.....
Seohaugor	296 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
50 Luckimpore	4,460 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193 0 0	.....
Naga Hills	701 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	2,011 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Garo Hills	17,035 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,63,608 0 10	3,729 15 1	.....	.....	1,907 14 9	5,697 13 10	9,131 12 1	18,198 9 3	1,04,107 8 6	1,076 11 6

* Districts in which the Road
Of the total outlay on works and repairs, or Rs. 3,19,567, the
The items marked + are sums which were given as advances but erroneously charged as

ROAD FUND.

District Committees of the 3rd Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73.

June 1873.

IPTS.

Total.			Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.			Sales of Produce and stores.			Fines and refunds.			Miscellaneous.			Total Receipts.			Total, including balances.			Outlay.			Balance.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
3,002	5	1	.....	.....	.....	14	14	3	.....	.....	.....	28	0	0	3066	15	11	44,200	7	0	45,720	13	3	Cr.	1,520	6	3
1,183	12	0	.....	.....	.....	50	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,346	4	0	18,050	3	4	105	3	0	.....	17,954	0	4
1,302	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	0	0	1,236	8	0	22,520	11	10	5,701	12	8	.....	16,725	15	2
2,200	0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	7	0	3,075	0	6	50,155	2	4	12,108	4	1	.....	38,046	14	3
2,868	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	15	0	.....	.....	.....	312	5	0	3,205	6	8	60,593	11	8	46,336	5	4	.....	20,257	0	4
4,731	9	6	.....	.....	.....	2	14	0	.....	.....	.....	2,000	0	0	6,747	8	6	61,167	6	10	69,444	4	8	Cr.	5,276	13	8
4,205	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	4	0	4,570	15	9	23,300	13	9	42,641	10	9	Cr.	10,313	13	0
1,867	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,708	11	8	51,400	4	1	40,810	1	1	.....	1,689	3	0
4,867	14	0	20,000	0	0	26	12	0	.....	.....	.....	21	5	0	24,551	10	3	30,407	7	9	22,532	15	7	.....	7,961	8	2
1,066	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	11	10	2,050	11	10	11,397	9	8	5,323	1	5	.....	9,075	8	3
2,479	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,479	0	0	13,213	14	9	3,672	7	3	.....	9,641	7	6
3,754	4	0	.....	.....	.....	10	11	0	101	13	3	.....	.....	.....	4,700	6	10	19,711	1	3	8,291	7	10	.....	11,449	0	5
13,758	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,758	8	0	29,000	14	4	7,111	9	4	.....	22,888	5	0
524	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524	9	0	12,508	4	0	1,760	10	4	.....	10,747	10	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,771	10	6	880	15	6	.....	5,910	11	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	0	0	290	1	6	331	1	6	41,105	4	10	8,532	6	2	.....	32,550	14	8
5,291	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,291	12	6	11,337	12	9	2,237	10	10	.....	9,102	1	11
3,188	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,087	11	1	36,466	11	10	Cr.	31,479	0	9
89	0	0	.....	.....	.....	87	0	0	.....	.....	.....	24	8	0	493	2	0	14,604	1	8	23,559	9	2	Cr.	8,905	7	6
171	8	0	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,727	12	8	20,022	6	1	5,502	3	4	.....	14,520	2	9
1,419	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419	6	0	4,852	4	11	1,610	0	0	.....	3,233	4	11
881	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	0	895	0	0	10,604	6	0	1,036	11	9	.....	9,568	10	3
1,904	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	14	3	2,172	8	11	28,318	10	0	7,820	0	8	.....	20,498	9	4
4,220	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,220	2	4	22,117	14	0	9,013	13	3	.....	13,309	0	9
249	8	0	.....	.....	.....	9	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	7	0	2,287	9	11	2,071	11	9	.....	316	14	2
240	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	280	4	0	1,787	11	11	12,017	11	3	Cr.	10,229	15	4
6,459	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	0	0	.....	.....	.....	51	0	0	9,161	8	4	6,278	10	2	.....	2,881	14	2
2,205	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3,015	14	0	9,825	7	3	42,125	2	9	5,188	13	6	.....	36,936	5	3
1,816	5	10	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	716	0	0	2,922	0	0	17,717	2	0	8,406	6	8	.....	9,281	11	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	1	8	155	0	0	11,689	6	4	29,117	12	0	12,331	6	0	.....	16,786	5	3
12,619	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417	0	0	14,036	10	5	92,594	12	4	27,251	0	4	.....	65,341	12	0
8,720	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	8	6	8,414	3	2	40,000	11	10	7,550	7	5	.....	32,449	7	5
14,243	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,413	3	8	33,283	15	11	5,176	0	1	.....	28,207	15	7
2,934	5	4	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	0	23,041	0	4	37,908	0	3	16,801	4	6	.....	26,116	11	9
6,598	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	9	0	8,255	3	9	51,418	8	10	17,120	15	4	.....	34,297	9	6
332	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	5	5	13,019	11	1	8,839	11	3	.....	4,179	15	10
51	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	2	0	137	2	0	2,272	14	3	5,116	12	5	.....	21,311	6	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	7	0	135	6	0	14,092	11	4	2,744	13	10	.....	8,975	14	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,893	1	5	7,202	6	3	.....	8,148	3	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,743	3	9	9,639	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,537	4	0
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,361	0	0	20,376	4	8	2,170	13	4	.....	18,206	7	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,787	8	7	4,255	6	3	.....	20,532	2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,180	11	6	1,233	7	0	.....	5,947	3	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	8	0	13,395	13	8	1,520	5	0	.....	11,875	8	8
1,265	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292	0	11	6,313	5	1	4,108	10	0	.....	2,236	11	1
.....
1,188	0	0	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	200	4	3	.....	.....	.....	11,457	4	3	18,401	8	9	5,420	0	0	.....	12,981	8	9
330	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	1	8	.....	.....	.....	452	3	8	15,680	11	4	3,276	9	7	.....	12,410	1	9
74	0	0	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,080	0	0	13,702	8	10	7,451	10	6	.....	6,250	14	4
90	0	0	8,084	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	9,018	14	2	9,145	1	2	4,656	13	11	.....	4,088	3	3
193	0	0	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	508	0	0	.....	.....	.....	15,990	0	0	20,168	13	11	2,293	11	7	.....	17,875	2	4
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791	14	10	638	12	0	.....	153	2	10
.....	.....	.....	20,000	0	0																						

Cess Act is in force.
 portion expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 1,66,942.
 grants-in-aid in last quarter. The items marked * are grants overdrawn during last year now refunded.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

Ending 30th

											EXPEN
NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND 'COMMITTEES' CONTROL.				Refunds.	ORIGINAL WORKS.					
	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.		River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Burdwan*	2,791 4 0	1,351 1 3	4,142 5 3	†3,000 0 0	1,423 5 7	.....	.....	1,423 5 6	9,863 5 9
Bancoorah	.....	.....	.....	* 0 2 4	2,383 7 1	.....	.....	2,383 7 1	1 14 0
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,489 12 9	.....	.....	9,489 12 9	3,221 14 3
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,346 14 7	.....	.....	1,346 14 7	2,566 13 10
8 Hooghly*	1,560 12 0	208 15 7	1,829 12 1	†3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,911 10 8
24 Pergunnahs*	3,495 7 0	288 5 6	3,783 13 3	†50,000 0 0	825 0 0	.....	.....	825 0 0	14,144 15 3
Nuddea*	1,998 11 8	170 3 0	2,168 14 8	† 0,000 0 0	200 5 11	.....	.....	200 5 11	10,019 6 2
Jessore*	2,409 8 3	101 1 6	2,570 9 9	†3,000 0 0	108 1 3	.....	.....	108 1 3	16,416 5 9
Moorshedabad*	1,800 0 7	330 8 2	2,130 8 9	†12,201 11 0	1,308 6 1	.....	.....	1,308 6 1	6,047 0 9
10 Dinagepore	51 0 0	.....	51 0 0	.....	92 15 0	.....	.....	92 15 0	5,165 10 5
Maldah	57 0 0	2 3 0	59 3 0	* 0 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,467 1 9
Rajshahye*	1,386 11 8	280 12 0	1,667 7 6	† 45 0 0	686 11 0	0 9 0	.....	687 4 0	5,879 12 4	
Itanagore	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	* 0 0 0	11 5 6	.....	.....	11 5 6	6,040 2 7
Boyrak	24 15 10	.....	24 15 10	* 38 15 6	703 0 0	.....	.....	703 0 0	967 10 6
16 Pubna	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	812 0 0
Darjeeling	329 11 8	8 0 0	337 11 8	.....	628 0 6	.....	.....	628 0 6	7,516 10 0
Julpigree	.....	.....	.....	†18,356 10 3	817 3 3	.....	.....	817 3 3	418 3 7
Dacca*	1,048 1 6	98 6 1	1,746 7 7	†15,000 0 0	15,458 7 1	38 8 0	.....	15,496 15 1	824 0 8	
Farrukpore*	1,634 9 6	175 11 9	1,810 5 3	* 1,000 6 9	1,579 7 4	.....	.....	1,579 7 4	919 11 10
30 Backergunge	60 0 0	130 8 0	196 8 0	* 135 6 4	780 0 11	.....	.....	780 0 11	4,210 4 1
Mymensing	700 9 6	22 9 0	780 2 0	* 67 7 6	375 0 0	.....	.....	375 0 0	300 0 0
Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	* 83 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	727 9 0
Cachar	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,217 14 1	.....	.....	5,217 14 1	1,722 0 7
Chittagong	90 0 0	4 0 0	94 0 0	.....	5,813 14 9	330 12 0	.....	6,143 10 9	2,771 2 6
25 Noakhally	.....	.....	.....	* 0 8 9	1,351 0 0	.....	.....	1,351 0 0	658 3 0
Tipperah*	2,037 3 1	76 3 8	2,113 6 9	† 2,200 5 2	2,750 2 5	2,295 15 7	.....	4,055 1 7	2,039 8 3	
Chittagong Hills.	.....	.....	.....	* 512 11 0	5,609 9 0	.....	.....	5,609 9 0	14 5 0
Patna	.....	.....	.....	* 3 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,240 2 6
Gya	.....	.....	.....	† 1,382 1 10	1,365 6 8	.....	.....	1,365 6 8	5,030 15 2
30 Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	* 9,396 0 5	2,514 2 2	.....	.....	2,514 2 2	3,003 2 8
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000 2 0	.....	.....	17,000 2 0	7,594 4 10
Narun	181 0 0	55 7 9	235 7 9	* 0 7 6	4,384 10 0	.....	.....	4,384 10 0	2,852 13 5
Chumpanun	57 0 0	.....	57 0 0	.....	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	4,280 0 4
Monghyr	1,046 3 10	149 6 5	1,195 9 3	† 1,200 0 0	1,001 11 9	.....	.....	1,001 11 9	3,408 7 3
35 Bhagulpore*	1,028 9 7	122 12 3	1,151 5 10	* 900 13 7	2,624 7 6	.....	.....	2,624 7 6	11,626 8 2
Purneah	2,240 10 9	104 1 0	2,350 12 6	* 624 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,800 7 3
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	.....	.....	.....	* 98 3 2	201 12 6	.....	.....	201 12 6	1,586 8 6
Cuttack*	1,180 10 3	520 11 9	1,701 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,301 11 11
Patna*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,234 13 9	.....	.....	1,234 13 9	1,150 0 1
40 Balasore*	1,286 13 9	104 7 0	1,451 4 0	.....	911 11 6	.....	.....	911 11 6	3,391 6 9
Hazareebaugh*	607 2 3	91 8 0	738 10 3	† 880 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	522 6 2
Lahardighah	.....	.....	.....	.....	704 4 0	.....	.....	704 4 0	4,195 6 3
Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171 10 2
Maunbhoon	1,153 15 2	133 11 0	1,287 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,662 1 8
45 Gopalparah	.....	.....	.....	1,150 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamroop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,420 0 0
Darrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,186 9 7
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	* 0 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,831 8 0
Seohaugor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,656 13 11
50 Lucampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,805 15 9
Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	638 12 0	.....	.....	638 12 0	.....	
Khami & Jynteah Hills.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,017 11 4	.....	.....	1,017 11 4	4,689 11 0
53 Garo Hills	.....	.....	.....	* 10,007 7 0	1,732 9 11	207 4 0	.....	1,939 13 11	376 7 9
GRAND TOTAL	31,026 12 11	4,716 9 5	35,743 0 4	2,45,490 1 4	60,926 0 7	2,802 0 2	.....	1,2,808 6 9	2,15,450 10 11	

* Districts in which the Road

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, of Rs. 3,19,567, the

The items marked † are sums which were given as advances, but erroneously charged as

15th September 1878.

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

District Committees of the 3rd Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73.

June 1873.

DITURK.

REPAIRS.			Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and plant.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.		Works Establishment.	Other Establishments.	Total.			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	5 8 0	0,808 13 0	11,292 3 3	...	295 4 9	295 4 9	...	15,729 13 3	
...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	...	103 5 0	103 5 0	...	105 3 0	
...	...	3,221 14 3	5,005 5 4	...	95 1 0	95 1 0	94 4 0	5,791 12 8	
...	51 9 6	2,618 7 4	12,108 4 1	...	...	...	...	12,108 4 1	
...	...	12,911 10 8	14,258 9 3	...	218 0 0	248 0 0	...	46,336 5 4	
...	...	14,144 15 3	14,060 15 3	...	690 8 0	690 8 0	...	63,144 1 0	
...	...	10,019 6 2	10,225 12 1	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	117 0 0	42,844 10 9	
...	83 5 0	16,409 10 9	16,677 12 0	...	112 5 1	112 5 1	489 6 0	19,810 1 1	
...	...	6,017 6 9	8,015 12 10	...	110 12 0	110 12 0	14 3 0	22,532 15 7	
...	...	5,165 10 5	5,258 9 5	...	...	...	12 8 0	5,322 1 6	
...	...	3,467 1 9	3,467 1 9	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	30 0 0	3,572 7 3	
...	...	5,879 12 4	6,567 0 4	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	8,291 7 10	
...	...	6,940 2 7	6,954 8 1	...	...	...	27 1 3	7,011 9 1	
...	...	907 1 6	1,070 10 6	...	...	...	...	1,761 10 4	
...	...	812 0 0	812 0 0	...	...	...	...	800 15 0	
...	80 0 0	7,575 10 0	8,103 10 6	...	...	...	111 0 0	8,552 6 2	
...	412 4 0	800 7 7	1,077 10 10	...	558 0 0	558 0 0	...	2,235 10 10	
...	...	824 0 8	16,320 15 9	...	17 14 3	17 14 3	...	36,166 11 0	
...	40 0 0	959 11 10	2,530 3 2	...	174 7 6	174 7 6	35 2 6	23,550 9 2	
...	...	4,210 4 1	4,070 5 0	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	5,502 3 4	
...	12 6 0	312 6 0	687 6 0	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	...	1,619 0 0	
64 1 0	...	791 10 0	791 10 0	...	169 9 9	169 9 9	...	1,095 11 4	
...	...	1,732 0 7	6,939 14 8	...	850 0 0	850 0 0	30 2 0	7,829 0 8	
...	...	2,771 2 6	8,924 13 3	...	59 0 0	59 0 0	...	9,018 13 3	
...	...	658 3 0	2,012 3 0	...	...	...	...	2,071 11 9	
...	...	2,030 8 3	6,994 9 10	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	46 10 6	12,017 11 3	
...	...	44 5 0	5,653 14 0	...	330 1 6	330 1 6	294 10 3	6,278 10 2	
...	...	5,210 2 6	5,240 2 6	...	245 1 0	245 1 0	...	5,488 13 6	
...	...	5,630 15 2	5,090 5 10	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	3 15 0	8,166 6 8	
...	6 0 0	5,060 2 8	5,523 4 10	...	412 1 6	412 1 6	...	12,331 6 9	
...	250 0 0	7,894 4 10	25,434 6 10	...	477 0 0	477 0 0	1,311 0 6	27,259 0 1	
...	...	2,852 13 5	7,237 7 5	...	...	...	87 0 9	7,500 7 5	
...	...	4,200 0 4	4,610 0 4	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	5,176 0 4	
...	...	3,408 7 3	8,213 0 0	...	155 3 6	155 3 6	127 1 9	10,891 1 6	
...	...	11,025 8 2	14,240 15 8	...	258 0 0	258 0 0	531 12 3	17,120 15 1	
...	...	5,800 7 3	5,800 7 3	...	...	...	60 0 0	8,630 11 3	
...	...	1,586 8 6	1,848 5 0	...	311 6 1	311 6 1	15 0 0	2,272 11 3	
...	53 10 6	3,415 6 5	3,415 6 5	...	...	...	...	5,116 12 5	
...	230 2 0	1,450 0 1	2,684 13 10	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	2,744 13 10	
...	...	3,621 8 0	4,633 1 3	...	705 0 0	705 0 0	512 13 3	7,202 6 3	
...	...	522 6 2	522 6 2	...	...	...	...	2,170 13 4	
...	...	4,195 6 3	4,195 6 3	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	1,255 6 3	
...	...	171 10 6	935 14 6	...	297 9 0	297 9 0	...	1,234 7 6	
...	...	2,002 1 8	2,002 1 8	...	292 10 10	292 10 10	...	1,521 5 0	
...	...	5,420 0 0	5,420 0 0	...	292 10 6	292 10 6	0 15 0	1,000 10 0	
...	...	3,186 9 7	3,186 9 7	...	...	...	...	5,120 0 0	
...	...	7,331 3 0	7,331 3 0	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	...	5,276 9 7	
...	...	4,056 13 11	4,056 13 11	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	7,110 19 6	
...	...	1,865 15 9	1,865 15 9	...	427 11 10	427 11 10	...	14,566 13 11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,293 11 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634 12 0	
...	...	4,889 11 0	6,007 6 4	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	6,067 6 4	
...	...	376 7 9	2,316 5 8	...	...	...	...	12,323 12 8	
64 1 0	1,224 13 0	2,16,758 8 11	3,10,566 15 8	...	10,161 11 8	9,151 11 8	4,041 3 0	6,13,903 5 7	

The Act is in force.

The amount expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 1,88,842.

The items marked * are grants overdrawn during last year now refunded.

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts. Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																											
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GRAT MILLET, CHOLUM, JOWAR, MAHAR OR INDIAN-CORN.															
			Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.										
BENGAL.																														
Western Districts.																														
1	Burdwan	12 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 10	16 0	20 0	18 8	17 8	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	12 4	13 5	14 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	13 4	15 8	13 12	10 0	17 8	15 8	32 8	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	13 0	13 8	8 15	...	...	...	15 0	10 8	16 8	16 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	16 8	24 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																														
6	24-Pergunnahs	12 8	13 5	14 8	23 12	24 10	24 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nudda	12 12	13 0	14 8	26 10	26 10	32 0	14 8	15 4	16 0	16 7	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	13 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	17 12	20 8	20 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinagopore	13 0	14 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	21 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	14 0	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	12 0	13 8	...	30 0	30 0	...	13 8	16 8	...	15 0	21 0	...	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 0	15 0	14 1	...	...	...	11 13	13 7	15 10	15 10	16 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	19 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	21 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 12	18 12	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar.*																														
Eastern Districts.																														
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	15 0	32 0	20 0	28 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furzedpore	24 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	19 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sylhet	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cachar	9 6	9 2	9 6	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	26 10	29 1	29 1	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nonkhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 9	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	17 7	20 0	21 3	24 0	23 0	33 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																														
28	Patna	12 0	14 0	24 0	18 8	23 0	31 4	13 8	14 4	...	14 8	16 0	21 0	20 8	28 0	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Gya	10 0	10 12	15 0	15 0	17 0	30 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	13 0	16 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	13 0	13 12	15 0	19 0	21 8	25 0	13 8	13 12	15 0	14 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Tirhoot	10 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Saran	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Chumparan	13 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	13 6	13 6	16 2	28 3	27 3	32 5	11 5	12 6	13 6	15 7	16 8	23 1	26 1	...	35 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	12 10	13 14	13 3	22 7	22 11	24 0	12 10	15 2	16 6	17 0	17 7	18 15	21 7	27 12	37 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Purneah	12 0	11 0	16 0	...	26 0	30 0	13 0	13 6	18 0	14 0	14 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Southal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																														
38	Cuttack	15 12	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	21 0	31 8	31 8	38 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree	14 7	13 14	14 7	...	...	...	24 14	23 10	26 4	34 6	32 13	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																														
South-West Frontier Agency.																														
41	Hazardebaugh	11 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	14 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	19 0	12 8	11 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom	13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																														
45	Goalpara	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kamroop	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Darrang	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Nowgong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Sechaurgur	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Lukhimpore	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Garh Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th October 1873.

MENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 15th OCTOBER 1873.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BULWER MILLET, CUMBOO, BAZRA.			LESSER MILLETS, RASI OR MURWA, CHIKNA, &c.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
85 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	17 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	300 0	300 0	...	8 2	8 0	8 10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	200 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 12	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	130 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	

...	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 12	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	20 0	24 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	21 5	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	8 0	8 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	24 0	98 7	98 7	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	
30 0	45 0	33 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	20 10	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	7 11	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 6	6 12	6 4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	

...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	20 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 4	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	107 0	107 0	...	3 12	8 12	9 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	61 0	61 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	6 15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	14 0	280 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 12	8 12	9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	6 4	6 10	7 4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	

...	...	...	11 0	16 0	35 0	18 0	23 0	35 0	140 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Prices rising owing to scar- city of rain.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	23 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	19 0	21 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
...	...	...	16 8	21 0	...	18 0	24 1	30 4	147 0	147 0	...	7 5	7 8	8 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	22 7	26 8	176 12	176 12	...	8 3	8 3	8 3	
30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	480 0	480 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	

...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 9	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	19 11	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	64 0	64 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 1	

...	...	...	21 0	24 0	...	11 0	13 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	7 1	
...	...	...	29 0	32 0	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 0	6 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	

...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	200 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	160 0	...	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	5 6	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th October 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
1	Burdwan	Oct. 28th*	Nil	Weather hot and dry; very slight showers at Bood-Bood, Ranee-gunge, and Cutwa sub-divisions; very heavy showers in Anagram and part of Burdwan.	The crops are suffering much from the continued drought; those on the high lands are irretrievably spoilt. Much of the rice is flowering.	Prices slightly higher than last week. Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	" 25th	Nil	Fine, but sky not free from disappointing clouds.	All crops are dying for want of rain; sugarcane saved in parts. All available water is being utilized. Sowing of the cold weather crops has begun in places.	
3	Beerbhoom	" 25th	Nil	Hot and bright most of the week. Slight fall of rain in the east and south of the district on the 22nd instant.	The reaping of the early rice has commenced; about half the average outturn is expected. The prospects of the late rice crop are becoming daily worse. Without rain scarcely more than six annas can be saved. Eight annas might still be saved by an early fall. The cold weather crops cannot be put in without rain, but they do not form an important part of the produce of the district.	
4	Midnapore	" 25th	0.02	Showers of rain have fallen in various places in the district, but very partially; a heavy shower passed within two miles of the sudder station on Thursday morning. In Contai sub-division an inch fell.	Slightly improved; limited portions of the district have been benefited by showers of rain, and the south can scarcely have less and perhaps more than an average crop. Since last report the Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, and other gazetted officers, have visited all portions of the district except north-western corner, and it is only in places that there will be any serious deficiency. This district will evidently have the benefit of a brisk carrying trade both by road and canal with the north and east, and relief works for the localities where there has been any great failure are the outside that this district is likely to need. There has been a brisk demand for irrigation during the week, and as many leases have been granted as could be provided with water. Allowing for this and for the south, there cannot be less than three-fifths of an average late rice crop in the district as a whole.	
5	Hoochly	" 25th	Nil	Clear and occasionally cloudy.	Prospect of crops worse than when last reported. The rice on high lands is now almost beyond recovery even if rain falls. Prices are rising.	
	Howrah	" 25th	Nil	Since Wednesday there has been a gathering of clouds every morning, but each night has been clear and no rain has fallen anywhere; the dews are very heavy, and the prospects of rain is growing fainter and fainter.	As last week, with the additional disadvantage that another dry week has passed. The rice on high lands has in part gone entirely and the rest is in imminent danger. The rice in low lands, and near water is still good, and some of it excellent. Rain would save more than half the crops even if it does not come for 8 or 10 days. The pulses are doing very well, and no one seems to fear for them.	

BURDWAN DIVISION.

* Telegram of the 28th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye	Oct. 25th	Nil	There was a slight fall of rain in Nattore on the 22nd instant. No rain in other parts of the district.	The state and prospects of the late crops continue bad. In the Nattore sub-division about one-fourth to one-third of the rice crop may be harvested from low land beels. The cold weather crops are being sown, but they are likely to suffer for want of rain. Tobacco, teel—oil-seed, and urhur—pulse are doing fairly well. Price of rice rising.	
	13 Rungpore	" 25th	Nil	A slight appearance of clouds, but no rain; mornings and evenings very cool. Rain is reported to have fallen to the east.	Little change to be reported. The crop of rice is everywhere drying up. The tracts immediately surrounding the station are those most injuriously affected, but gloomy accounts are given for every quarter.	
	14 Bograh	" 25th	A few drops on two days, but not appreciable by the gauge.	Still dry, and hotter than usual for the time of the year.	A great portion of the late rice crop will be lost in consequence of the continued drought. Mulberry and sugarcane in certain tracts are doing fairly well.	
	15 Pubna	" 25th	0.05	Weather close, with a little shower of rain.	The late rice in the high lands is almost all destroyed, that on the low lands is somewhat better, but rain is still much wanted. The cold weather crops are being sown.	
COCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	" 25th	Nil	In the hills, a lowering sky but no rain. In the plains, every thing very dry, no rain.	In the plains the crops on the high lands are looking sadly parched; serious loss is anticipated; want of rain is the cry every where. The low land crops have not suffered so much. The winter rice should shortly produce grain in the ears, but the blades are looking very dry. Definite and precise reports as to the extent of loss anticipated have been called for. The pulse crop is looking well. In the hills the crops are progressing favorably on the whole, but rain is very much needed.	
	17 Julpigoree	"	"	"	"	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar	"	"	"	"	Return not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 28th*	Nil	Weather dry; clouds still continue to hang about.	Prospects of crops bad	Fever reported in the west of the district, and some cholera in the town.
	19 Furreedpore	" 25th	Nil	Hot and cloudy at the beginning and end of the week.	The late rice crop in the beels or very low lands still promises well, requiring no rain to mature, but for all other lands rain, which has not fallen for the last four weeks, is much wanted, and the grain in the generality of places is in ear, and unless the roots of the paddy now dry has moisture, it will to a large extent from want of nourishment shrivel and become chaff, and the crop prove a very poor one all over.	

* Telegram of the 28th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
DACCA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	20 Backergunge	Oct. 25th	0.34	Cool in the mornings and evenings, and very hot in the middle of the day.	Fair. The crops on the high lands have suffered, but those on the low lands are good. There will be no famine nor distress. When portions of Backergunge suffered from famine in 1787 and 1822, it was from too much water and not from too little. The reports from the Perozapore and Patuakhali divisions are good, and it is chiefly in Madaripore and Barisal divisions that a poor harvest is anticipated.	
	21 Mymensing	" 25th	Nil	Mornings and evenings cool. No rain reported anywhere.	The want of rain is much felt. Reports of the rice crop everywhere unfavorable.	
	22 Sylhet	" 18th	0.50	Very cool during the day and chilly at night up to the 17th; since then the weather has become warm. Very foggy on the morning of the 18th. Every sign of rain.	As last week. If it does not rain very soon, the crops on the high lands will suffer much. The river has risen 18 inches within the last few days.	
	23 Cachar	" 18th	4.10	Cloudy, with rain	The rain fall is very beneficial. There has been a want of rain in one part, and flies have injured the paddy in another part of the district. The weather has been very favorable for tea plantations.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	" 18th	3.21	A good deal of rain fell on Monday and Wednesday. The end of the week was fine and hot.	Reports generally favorable. A fair average crop expected.	
	25 Noakhally	" 18th	6.72	The past week has been a very rainy one; weather cool.	To the south of Sudharum and in the islands of Hatten and Sedhi, the late rice is reported to have been injured by the "Sani" and "Mayah" insects. In the other parts of the district the crop is said to be doing well.	
	26 Tipperah	" 25th	0.16	Bright and cool, but still unsettled. 25th.—Gloomy, and there may be rain yet. Brahmanbaria—Rain fall, 2.20.	The heavy rain in the north is believed to have done good to the crop in low lands. The Deputy Collector is out inspecting the state of the country. The three central thannahs have suffered severely. The Joint-Magistrate and the District Superintendent have lately seen different parts of them, and nothing can be hoped for here. But the four southern thannahs are safe, which is fortunate, as they are the most inaccessible.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 18th	1.02	Cool throughout the whole week; slight falls of rain on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant.	The prospects of both the paddy and cotton crops are good. The former is being gathered and the latter is brought for sale in small quantities to the hill markets. Mustard land is being ploughed for cold weather crops.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 18th	0.82	Scarcely any rain; weather hot during the day; nights cool.	The outturn of the paddy at Agartollah is not expected to exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the average. Rain now would not save the crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
28	Patna	Oct. 28th*	Nil	Weather cool; no change in the state of things except that every day passes without rain.	Prospects are getting worse and worse, though much of the cold weather crops has germinated. A deal has not been sown, and there is the fear of what has come up being burnt up.	Health of the district good.
29	Gya	" 25th	Nil	Cool and fine	There is no improvement. No rain has fallen anywhere in the district, and the cold weather crop lands (greater portions of which are unsown) cannot now be ploughed and sown till rain falls.	
30	Shahabad	" 25th	Nil	Hot and clear, with west wind, and nights cool.	The prices of food-grains have not risen materially since last week.	
31	Tirhoot	" 25th	Nil	Clear sky; westerly wind prevalent.	The rice crop, where it has not been irrigated, must prove a failure. In the Sasceram sub-division a tract of 48,000 beegahs of land has been irrigated by the canal, and thereby a considerable quantity of rice saved; water is still being supplied, though perhaps this will not now save much of the rice-sown land, yet it will do much good towards preparing the land for the cold weather sowings. Very little land has yet been sown with it, and unless rain falls before the 20th November it will be too late for sowing. Those already sown have germinated. Prices rising.	
32	Baran	" 28th	Nil	Clear. No signs of rain; weather cool, dews at night. East and west winds.	The prospects as regard rice continue gloomy. In the north of the district the ryots are to be seen making every effort to save the paddy by irrigation where the fields are near tanks or streams. In the Tajpore sub-division the rice still bears up wonderfully, chiefly owing to heavy dews, especially that which was planted. A heavy rain in the course of 10 days will still secure a four-anna outturn. Tobacco very backward; a little wheat, barley, and mustard are being sown on the chance of rain.	
33	Chumpan	" 25th	Nil	Cool in the mornings and evenings; hot in the middle of the day.	Bad reports from all thanahs. All crops are suffering from want of rain, more especially the paddy. The straw is being cut, as the plants are dying. The cold weather crops are being sown in places where the soil has sufficient moisture, but a large tract of land will remain unsown unless rain falls. The prospects of the coming year are very gloomy. Prices are rising.	
					All the high land paddy has been sun-burnt. Those of the lowlands, if it does rain soon, might yield a 6-anna harvest; otherwise there is no prospect of harvesting even 4-anna crops. The proportion of high to lowland in the district is as 2 to 3. There is no prospect of a favorable outturn of paddy this year. The seeds of the cold weather crops have been sown, but for want of moisture in the land, they are germinating slowly after an unusual time, and the blades are not even of a healthy growth.	

* Telegram of the 28th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	84 Monghyr	Oct. 25th	Nil	Cloudless sky	No change since last week; ploughing and sowing going on in deana lands, and as there is much moisture in the soil a fair crop is hoped for. A good deal of damage is done by a field cricket called <i>Phatiga</i> , which has increased in myriads this dry season. The rice crop, where artificial irrigation cannot be procured, has dried up and is being eaten off by cattle. If rain falls soon the cold weather crop may be an average one.	
	35 Bhagulpore	" 28th*	Nil	No rain	No improvement on last week's report.	
	36 Purneah	" 25th	Nil	No change since last week	The lands which in ordinary years are sown with winter rice are now either being prepared for or have been sown with the cold weather crops, which ought to be very good if rain falls within a month. The rice crop near the Kusi river is not so bad as was expected. A little rain has fallen at Kishengunge, where the prospects have improv'd. Prices at sudder station and Kusba still rising.	Fever very prevalent.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 25th	Nil	No rain anywhere reported on good authority. A shower about Ranibehal, fourteen miles south, is talked of.	Very bad. From Dumka to the north-west to the borders of Bhagulpore there is a stretch of about twenty-five miles from which reports are not as bad as elsewhere. A 12-anna crop even without rain is talked of. In other places 6 annas is the most. Hardly any cold weather crops.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 28th*	0.01	Rain has fallen pretty generally in the interior— Rainfall at Cuttack ... 1.7 Jugutsingapore ... 1.19 Kendrapara ... Nil.	Early rice has been a full crop; late rice good, except on highlands. Cold weather crops promising. No scarcity apprehended now.	Public health good on the whole.
	39 Pooree	" 18th	7.70	Cloudy	The second paddy crop is forming ears in some pergunnahs and is being reaped in others. The young plants of pulses are promising; the late rains have done much good to the crops; the prospects of the cold weather crops are favorable.	
	40 Balasore	" 25th	Nil	Dry	No rain has fallen since the 12th except a few insignificant and partial showers. The belt of country north of Berhampore on the Trunk Road received only a slight portion of the three days' rain which was mentioned in last week's report, and which benefited the rest of the district. The crops there have had little rain since the middle of September, and are suffering severely. The prospects of the rest of the district are unchanged. There will be no scarcity, and the produce will more than suffice for home consumption.	

* Telegram of the 28th October received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.		1873.				
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
41	Hazareebaugh	Oct. 25th	Nil	Settled fine weather	The rice crop cannot be very poor, but following a very poor (bhadoi) early crop, there will be naturally some pressure on the poor. Price of rice is very high; this is in a manner due to combination on the part of grain-sellers.	Little disease reported.
42	Lohardugga	" 25th	Nil	Clouds continue to hang about; wind variable. It is still cloudy and looks like rain	The rice on highlands has been much injured through the drought, and rain now will not do it much good. The lowland crop too will be a short one, unless some rain falls quickly. In Palamow only about four annas of the cold weather crops has been sown, and rain is urgently required to continue the sowings. The prospects of sirgoojah and sarsoo mustard are fair. Prices are high.	
43	Siugbhoom	" 18th	0.15	No rain during the week, and apparently not the slightest prospects of any.	Very bad, almost hopeless, over a great part of the district: here and there only where there is artificial irrigation have the crops any chance. Even with rain now at once, no more than from 4 to 6 annas return can be expected, except perhaps in Seraikela, where the prospects are better, and where with rain now 8 to 10 annas outturn might be expected.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 25th	Nil	Cloudy occasionally and warm, but not a drop of rain.	For want of rain the state and prospects of all crops on the ground are daily getting worse and worse. As far as is yet known the northern portion of the district has suffered the most, though complaints come in from all parts stating that the crops are all dying for want of rain. The cold weather crops are suffering equally with the others, and unless rain falls soon the late cold weather crops cannot even be sown.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 18th	Nil	Whole week was sunny and hot; nights cool and dewy.	The state of the late rice crops is not favorable. Jute, cotton, and sugarcane progressing well; other winter crops are being sown now.	
46	Kamroop	" 27th*	0.32	Weather cold and foggy in the mornings and nights.	Late rice backward. Tea crops appear thriving on the whole. Sugarcane, cotton, and pulse crops progressing favorably. Mustard-seed being sown.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 18th	1.31	Bright. North-east wind prevailing.	Rain much needed for the late rice crop. Tea season appears to be prematurely drawing to a close for want of rain.	Fever prevalent; cholera has abated.
48	Nowgong	" 18th	Nil	The past week has been a very sultry one on the whole. Very hot days, cloudy evenings, but cool towards early mornings.	The late rice crop is suffering much on the highlands from the drought; grain very yellow and sickly looking. In the Chapori Meluls the (hao dhan) paddy is doing well. Tea operations doing fairly, but more rain is wanted and looked for.	General health of the district good.

* Telegram of the 27th October received on the 28th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 28th idem.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
49	Sebsaugor	... Oct. 18th	0.38	Mornings and evenings are cool.	The paddy crop is greatly in want of rain, and on this account the reports are not favorable. The sowing of the cold weather crops progresses. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore	... „ 18th	Nil	The whole week was very fine; the mornings and evenings pleasantly cool, with a bright sun during the day. North Luckimpore seasonable; the cold weather seems to be setting in.	Crops doing fairly	Public health improving.
51	Nagu Hills	... „ 11th	1.12	Seasonable	The hill people expect to gather an average crop all round. The transplanted rice is expected to be far below the average. Cotton crop looking well.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	... „ 18th	0.34	Clear in the morning with clouds in the afternoon, terminating in rain.	The paddy harvest has commenced, and a good out-turn is expected. Other standing crops—potatoes, millet, cotton, &c., are doing well.	
53	Garo Hills	... „ 18th	0.42	A little rain on 13th and 14th instant; clouds have been hanging about and collecting towards higher ranges, but no rain fell since the 11th. Nights chilly and clear. Much dew; scarcely any wind; weather considerably cooler this week.	Same as last week. It would be better for some rain.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 28th October 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 9th to 11th Oct 1873	Rain from 1st to 15th Oct 1873	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873		REMARKS
			Inches	Inches	Inches	Up to date	
BENGAL							
WESTERN DISTRICTS			Inches	Inches	Inches	1873	
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.20	Nil	77.14	18th Oct	
		Culina	Nil	Nil	5.01	ditto	
		B. C. Hood	0.19	Nil	44.18	ditto	
		Kamargunge	0.27	Nil	35.03	ditto	
	Hancoorah	Jhannabad	Nil	0.02	11.5	ditto	
		Hancoorah	0.15	Nil	4.7	ditto	
		Se. B.	Nil	Nil	30.53	ditto	
		Madhupore	Nil	0.01	23.37	ditto	
	Midnapore	Jumil	Nil	Nil	43.77	ditto	
		Gumbatta	0.15	Nil	12.1	ditto	
			0.0	Nil	6.28	ditto	
		Contn	0.53	1.10	33.84	ditto	
HOOGHLY	Hooghly	Hooghly	1.07	1.8	49.80	ditto	
		Se. B. Office	0.10	Nil	5.9	ditto	
		Howrah	0.01	Nil	31.13	ditto	
		Howrah	0.02	0.22	4.36	ditto	
EASTERN DISTRICTS							
24-PARGANNAH	24-Pargannah	Saugor Island	1.00	0.9	47.13	ditto	
		Calcutta	0.0	0.1	31.31	ditto	
		Alipore (Dispensary)	0.13	0.1	15.8	ditto	
		Bhowrah	0.18	0.11	41.11	ditto	
		Batas	0.10	Nil	13.11	ditto	
		Dum and Harbour	0.02	0.16	40.8	ditto	
		Barrapara	0.03	0.01	28.84	ditto	
		Salt Lake	0.16	0.11	20.08	ditto	
		Batas	0.1	Nil	12.1	ditto	
		Dum Dum	0.1	Nil	15.7	ditto	
		K. B. B. B.	Nil	Nil	35.74	ditto	
		MOORSHEDABAD	Mooredabad	Mooredabad	0.15	Nil	15.1	ditto
Ch. B. B. B.	Nil			0.1	27.06	ditto	
K. B. B. B.	0.0			Nil	1.85	ditto	
Ranchhat	0.1			Nil	8.1	ditto	
Jessore	0.1			Nil	12.1	ditto	
Narail	0.01			0.1	11.1	ditto	
Kh. B. B. B.	0.10			0.8	11.1	ditto	
Barish	0.10			0.0	11.1	ditto	
Barish	0.1			Nil	11.1	ditto	
Barish	0.1			0.08	11.1	ditto	
Barish	0.1			0.30	11.1	ditto	
RAJSHAHY	Rajshahy			Barish	0.1	Nil	8.71	ditto
		Barish	0.1	0.01	18.0	ditto	
		Barish	0.1	0.11	8.14	ditto	
		Barish	0.1	Nil	11.78	ditto	
		Barish	0.01	Nil	10.41	ditto	
		Barish	0.1	Nil	11.71	ditto	
		Barish	0.1	0.12	7.12	ditto	
		Barish	0.1	Nil	18.1	ditto	
		Barish	0.1	0.11	11.1	ditto	
		Barish	0.1	Nil	11.1	ditto	
		Barish	0.1	Nil	11.1	ditto	
		CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Chittagong	0.20	5.50	34.40	ditto
Chittagong	0.13			5.21	85.24	ditto	
Chittagong	2.81			5.01	151.64	ditto	
Chittagong	0.11			6.73	117.95	ditto	
Chittagong	Nil			0.52	72.20	ditto	
Chittagong	Nil			3.08	54.12	ditto	
Chittagong	Nil			1.02	71.53	ditto	
Chittagong	Nil			0.52	67.47	ditto	
Chittagong	0.20			5.50	34.40	ditto	
Chittagong	0.13			5.21	85.24	ditto	
Chittagong	2.81			5.01	151.64	ditto	
Chittagong	0.11			6.73	117.95	ditto	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th to 11th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 12th to 18th Oct. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	30.40	18th Oct.		
		Bohar	Nil	Nil	38.09	ditto.		
		Barh	Nil	Nil	33.18	ditto.		
		Dinapore... { Jail... Cantonment	Nil	0.20	34.16	ditto.		
	Gya	Gya	Nil	0.15	34.75	ditto.		
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.		
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	40.94	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	33.04	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	38.73	ditto.		
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	37.72	ditto.		
Buxar		Nil	Nil	34.93	ditto.			
BHAGULPORE.	Tirhoot	Bhubonah	Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.		
		Rhubonah	Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto.		
		Moniforpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	29.03	4th Oct.		
		Durbhanga	Not rec.	Not rec.	34.46	27th Sept.		
	Sarun	Hajepore	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.96	4th Oct.		
		Mudhubani	Not rec.	Not rec.	27.01	ditto.		
		Sootamaree	Not rec.	Not rec.	37.10	ditto.		
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	31.11	18th Oct.		
	Chumparun	Ohuprah	Nil	Nil	33.82	ditto.		
		Sowan	Nil	Nil	32.29	ditto.		
Moteehari		Nil	Nil	41.04	ditto.			
Bettiah		Nil	Nil	32.09	ditto.			
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	38.20	ditto.		
		Begoomahal	Nil	Nil	35.85	ditto.		
		Jamooie	Nil	Nil	43.00	ditto.		
		Bhaugulpore	Nil	Nil	28.62	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Soopool	Not rec.	Nil	20.73	ditto.	Not received 5th to 11th Oct.	
		Mudheypoorah	Nil	Nil	34.54	ditto.		
		Banks	Nil	Nil	36.42	ditto.		
		Sanbhora	Nil	0.33	27.45	ditto.		
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	39.86	ditto.		
		Kishengunge	Nil	Nil	37.69	ditto.		
Arrarah		Nil	Nil	35.00	ditto.			
Dooghur		Nil	Nil	44.94	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnah	Jamtara	Nil	Nil	31.27	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.		
	Rajmahal	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.			
	Moheshpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	25.24	20th Sept.	From 15th June.		
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	Nil	52.94	18th Oct.			
Gadda	Gadda	Nil	Nil	35.81	ditto.			
ORISSA.								
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0.90	0.20	33.50	ditto.		
		Cuttack { Hospital	1.34	0.08	37.82	ditto.		
		Jajipore	2.80	Nil	33.01	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	4.70	Nil	57.20	ditto.		
	Pooree	Jugutinsingpore	3.48	Nil	39.02	ditto.		
		False Point	18.40	0.30	55.05	ditto.		
		Pooree	10.29	0.03	53.08	ditto.		
		Khurdah	1.53	Nil	48.17	ditto.		
	Balasore	Balasore	2.06	Not rec.	46.70	11th Oct.	Not received 21st to 27th Sept.	
		Bhuddruck	2.98	Not rec.	34.70	ditto.	From 1st April.	
Jellasore		0.44	Not rec.	48.05	ditto.	ditto.		
Sorah		0.90	Not rec.	38.15	ditto.	ditto.		
Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	6.17	Not rec.	35.25	ditto.			
	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	40.00	4th Oct.			
	CHOTA NAGPORK.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
CHOTA NAGPORK.	Hazarobhaugh	Hazarobhaugh { Jail	Nil	Nil	50.04	18th Oct.		
		Hazarobhaugh { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	53.91	ditto.		
		Pachunaba	Nil	Nil	51.55	ditto.		
		Ranchee	Nil	Nil	40.05	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Palamow	Nil	Nil	39.08	ditto.		
		Singbhoom	0.15	Nil	38.54	ditto.		
		Maunbhoom	Nil	0.00	40.70	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	Nil	Nil	40.02	ditto.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	Nil	Not rec.	68.21	11th Oct.	
Dhoochry			Nil	Not rec.	91.42	ditto.		
Gowhatty			Nil	Nil	48.79	18th Oct.		
Burpettah			Nil	Not rec.	70.78	11th Oct.		
Darrung		Tezpor	1.35	Not rec.	65.58	ditto.		
		Munkledye	Nil	Not rec.	58.00	ditto.		
		Nowgong	0.02	Nil	70.53	18th Oct.		
		Sechsangor	0.13	Not rec.	71.68	11th Oct.		
Sechsangor		Golaghat	0.40	Not rec.	65.38	ditto.		
		Jorahant	0.06	Not rec.	54.81	ditto.		
	Nazorah	0.20	Not rec.	74.64	ditto.			
	Debrooghur	0.31	Not rec.	80.06	ditto.			
Luckimpore	North Luckimpore	0.73	Not rec.	100.48	ditto.			
	Suddya	Nil	Not rec.	82.30	ditto.			
	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	Not rec.	41.52	27th Sept.			
	Shillong	0.12	Not rec.	53.03	11th Oct.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Jaowai	0.10	Not rec.	73.15	ditto.			
	Cherrapunjee	0.50	Not rec.	293.35	ditto.			
	Tura	Nil	0.42	85.22	18th Oct.			
	Benares	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.83	4th Oct.			
Akyab	Akyab	1.80	12.10	202.30	18th Oct.			

CALCUTTA,
The 25th October 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th Oct. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 19th	10	29.857	29.875	87.0	78.0	65	E N E	...	...	C, K	b
		16	29.748	29.766	87.5	79.4	68	E	...	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.901	29.923	87.8	75.3	53	E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.775	29.793	90.0	75.0	47	E	...	...	CK, CS	
	21st	10	29.813	29.831	88.3	76.5	55	E	...	...	C	
		16	29.806	29.824	88.3	77.0	57	E S E	...	...	K	
	22nd	10	29.911	29.949	87.0	78.5	66	E S E	...	...	CS	
		16	29.912	29.930	88.0	78.7	57	E S E	...	...	K, CK	
	23rd	10	29.938	29.956	85.5	78.0	62	S S E	...	...	C	
		16	29.824	29.842	86.0	77.0	62	S E	...	...	CS	
SAGOR ISLAND.	Oct. 19th	10	29.856	29.883	85	81	83	E S E	...	...	C	
		16	29.750	29.768	86	80	75	E	...	...	N	
	20th	10	29.902	29.908	86	82	83	N	2.2	...	N	b, v
		16	29.798	29.804	84	79	70	S S E	3.0	0.20	N	b, v
	21st	10	29.915	29.931	86	80	75	N E	2.2	...	N	b, v
		16	29.823	29.820	85	80	70	S S W	2.8	1.80	KS	b, v
	22nd	10	29.930	29.936	83	80	87	N N W	2.7	...	N	b, v
		16	29.824	29.830	85	78	71	S E	6.4	...	K	b
	23rd	10	29.948	29.952	86	78	61	N W	1.7	...	N	b, v
		16	29.850	29.856	86	78	68	S W	4.1	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	Oct. 19th	10	29.832	29.835	79	77	90	E N E	4.7	...	C	b, v
		16	29.820	29.823	80	76	61	E N E	6.1	...	N	b, v
	20th	10	29.802	29.805	86	77	64	N N E	5.3	...	N	a, m
		16	29.702	29.705	86	76	61	N N E	5.3	...	N	
	21st	10	29.737	29.740	86	80	75	S W	4.4	...		
		16	29.872	29.874	85	78	71	E	1.3	0.20	K, KS	b, v
	22nd	10	29.747	29.750	87	78	65	W	3.1	...	C	b, v
		16	29.877	29.880	83	72	56	N	1.6	...	K, CK, KS	b, v
	23rd	10	29.750	29.751	85	74	57	W	2.7	...	K	b, v
		16	29.800	29.803	82	75	70	N N E	2.2	...		b, v
MADRAS.	Oct. 19th	10	29.710	29.712	84	79	79	N W	1.9	...		b, v
		16	29.802	29.805	86	77	80	N N W	8.2	...		b, v
	20th	10	29.802	29.805	86	80	75	N N W	3.8	...		b, v
		16	29.737	29.740	86	78	71	N N W	3.7	...	C	b, v
	21st	10	29.872	29.874	85	78	71	N N W	3.4	...	C	b, v
		16	29.747	29.750	87	78	65	N N W	3.9	...		b, v
	22nd	10	29.877	29.880	83	72	56	N	5.3	...	C, CK, K	b, v
		16	29.750	29.751	85	74	57	N	3.5	...	CK, C	b, v
	23rd	10	29.800	29.803	82	75	70	N	4.5	...	CK, C	b, v
		16	29.710	29.712	84	79	79	N N W	10	0.12		cloudy
CUTTACK.	Oct. 18th	10	29.802	29.805	86	77	80	N W by N	13	...		cloudy
		16	29.702	29.705	86	76	70	N N by N	13	...		cloudy
	19th	10	29.855	29.858	85	78	70	N by W	10	...		cloudy
		16	29.720	29.723	82	76	74	S W by W	10	0.07		cloudy
	20th	10	29.824	29.827	82	76	76	W N W	7	...		cloudy
		16	29.712	29.715	79	76	86	S W by W	8	...		cloudy
	21st	10	29.840	29.843	83	77	75	S E by E	9	...		
		16	29.744	29.747	83	78	78	S E by E	9	...		
	22nd	10	29.870	29.873	84	78	75	E N E	2	...		
		16	29.787	29.790	86	78	68	N W	1	0.46		cloudy
AKYAB.	Oct. 19th	10	29.905	29.908	85	81	83	N W	4	0.02		cloudy
		16	29.792	29.795	79	76	86	N W	11	0.19		cloudy
	20th	10	29.853	29.856	80	76	82	N by W	13	...		cloudy
		16	29.741	29.744	80	75	78		...	...
	21st	10	29.870	29.873	84	78	75		...	...
		16	29.736	29.739	85	78	71		...	...
	22nd	10	29.847	29.850	86	79	72		...	...
		16	29.767	29.770	83	77	75		...	...
	23rd	10	29.867	29.870	86	78	68		...	...
		16	29.743	29.746	89	77	56		...	...

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 25th October 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of August 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																
	MEAN OF				SOLAR.		GROSS NOCTURNAL.		MEAN OF				MEAN DAILY RANGE.		MEAN OF MIN.		HIGHEST MAX.		MONTHLY RANGE.		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF				In inche.	No. of days.											
	Mean.	10 hour.	16 hour.	22 hour.	Range.	Max.		Min.		Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.													
						Mean.	Day.	Night.	Mean.																				Day.	Night.	Mean.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	Day.	Night.
Port Blair	61	29.754	29.763	29.699	...	10th	167.0	...	...	...	100	77.1	81.0	81.6	81.9	...	18th	90.0	16.0	74.0	...	75	...	...	...	10.62	18						
Madras	27	29.723	29.687	29.681	...	25th	118.0	...	...	...	86.9	83.4	86.1	87.8	88.1	...	21st	90.0	10.0	80.0	...	76	71	76	10.20	13										
Vizagapatam	31	29.657	29.635	29.715	29.602	29.683	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25th	83.0	19.0	74.0	...	89	86	86	93	37.18	28				
Alva	91	29.723	29.737	29.680	29.753	...	10th	138.0	75.5	13.14th	72.8	8.4	78.3	81.1	82.5	82.7	79.2	83.0	19.0	...	...	85	85	85	87	10.10	16										
Fate Point	18.7	29.639	29.629	29.690	29.551	29.605	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	84	84	89	10.10	21	
Cuttack	50	29.574	29.561	29.615	29.511	29.606	...	104	...	13th	71.7	1.3	78.1	83.1	85.8	80.1	81.0	20th	88.2	23.5	71.7	...	85	85	85	87	10.10	21											
Saugor Island	6	29.653	29.668	29.685	29.584	29.676	...	104	...	6th	71.0	...	79.1	84.0	85.3	82.2	...	25th	91.1	14.3	70.5	...	86	83	80	89	8.91	23											
Chittagong	90	29.642	29.616	29.690	29.584	29.674	...	103	...	12th	70.9	...	78.3	83.3	83.4	79.6	...	26th	91.9	2.2	71.8	...	88	83	83	83	16.69	24											
Calcutta	18.11	29.636	29.615	29.683	29.550	29.647	...	103	...	12th	70.9	...	78.3	83.3	83.4	79.6	...	26th	92.3	16.7	71.8	...	88	84	85	81	92	23											
Jessore	20	29.629	29.629	29.629	29.578	...	121	...	...	10th	72.2	...	79.1	83.0	83.6	...	22nd	93.3	18.4	73.5	...	89	85	82	81	14.46	21										
Dacca	35	29.644	29.648	29.583	29.602	...	105	...	...	11th	74.4	...	78.7	83.8	85.1	81.8	...	23th	93.0	18.4	74.8	...	89	85	82	83	13.93	27									
Bidlar	65.1	29.633	29.670	29.610	29.710	...	132	...	...	7th	74.0	...	75.7	82.0	83.2	80.2	25.25th	95.0	20.0	31st	...	87	85	83	78	92	13.63	25									
Hazarebaugh	2.011	29.693	29.676	29.610	29.710	...	132	...	...	18th	69.5	...	75.2	81.2	80.4	76.4	27.25th	89.0	18.0	10th	...	84	81	78	92	10.30	22										
Bahampore	61	29.556	29.576	29.635	29.551	29.613	...	114	...	...	72.6	...	75.2	81.2	80.4	76.4	27.25th	89.0	18.0	10th	...	84	81	78	92	10.30	22										
Gya	347	29.461	29.451	29.511	29.396	...	115	...	...	12th	65.0	...	75.2	81.2	80.4	76.4	27.25th	89.0	18.0	10th	...	84	81	78	92	10.30	22										
Patna	179	29.471	29.455	29.511	29.396	...	115	...	...	12th	65.0	...	75.2	81.2	80.4	76.4	27.25th	89.0	18.0	10th	...	84	81	78	92	10.30	22										
Monghyr	6.912	29.331	29.337	29.367	29.330	29.365	...	121	...	...	72.2	...	74.3	84.1	85.2	81.3	...	27th	97.3	21.3	66.5	...	77	76	73	...	10.31	15									
Darjeeling	386	29.276	29.332	29.392	29.213	...	112	...	...	13th	71.4	...	74.3	84.1	85.2	81.3	...	27th	97.3	21.3	66.5	...	77	76	73	...	10.31	15									
Goalparah	282.74	29.163	29.152	29.200	29.115	29.173	...	145.2	...	...	72.2	...	74.3	84.1	85.2	81.3	...	27th	97.3	21.3	66.5	...	77	76	73	...	10.31	15									
Benares	579.7	28.719	28.689	28.780	28.675	28.722	...	144.4	...	...	72.2	...	74.3	84.1	85.2	81.3	...	27th	97.3	21.3	66.5	...	77	76	73	...	10.31	15									
Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.2	...	74.3	84.1	85.2	81.3	...	27th	97.3	21.3	66.5	...	77	76	73	...	10.31	15	

CALCUTTA—August 1873.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	29.532	Mean temperature of 16 years	83.9	Mean humidity of 16 years	80	Mean rainfall of 16 years	14.70
ditto ditto of 1873	29.636	ditto ditto of 1873	83.5	ditto ditto of 1873	81	Acual fall in 1873	10.23
Excess in 1873	...	Excess in 1873	0.6	Excess in 1873	...	Defect in 1873	4.47

CALCUTTA,

The 25th October 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	Variable.			
Port Blair	29.797	81.1	1	3	2	14	7	33	...	2	...	...	60 S, 17 W	230.4	5.89
Madras	29.769	80.1	...	3	1	10	3	12	24	9	...	...	49 S, 71 W	229.0	...
Vizagapatam	29.688	86.2	1	2	3	19	11	23	61	4	...	...	58 S, 60 W	92.1	4.92
Akyab	29.745	81.1	1	5	5	14	41	17	7	3	...	...	61 S, 3 W	70.0	2.28
False Point	29.658	83.8	4	18	10	10	2	51	18	2	7	2	80 S, 43 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.658	83.3	9	16	5	3	8	24	11	3	45	...	10 S, 08 W	63.5	4.70
Saugor Island	29.659	84	1	6	12	18	18	26	9	3	...	...	45 S, 1 W	230.7	2.78
Chittazong	29.735	81.4	4	6	30	33	17	12	6	1	19	...	44 S, 39 E	129.5	2.91
Calcutta	29.654	83.6	...	3	17	28	43	25	6	3	...	...	62 S, 9 E	132.7	...
Jessore	29.650	82	...	2	8	23	16	9	1	2	1	...	64 S, 25 E	91.3	2.76
Dacca	29.680	82.8	2	1	7	25	34	18	1	2	2	...	66 S, 10 E	123.7	1.70
Silchar	29.774	82.2	4	14	21	14	10	10	27	8	16	...	6 S, 8 E	70.9	2.07
Hazareobaugh	29.648	82.7	3	9	24	14	6	8	20	10	...	...	92 S, 61 E	194.9	2.62
Berhampore	29.663	84.3	...	2	15	31	21	23	7	3	22	...	46 S, 13 E	120.7	2.79
Gya	...	85.0	1	10	20	9	4	5	7	6	...	...	30 S, 65 E	45.5	3.79
Patna	29.641	84.5	...	...	38	1	4	2	13	...	3	...	41 S, 70 E	89.8	3.92
Monghyr	29.632	84.5	5	13	28	6	...	25	16	3	28	...	6 S, 45 E	65.6	2.43
Darjeeling	...	...	2	4	33	16	18	19	27	3	1	1	29 S, 7 E	...	1.68
Gowalparah	29.603	82.3	11	5	9	2	11	13	8	4	...	...	10 S, 56 W	94.3	1.63
Benares	29.723	85.5	3	6	40	6	2	11	35	1	47	...	65 S, 39 E	95.6	3.13
Roorkee	29.604	85.9	...	1	3	28	2	13	6	4	67	...	23 S, 11 E	62.4	5.56

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th October 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st October 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Lb.	Miles	In.		
Oct. ...	15th	29.824	89.0	76.5	136.8	82.3	77.1	73.5	0.76	E N E & E by N	...	137.8	...	...	Clear, cirri and cumuli.
	16th	812	90.0	76.8	135.0	82.0	75.9	71.0	.68	E by N	...	88.8	...	...	Cirri, cumuli and clear.
	17th	840	90.5	76.5	138.0	82.6	76.1	71.5	.70	E by N & E N E	...	97.4	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	18th	840	90.4	77.0	141.5	83.5	78.9	72.3	.70	E N E	...	94.7	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	19th	813	90.5	79.5	140.7	83.7	78.2	74.3	.74	E N E, E & S S E	...	85.7	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	20th	838	91.5	79.0	137.0	84.3	78.6	71.2	.66	S E & E	...	92.8	...	...	Clear.
	21st	857	90.8	70.7	145.0	84.6	77.7	72.9	.69	E & S E	...	65.5	...	●	Clear and cirrocumuli. Drizzled at 4½ A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	15.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	91.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.78
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0.51
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st October	...	44.31
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	66.32

GOPEENAUTH SRN.

in charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd October 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHUREEF SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of September 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.			RICE IRRIGATION.			SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.			RAINFALL.			REMARKS.	
			Estimated fall discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Area based on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area based during the month.	Area based up to the 1st of the month.	Area based during the month.	Total area based up to date (total of columns 9 & 10).	Grand total of area based up to the end of the month (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during last year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.		
Orissa.	Cuttack.	3	1,253	276	2,751	712	21	3,529	42	3,571	3,449				a Details of column 9— At the rate of Re. 1 ... 4,583 acres. " " Rs. 1-5 ... 824 " Total ... 5,390	
		High Level	675	90	1,242	921	10	1,533		1,533	225				b The details of column 12— Sugarcane ... 62 acres. H.M. ... 10 " Garden produce ... 11 " Total ... 103	
		Takina lah	1,304	82.47	74	61		135	22	157	23					
		Machiguz	65	13.1	121	57	2	153	30	22	63					
		Total			1,176	1,181	23	3,529	104	3,633	3,763					
South-Western.	Midnapore.	Mithapora	875	208	1,381	10,531	65	21,039		21,060	8,502		4.25	32.55	3 years	c In addition to this, 109 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 11, Act VIII of 1867, B. C.
		Pandharpur	570	178		3,223		3,223		3,223	8,504		4.18	45.78	3 years	The details are— At the rate of Rs. 1-8 ... 7,103 acres. " " Rs. 1-12 ... 259 " " " Rs. 2 ... 6,015 " " " Rs. 2-4 ... 1,840 " Total ... 15,222
		Total			1,380	13,754	65	24,262		24,283	12,106					
		Grand Total			5,556	14,008	118	29,612	104	29,716	15,910					In addition to this, 259 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre. The difference between this and the previous month's figure is owing to some acres having been released from assessment on objections filed by the cultivators, &c.

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 27th October 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,128	1,054 0 0	105 8 0	950 0	150 0 0	15 0 0	120 8 0	
Or per mile of railway	41	39 0 0	3 18 0	35 0	6 0 0	0 1 0	1 10 0	
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	17,706	13,957 0 0	1,395 14 0	49,651 10	4,730 0 0	473 18 0	1,869 12 0	
Total for 15 weeks	18,824	15,011 0 0	1,501 2 0	50,581 0	4,880 0 0	488 18 0	1,990 0 0	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,436	1,238 1 10	123 16 7	2,827 0	394 10 3	39 9 3	163 5 10	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	53	15 7 1	1 10 11	104 0	14 7 0	1 8 11	5 10 10	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,765	15,715 0 0	1,571 10 0	69,218 11	6,979 10 6	697 19 4	1,982 9 1	

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,253	926 0 0	92 12 0	4,235 0	1 0 0	42 10 0	135 2 0
Or per mile of railway	46	31 0 0	3 8 0	155 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	5 0 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	18,924	15,011 0 0	1,501 2 0	50,581 0	4,880 0 0	488 18 0	1,990 0 0
Total for 16 weeks	20,177	15,937 0 0	1,593 11 0	54,816 0	6,714 0 0	671 8 0	2,125 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,023	878 6 6	87 16 10	1,398 30	158 6 9	15 16 10	103 13 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	38	32 3 9	3 4 6	51 12	5 13 0	0 11 8	3 16
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,788	14,623 6 6	1,462 6 10	59,917 1	6,238 1 3	623 16 2	2,086 3 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	112,509	1,19,717 14 2	13,724 2 10	729,103 0	3,09,106 13 0	27,720 12 6	41,114 15 4
Or per mile of railway	88	116 15 6	10 11 5	569 10	242 1 1	21 13 2	32 7 7
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	1,419,213	17,56,965 5 9	1,61,654 19 6	7,744,115 10	31,09,538 6 0	312,541 0 1	473,595 19 10
Total for 15 weeks	1,531,717	19,06,681 4 6	1,74,779 2 1	8,464,518 10	37,11,945 3 0	340,261 12 10	515,949 15 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,324	1,07,254 0 8	15,381 13 2	502,972 20	2,79,320 2 0	24,953 10 3	40,285 3 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	91	130 10 8	11 12 0	393 10	212 10 9	19 9 11	31 9 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,445,977	17,69,079 5 10	1,64,165 12 2	6,954,138 30	31,74,634 0 10	318,598 2 6	480,674 14 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	114,269	1,74,095 13 3	16,013 15 9	912,527 0	4,13,739 11 0	37,889 9 5	57,903 5 2
Or per mile of railway	90	136 7 8	12 10 5	713 10	322 14 9	26 12 0	45 2 5
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	1,531,717	19,06,681 4 6	1,74,779 2 4	8,464,518 10	37,11,945 3 0	340,261 12 10	515,949 15 2
Total for 16 weeks	1,645,986	20,81,377 1 9	1,90,792 18 1	9,377,035 10	41,25,284 14 0	378,151 2 3	568,944 0 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,681	1,33,222 12 1	12,212 1 9	415,376 30	2,56,695 4 9	21,697 1 1	33,909 3 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	72	104 1 4	9 10 10	324 10	194 14 8	16 19 0	26 9 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,537,659	19,02,302 1 11	1,74,377 13 11	7,069,715 20	37,11,929 5 7	340,205 3 10	511,682 17 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,057	15,880 13 9	1,456 5 11	62,807 0	21,018 12 0	1,926 14 5	3,383 0 4
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	71 1 4	0 10 4	.....	94 0 8	8 12 5	15 2 9
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	53,213	1,29,353 10 3	11,867 8 4	562,629 10	1,71,031 12 6	15,678 3 9	27,535 12 1
Total for 16 weeks	58,870	1,45,240 8 0	13,313 14 3	625,236 10	1,92,053 4 6	17,004 18 2	30,918 12 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,695	12,359 12 7	1,182 19 7	38,351 30	14,278 4 11	1,308 10 11	2,441 16 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .....	.....	55 4 10	5 1 5	.....	63 14 2	5 17 1	10 18 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	66,651	1,49,735 14 1	13,725 15 9	406,131 20	1,48,106 6 9	13,576 8 5	27,509 4 2

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

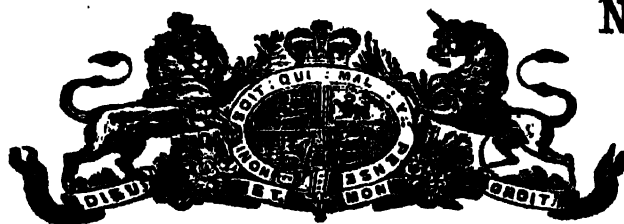
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1873, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	32,207½	19,450 8 0	1,782 19 3	140,294 38	53,384 10 9	4,893 19 3	6,676 18 6
Or per mile of railway	203	122 14 7	11 5 3	943 0	337 5 11	30 18 6	42 3 10
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ..	409,493½	2,55,544 8 9	23,425 6 3	1,732,725 2	5,88,040 10 11	53,903 16 4	77,329 2 7
Total for 15 weeks	441,701	2,74,995 0 9	25,208 5 6	1,892,020 0	6,41,429 5 8	58,797 15 7	84,006 1 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,618½	23,343 9 10	2,139 16 7	198,333 36	62,884 10 0	5,764 8 6	7,904 5 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	209	149 2 7	13 13 6	1,267 0	400 13 1	36 16 8	50 10 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	624,803	2,89,158 5 5	21,922 16 11	2,206,648 36	5,87,855 10 5	53,886 15 4	76,809 13 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,093	748 0 0	74 16 0	16,201 0	553 0 0	55 10 0	130 6 0
Or per mile of railway	182	26 8 0	2 15 0	579 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	4 13 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ..	62,643	10,942 0 0	1,098 4 0	204,530 0	8,746 0 0	874 12 0	1,972 16 0
Total for 16 weeks	67,736	11,730 0 0	1,173 0 0	220,730 0	9,301 0 0	930 2 0	2,103 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,400	974 0 0	97 8 0	9,833 22	320 8 6	32 1 1	129 9 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	231	34 12 7	3 9 7	351 8	11 7 2	1 2 11	4 12 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,071	11,891 14 0	1,189 9 9	103,818 16	5,906 14 6	590 13 10	1,790 3 7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 16th September 1873.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for the year 1872-73, with its enclosures.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted to the Commissioner, Mr. Buckland, for the trouble he has taken in so clearly condensing and systematizing the several district reports and for his own review of the Divisional Administration.

2. The general tendency of the report is to show that the people of the western districts are upon the whole poorer than the average of the inhabitants in Bengal, and that wages are low except in the vicinity of Calcutta and along the Hooghly River. Throughout the division the lower classes, it is said, are a poor and improvident people, and although their actual bodily wants are small and easily satisfied there is but a small approach to anything like an accumulation of capital among them at present. There is a good deal of emigration from the western borders of the division, but not apparently from the alluvial tracts or from Beerbhoom.

3. There was a scanty rainfall last year, and the rice crop in the division was necessarily affected, but the losses were mostly local, and the general crop was not very deficient. Fortunately the cold weather harvest was unusually good and abundant.

4. The manufacture of silk is a staple industry in the districts of Midnapore and Beerbhoom. In Midnapore the value of the silk made is valued by the Collector at thirty-two lakhs of rupees, and its manufacture is said to contribute directly or indirectly to the support of 150,000 people. In Midnapore also is produced indigo of a very excellent description. The produce is valued at 4½ lakhs per annum. The manufacture of indigo is now extinct in Hooghly, and is languishing and unprofitable in other parts of the division.

5. The topic of public health has, as Mr. Buckland remarks, an unfortunately overpowering interest in the Burdwan Division. Very numerous special reports on the subject of the epidemic fever in Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Beerbhoom have been submitted to Government during the year. The district of Howrah also, and even Bancoorah, have not been entirely free from the fever. In Burdwan the sub-divisions of Culna—the seat of its early ravages—and of Raneegunge alone escaped—the former partially, the latter almost entirely. This is the tenth year of the epidemic in the district, and the fourth year of its appearance in the town of Burdwan.

The whole tract of Beerbhoom, speaking roughly, lying south and east of a line drawn through Soory from south-west to north-east, was occupied by the malady. It is noteworthy here, as Mr. Geoghegan observes, that the low flesh-eating castes, who had offered a more successful resistance to the disease in the year before, now succumbed equally with others. In Midnapore the fever again made its appearance, in the over-populated thannah of Daspoore, which borders on Hooghly, and showed a tendency to spread southwards. There was much fever in Hooghly during the usual season from October to February; and over the densely populated part of the district reaching from French Chandernagore to Howrah, it assumed a very fatal character. The entire question of the incidence of the fever in this unfortunate division is, as the Commissioner and the public are aware, under the most anxious consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the executive Government is sparing no pains to relieve, if possible, the sufferings and depression under which the country still labors.

There is much reason to hope that the present season is turning out more favorably, and that the scourge may be passing away from tracts which have suffered for several years, as it has passed from those which previously suffered in former years.

6. Mr. Pellow, the Collector of Hooghly, comments, His Honor believes with truth, upon the favorable disposition of the people generally towards Government. They have rendered willing obedience and even co-operation in the statistical inquiries which have been instituted. The ordinary village population are, he says, a respectable, decent, and quiet class, who hate impropriety of any sort, and are almost puritan in their ideas. The English-speaking natives, though to be found in almost every village, are for the most part employed in the larger towns, and are only occasionally visitors to their homes. These men are generally supposed to be less loyally disposed, but the Collector thinks that there is not much ground for the belief. "They are chiefly remarkable," he writes, "for the loss of the good manners for which their fathers were so distinguished, and they confuse a desire for independence with an awkward appearance of incivility, which sits rudely upon them."

7. It is to be feared that the native press, which is largely supported by subscribers and contributors from this division, very inadequately expresses the real outcome of public feeling on the subjects of which it treats. The illiterate classes, who are, of course, the immense majority, are entirely unrepresented by the newspapers. The Commissioner complains of the present unbridled license of the press as affecting the feelings of the native officers of Government to an extent which is detrimental to the upright and fearless discharge of their official functions. "I fear," says Mr. Buckland; "that there is not a native Deputy Magistrate in the country who could deny that he was afraid

of becoming the subject of any personal attack in a native newspaper." He also denounces the growing practice of native newspapers commenting on and prejudicing pending cases. The Lieutenant-Governor must say that he thinks there is some foundation for these statements.

8. There was a break and a consequent failure of statistical operations in some districts of this division, owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding by which the services of the temporary establishments to which the Government of India had taken objection were dispensed with, before the permanent sub-divisional establishments had been entertained. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that now the latter have been sanctioned and are in operation, statistical work will be carried on actively. The report of the Special Statistical Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom has not yet been received.

9. The irrigation works have been pushed on during the year in Midnapore. It is much to be regretted that the attempts to introduce irrigation were accompanied by some circumstances which have led to discontent and annoyance among the people concerned. Mr. Buckland remarks that it would have been more for the true interests of Government to have given the people the gratuitous use of the water, so that they might have learned its value to them, than to attempt to obtain a petty revenue from it prematurely before the works were completed.

The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe the valuable testimony that is borne by the Collector of Hooghly to the success of the new Public Works system, under which the Executive Engineer, while professionally responsible to his own department, is placed directly under the orders of the Magistrate and those of the Road Cess Committee. The work now done, if somewhat more expensive than formerly, "is much superior in quality, and the system works admirably."

10. His Honor is inclined to concur with the Commissioner's observation (paragraph 27) that Assistant Magistrates should at some time serve as Assistant Superintendents of Police. This subject will be considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Judicial Department, in connexion with a somewhat similar recommendation by the Magistrate of Mymensingh in the administration report of his district for the past year.

11. Mr. Buckland recites the history and present situation of the rent law. His Honor fears that it is the fact that the status designed for the ryot by the Regulations of 1793 was much impaired, and in great part destroyed, by the great powers subsequently given to the zemindars under the old *hufium* and *punjum* regulations with a view to enable them to realize their rents. As Mr. Buckland truly describes the process, under the law of 1799 and that of 1812, the proceedings began in both cases by a strong presumption equivalent to a knock-down blow against the ryot. The law of 1859 reduced the powers exercised by the zemindars themselves, while it increased the grounds of enhancement, and afforded the remedy of a summary process before Deputy Collectors, who were, however, often very insufficiently qualified. • Rent-suits are now transferred to the civil courts; they are better tried, and the rights of the ryots are more respected than they were; but, on the other hand, there certainly seems now good ground of complaint that there is difficulty in quickly realizing undisputed rents by legal process.

12. The working of the new Criminal Procedure Code has not, it appears, created alarm in the division. In Midnapore the remarks of Mr. Harrison are very favorable to its operation. The new arrangements have worked smoothly, and are not unpopular.

13. In excise, the Commissioner observes that the great problem of the year has been the introduction of the experiment of letting the licenses of certain liquor shops to the highest bidder, instead of as formerly at a fixed fee. The result has been to reduce the number of shops and the consumption of liquor, but to increase the cost of liquor and to enhance the revenue. The system is still on its trial.

14. Mr. Buckland thinks, and he says that the same opinion is held by many intelligent natives, that the withdrawal of the income-tax was a mistake. It was the only tax, he remarks, that caught the rich trading classes

and the mahajans, however imperfectly. If the tax had been retained at ever so low a rate, the Government could, when necessary, by a mere turn of the screw have doubled or multiplied it as it pleased.

15. Municipalities work well in the Burdwan Division. The road cess proceedings of the Hooghly Committee have been specially reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The progress of the District Education Committees is said to have been encouraging. The little Hooghly Municipalities and Town Committees are distinguished by their independent and public spirit. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the Commissioner's remark as a hopeful one, that the judicious appointment of Municipal Commissioners is regarded as an honor which the recipients seldom like to relinquish.

17. His Honor regrets to hear of the unsatisfactory condition of the dispensary at Burdwan. If possible, a new site should certainly be chosen nearer the town and native bazars as suggested by Mr. Buckland. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear what may be resolved on in this matter, as well as further particulars of the Kistonuggur Dispensary in Midnapore, which has been closed, it is said, because the patron owed it Rs. 1,500, and to recover which amount a civil suit is in contemplation. The other dispensaries, of which there are several in the division, seem to have done well.

18. The district post in the division is, it is said, efficiently managed under the agency of the officers of the imperial Post Office. The attention of the Post-Master-General will be directed to the Magistrate of Burdwan's objection to a charge of postage on Government letters in cases where the letters are conveyed for the greater part of the distance at the cost of the zemindari dāk.

19. The Commissioner's observations on the subject of death from snake-bites and wild animals will be communicated to the Judicial Department of Government, where the whole question is now before the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. His Honor is glad to notice the favorable comments of the Commissioner on the conduct of zemindars during the year. The testimony of Commissioner and Magistrate is very favorable regarding the conduct of the firm known as 'Messrs. Watson & Co., in their position of zemindars in the Midnapore district. In one capacity or another one-fifth of the rent of this very extensive district is collected by this firm. Among the native zemindars who have been distinguished for active benevolence and liberality, the Commissioner notices Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee in Hooghly, Baboo Nobin Chunder Nag in Midnapore, Baboo Radhaballub Singh of Kunchiakole, Baboo Damoodur Singh of Maliara in Bancoorah, and Baboo Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty of Hitumpore in Beerbhoom. The Maharajah of Burdwan has, with his accustomed liberality, made a further donation of Rs. 10,000 during the year as an addition to his former subscription of Rs. 50,000 in aid of the dispensaries for the suppression of the epidemic fever.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Buckland for his careful supervision.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION
FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1873.

READ—

The annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for the year 1872-73.

1. The present Commissioner was only in charge during a small part of the year, and his report could not therefore be so exhaustive as the Lieutenant-Governor hopes it will be next time. His Honor's thanks are, however, due to Lord Ulick Browne for a zealous and efficient administration since he assumed charge and a careful report.

2. The sub-divisional officers of this division seem to have duly attended to their duty in making tours into the interior.

3. The condition of the people in this division is believed to be improving, and is tolerably prosperous in the 24-Pergunnahs district. The proximity of Calcutta affords a ready sale and a comparatively high rate of wages, while from the north, south, and west of the district rice is largely raised and exported, and quantities of timber and firewood and thatching leaves can be obtained from the Soonderbuns for the mere trouble of cutting. Immigration into this district is still steady, and there are no complaints of over-population. It is to be regretted that the peasantry of Jessore and Nuddea are not so well off, but His Honor believes in Jessore, though the ryots may be poor, there are many jotedars, gantedars, and others who, with their rice fields and date gardens, occupy something of the position of peasant proprietors. In Nuddea the people came wonderfully through the floods, and then and since have shown much self-reliance. The inundation of 1871-72 has no doubt had the effect of enriching the soil a good deal; and it is certain that the produce of two great staples in this division—indigo and the date-tree—was unusually good last year.

4. It is said by the Commissioner that the relations between ryots and planters have on the whole been amicable; the Lieutenant-Governor has, however, heard of some cases in which it did not seem to be so. The Commissioner alludes to a system of cultivation adopted by Baboo Jadu Nath Roy and another native gentleman, under which the ryot grows as much or little indigo as he pleases; and when the manufacturing season comes, takes it to the vats, where note is kept of the quantity, and eventually, after the indigo has been sold, receives a proportion of the proceeds of the manufactured article. His Honor will be glad to learn how this co-operative system is found to work.

5. There are large jute factories at Baranagore and Gowripore, both in the 24-Pergunnahs, and also at Port Gloucester, 15 miles down the Hooghly, and several new factories are rising round Calcutta. There can be no doubt that in this district these manufactories are a great success; the people show much aptitude for the work, and it seems that the neighbourhood of Calcutta will become before long a great seat of manufacturing industry.

6. The Municipal Bill, the new Criminal Procedure Code, the educational policy of Government, and the imposition of the Road Cess, are the subjects on which public feeling exhibited itself during the year. It was the educated section of the community, remarks the Commissioner, who sought to infuse their ideas into the minds of their less enlightened and less inquisitive countrymen, laying before them pictures of imaginary evils as the probable result of the measures referred to. The native gentry do not like losing the chance of a succession of appeals up to the High Court in all kinds of cases. On this subject Mr. Stevens, the Magistrate of Nuddea, writes as follows:—
“I believe that the law of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding summary trials was to some extent misunderstood; it was thought to be wider in its oper-

ation than it really is. Since however the Act has been in force, I have heard no word of complaint against the manner in which either of the officers holding summary powers in this district has exercised them. The persistent abuse of the right of appeal has become so thoroughly familiar to the native mind, that the checks introduced by the new code were looked upon with much dread. Crimes and criminals do not repel a native of this country as they repel a European; but a prisoner is looked upon more as an object of compassion in being unfortunate enough to be caught than as a violator of the laws of society and a public enemy. Hence the fact that trivial technicalities might prevail to cause the release of a guilty man, produced little dissatisfaction in the mind of anyone who was not personally interested in a case. The subtlety of the technicality had an attraction for the native mind, while the easy good nature which is a Bengalee characteristic, was pleased by the release of the prisoner. I think, however, that the strong feeling in this matter has begun to die away. The power of enhancing punishments has been exercised very sparingly both by the Judge and by myself."

7. Although it is said that the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme of primary education has not as yet commended itself to the higher classes owing to a fear that their own influence will be affected by it, and although it is unpopular with the native educational officers employed in the district who, it is said, dislike their subordination to the Magistrate, the public generally seem to be pleased with the change. The Commissioner remarks that the impetus given to primary education is satisfactory, "and a new era has now commenced in the educational history of the country."

8. The disappearance of the income tax has been gradual, and its abolition has therefore not created excitement, but has been looked upon with favour in this division.

9. The transfer of the rent-suits from the revenue to the civil courts is said to have not yet reconciled itself to the suitors, and no doubt there is cause of complaint regarding delay and expense which are now inevitable. The remarks of Mr. Porter, the Joint-Magistrate of Baraset, to which the Commissioner invites attention, are, however, too exclusively from a zemindar's point of view; and we must consider strict justice to ryots as well as speedy process for zemindars.

10. The municipal committees are reported to have on the whole worked satisfactorily. The Magistrate of Nuddea speaks in high terms of the three principal municipalities of that district. The most successful is, he thinks, Krishnaghur. "We have," he writes, "a body of intelligent men, chiefly professional, independent in their views, but acting in harmony both with the Government and with each other, and content to the very useful, though quiet and unobtrusive, work. During three years' experience I cannot call to mind one instance of petty jealousy or party feeling." The minor municipalities have also been fairly successful. Generally speaking, Mr. Stevens writes, those are best which are entirely composed of natives. Although party feeling does greatly impair their efficiency, and though there is often much ado about nothing where there is no one else to do anything, they no doubt do a little. As the Magistrate again says, it is possible that the executive officer of Government would do the mere work better, but when we think of the attempts we are now making to govern the country more minutely, we must feel in an increasing degree the necessity for developing the capacity of the people for local self-government.

11. The account of the Commissioner seems to show that even in the metropolitan districts the influence of the native press is not very wide-spread. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the statement that the less important native papers do not show such ill will to Government as those of greater pretensions, such as the *Hindoo Patriot* and *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, though what Lord Ulick Browne says of their following the example set them of attacking individuals and Government officers, is no doubt an evil. The Commissioner of Burdwan in his report has dwelt strongly on this point, and His Honor fears that native officers are unduly sensitive to what is written against them.

12. The establishment of rural sub-registry offices has proved of great advantage, and has saved trouble and expense to the people.

13. Lord Ulick Browne is also much in favor of the scheme for the Lower Subordinate Executive service, which has recently been carried into effect. "It has," he says, "all the elements of success, and cannot but be a most useful and efficient auxiliary to the administrative arrangements of the country."

14. The road cess has not yet become enough of reality for the ryot to cause him to make much complaint. It is said to be unpopular among the higher classes, but they accept it as inevitable. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to read in the Collector of Nuddea's report that signs have already begun to show themselves which indicate that the landlord will attempt to throw the whole tax on the ryots. A sub-divisional officer of that district has lately had presented for registration 157 leases, a condition of which was that the tenant should pay any Government cess which might be imposed, a provision which, though no doubt illegal, shows the spirit prevailing. Despite, however, the odium which necessarily attaches to taxation, the cess can, says the Commissioner, scarcely fail to produce great advantages to the people when its effects on the communications of the country are seen a few years hence. The account which Lord Ulick Browne gives of the district roads in another place shows that his division, while it has clearly reached the stage when the road cess may properly be imposed, especially requires the benefits that will be afforded by it.

15. Lord Ulick Browne dwells at length on the complaint, that under new administrative changes and arrangements, officers, and principally district officers, are over-worked. The Lieutenant-Governor would express a hope on this subject that as they learn method and distribution of work the grievance will wear off. He cannot acknowledge that the creation of sub-divisions should increase a Magistrate-Collector's work. The total quantity of work it certainly increases, but it also increases the working machinery, and should relieve the head of the district from details. If the district officer takes his proper place as the general controller and supervisor of outlying sub-divisions, and makes the most of his Joint-Magistrate or other experienced Assistants in the head-quarters division and on general work, His Honor thinks that the Magistrate-Collector of a fully sub-divided district should not be over-worked, but should be head of a large and important machine which he should keep in order as head engineer, not himself acting as stoker and poker and everything else. The Lieutenant-Governor also can hardly agree with the Commissioner's view that Magistrates should always go out into camp as formerly with their establishments and correspondence, so as to place himself in the same position as regards work that he is in when at the sudder station. His Honor thinks there is much to be said for the present plan of going out with one or two clerks, and letting the district work of a routine character be done at head-quarters. At the same time if a Magistrate can now and then go more deliberately into camp, this may have its advantages.

The Lieutenant-Governor remarks with pleasure the Commissioner's observation, that on the part of none of his subordinates, from the district officer downwards, has there been any disposition to avoid giving full effect to any orders which have been received. Some of the orders may have been distasteful to those whose duty it was to carry them out, but it has throughout been His Honor's experience that whatever officers previous ideas may have been, they have, speaking generally, and as a body, carried out recent reforms zealously, thoroughly, and well, with no hanging back or passive resistance, but with an active interest. Sir George Campbell has felt this and acknowledges it thoroughly.

The Commissioner alludes in another place to the policy of Government having been such as to deprive the Magistrates of districts of almost every fraction of personal influence by sedulously teaching the people that they need obey no instructions unless the officer who gives it can point to a particular law as his authority; but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes we are getting over this difficulty and now exercising fair influence.

16. Considerable attention has been bestowed in this division to the collection of useful statistics of more than one description. The select mortuary statistics have been more successful in towns than in the rural areas; in the Chooadangah area they have been very unsuccessful, but elsewhere there is good hope of a successful result. The report of the special Deputy Collector,

Baboo Ram Shunker Sen, who was appointed for the purpose of obtaining correct statistics regarding food grains, and staples, and other subjects in the district of Jessore, has submitted his report for the sub-divisions of Magoorah and Jhenidah, and it is very interesting and instructive.

17. It is satisfactory to note that the importance of accurate records of rights and holdings in settlement operations is now fully recognised. His Honor hopes that something may be done in the way of improvement of estates under the Court of Wards.

18. The taste for spirits and intoxicating drugs is on the increase, and is attributed by the Commissioner more to the increasing prosperity of the people, and to the free-thinking tendencies of the age, than to anything else. However this increase in the consumption of spirits is to be regretted in, it can hardly, says the Commissioner, be said that the use of liquor leads to crime in this country, whatever it may do in Europe.

19. The Magistrate of Jessore points out that the money-lenders are to some extent kept out of court by the heavy stamp duties now required. This is no doubt the case, and if this was the only effect, it would not be so bad; but the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the fees are really too high in many instances, such as suits about rent, exaction, &c.

20. Lord Ulick Browne remarks on the satisfactory management of the Eastern Bengal Railway, about which there are scarcely any complaints. The facilities of the railway are thoroughly appreciated, and no one cares to walk if he can only find the money for his fare.

21. With regard to dispensaries, it is a matter of regret that more in-patients are not received, and surgical cases especially. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that efforts will be made at sub-divisions where there are sub-assistant surgeons to supply a ward to receive accident and surgical cases.

22. Rajah Komul Krishna and Baboo Bussunt Koomar Roy Chowdhry are both favorably mentioned by the Commissioner for the interest they take in the establishment of dispensaries. His Honor is glad again to recognize the exemplary manner in which Mr. Sibbald of Sibbaldgunge, in the Meherpore sub-division of the Nuddea district, discharges the duties of a good and popular landlord. Koomar Narendra Krishna is also an excellent landlord.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor will conclude this resolution by quoting the words of the Magistrate of Nuddea who expresses his belief that the people, notwithstanding their alleged grievances, are thoroughly loyal throughout all classes. "We ought," writes Mr. Stevens, "to make great allowances for the feelings of persons governed by foreigners, whose manners and customs are perfectly unknown to most of the people, and are imitated rather than adopted by even the most advanced. Under such circumstances it is not strange if sometimes motives are misunderstood or facts distorted. Of this I am perfectly certain that the people of this district appreciate the good will of Government and of its officers to them, and desire no violent radical changes."

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Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st November 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
1	Burdwan	Nov. 4th*	Nil	Weather dry and cool ...	Prospects of crops bad, except in low lands and where irrigation is going on. Cold weather crops are being sown in Culna. Rice rather cheaper.	Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	" 1st	Nil	Dry and cool ...	Not much change since last week; a good deal of rice crop has been saved by irrigation. Teel, oilseed, and sugarcane crops are very good in the south, but have suffered much elsewhere: preparations are being made generally for sowing the cold weather crops, and where water is obtainable sowings have actually commenced. Slight rise in the price of rice.	
3	Beerbhoom	" 1st	Nil	Bright and clear. Cold weather coming in.	The harvest of the early rice crop, which is about one-fifth of the district, is turning out better than was expected. Owing in great measure to the timely utilization of the tank supplies, ten annas may possibly be secured; of the late rice crop, probably not less than five, possibly seven, annas will be saved even without rain; with rain now eight annas. Tank irrigation has during the past month been extended as widely as possible. Price of common rice has risen one seer since last report.	
4	Midnapore	" 1st	Nil	No rain; cold weather seems to have set in. Stormy wind from north and north-west the last three days.	Not changed for the better. All chance of rain in any useful form has passed. Still the late rice crop is reckoned at three-fifths of an average crop over the whole district, including the irrigable area and the littoral tract, though scarcely one-fifth in the jungle mchals. This, viz three-fifths, is very nearly the proportion of the crop which the district ordinarily consumes, exporting the remainder. The prospects of the cold weather food crops are bad, but they are not of much importance in this district. Mulberry, which is a valuable crop in the east, is suffering from drought. It is probable that a good deal of <i>lato</i> (winter) rice may be sown where river water is obtainable, and that more than the ordinary proportion of land will be planted with early rice next year. This proportion, at one-sixteenth, is capable of being largely increased, and the late rice is usually preferred because it entails so much less labor, though on the other hand it is much more precarious.	

* Telegram of the 4th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Western Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BURDWAN DIV.—(Contd.)	5 Hooghly	Nov. 1st	Nil	Clear throughout; wind northerly.	Clouds forming. From personal inspection the Collector says that the Hooghly thannah police reports appear exaggerated. He does not think more than 8 annas is yet lost, and rain would save the remainder. Irrigation practised energetically, but water getting exhausted in many parts of the district.	
	Howrah	" 1st	Nil	Evenings, nights, and mornings cold. Weather bright, and apparently set fair. Heavy dews, and apparently no hopes of rain.	The chief alteration since last report is that the crops have undergone another dry week. In the Juggutbulbore thannah the crops are very bad, and it is feared that only an insignificant proportion can now be saved. Elsewhere the rule is that the further one goes south, the better crops one sees. The water stores are still low, and likely to do all that is wanted from them. Hitherto the ryots seem not to have despaired that rain would come in time, and they did not irrigate. Now, however, they are busily engaged in irrigating; there is much water still lying about and otherwise procurable from the rivers and water-courses, and this will save much rice without rain.	
Central Districts.						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 4th*	Nil.	The weather has been cloudy, but without rain; cool during the first five days with northerly breeze, but close and heavy the last two days.	The prospects of the late rice is week by week becoming more gloomy as the drought continues. Under any circumstances the crop must be a very short one, and will, unless rain come, speedily, almost entirely, fail except on the very low-lying lands.	Fever still continues in Barrisore, Narasat and Satakurah.
	7 Nuddea	" 1st	Nil	Dry and hot. The sky is frequently clouded over, but no rain falls, or seems likely to fall. Heavy dews in Koomteah, but there is next to no dew in the Sudder.	The late rice on high lands may now be said to have been irretrievably ruined. Of that which is in the low grounds, a portion will under any circumstances be saved; and if rain falls a moderate crop in such situations might be looked for. The sowing of cold weather crops has been generally deferred for want of rain. Mustard and linseed, which have been sown, have in many places been eaten up by insects as fast as the seed has germinated. Teel—oilseed, ruhur—and chillies promise fairly. The ryots are irrigating their rice wherever they can, and no doubt something will be thus saved. The early rice crop was fortunately very good on the greater part of the district, but it is being exported to other districts. Prices vary very much; they appear higher at Krishnaghur than elsewhere, and this is said to be the result of combination among the mahajans: on the day of report prices have slightly fallen, but they had suddenly risen by one-half.	There is but little sickness in the district.

* Telegram of the 4th November received on the same day Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	8 Jessore	Nov. 1st	Nil	Clear and bright, with a northerly wind. No rain.	The want of rain is continuing to injure the crops on the higher lands, and the northern and western parts of the district, which are higher than the rest, will suffer a good deal of damage. The lower lying lands to the east and south are better off. In Magoorah sub-division the harvest is expected to be a good ordinary one, and that the winter crops are doing well to date. In Nurrail sub-division the outturn will be not less than a ten annas, nor more than a twelve annas crop of an average year. In Khoohuh and Dagirhaut sub-divisions a similar outturn may, according to present estimate, be expected. Prices of food-grains are rising all over the district. Within the last three days the price of common rice at the head-quarters has risen from 26 to 16 seers per rupee owing to sudden demand for exportation to Chagdah and the westward.	
	9 Moorshedabad	" 1st	Nil	A slight shower fell in the south-eastern parts of the district at the beginning of the week, but no rain is reported elsewhere. The weather is much cooler, and there are no signs of rain.	The crops on the high lands have withered almost beyond recovery. In the low lands of the Kalautor in the south-east of the district, and generally in the beels, the paddy is much better and in ears. The cold weather sowings are also suffering from want of rain, and in the south-east some injury has been caused by a small insect similar to the grass-hopper. The outturn will be, it is feared, less than a four annas one. Prices continue to rise.	
	10 Dinagpore	" 1st	Nil	Fine, cool and pleasant in the mornings; sun hot in the middle of day.	No improvement to report as there has been no rain. Some places are of course worse off than others, and rain could do little good now to the rice crops, but is wanted for the winter crops. The price of rice is slightly cheaper.	
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	11 Maldah	" 1st	Nil	Weather fair, no prospects of rain; days hot, nights cold.	The prospects of the hemant or late rice are worse than last week, since there has been no rain. In Shibganje thannah six annas of the late rice crop is expected. The cold weather crops are being sown, and if there is rain, will no likely turn out well. An insect called "bhua" has attacked the cold weather crops in thannahs English Bazar and Kallin-chuck. There is a marked rise in the price of rice this week, and the prospects can scarcely be worse.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
12	Rajshahye	Nov. 1st	Nil	There was a very slight fall of rain in the jurisdiction of station Bornaigong last Wednesday. No rain elsewhere, though in the first part of the week it was cloudy. It has since cleared, and a northerly wind is blowing.	The transplanted rice is a complete failure except only few beegubs here and there in the vicinity of tanks. The tanks are drying up fast. The deep-water rice, however, will yield a fair crop. Prices of rice continue stationary. Rain is necessary for the cold weather crops. Teel—oil-seed and urhur—pulse are thriving. For sugarcane rain is also wanted. Indigo is being sown.	
13	Rungpore	" 1st	Nil	A little rain to the south; no news of rain elsewhere.	The paddy crop is in much the same state; better reports from distant thanahs. In the north, north-west, and north-east, the people are busy in sowing the spring crops. Coarse rice in the sudder station selling at Rs. 5 per maund, and at about Rs. 2.8 to Rs. 3 throughout the district.	
14	Bograh	" 1st	Nil	Cooler, but still dry	The greater part of the late rice crop is past recovery in consequence of the continued drought. Sugarcane, in parts of the district, is reported as flourishing. Cold weather crops are being sown.	
15	Pubna	" 1st	Nil	Cloudy and cold, with rather chilly winds.	The late rice in the high lands is almost destroyed; that on the low lands is somewhat better, but rain is still much wanted. Cold weather crops are being sown.	
16	Darjeeling	" 1st	Nil	Threatening sky at intervals, but not a drop of rain.	Although there has been a great deficiency in the rainfall, the crops have not suffered so much as might have been anticipated, as in the terai irrigation is freely resorted to. A twelve-anna crop may even now be obtained throughout the district. The price of rice has gone up, but this may be owing to a good deal having been sold in the terai to purchasers from other districts. In the hills, bhoota; there would have been a fair outturn but for the visitation of locusts in July. The price is rising, but no serious consequences are anticipated unless the Nepauls should attempt to import from this side. Murwa has almost entirely failed, but it is not of much consequence. Potatoes; neither quality nor quantity so good as last year for unequal rainfall. About one-fourth of the anticipated crop has been lost.	

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—(Contd.)

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.) Central Districts.— (Contd.)		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.—(Contd.)	17 Julpigoree	Oct. 25th	Nil	Fine and bright weather; heavy dews; cold weather setting in.	The state of the rice crop varies greatly in different parts of the district, but generally the short rainfall has affected it. In the Dooars, from the border of Darjeeling to the Jaldoka river, the rice crop is good; in parts very good. The rice crop all round this tract may be put down at fifteen annas. Getting down towards Buxa and on to the Gawalpara Dooars the crop varies, being towards the Patgram border poor, but good in the interior of the Dooars. Special loss in some parts of the Dooars, and further report called for. The Deputy Commissioner has reason to believe that a fourteen annas will fairly represent the actual crop all round from the Jaldoka river to the Gawalpara border. In Patgram the want of rain has been severely felt, and the loss of crop is from five to six annas. In South Boda, and more especially the parts towards Rungpore, the loss is said to vary from eight to six annas. Julpigoree and around it, there will be a fair twelve annas crop. From Julpigoree on to Sili-goree, and in the Ambari and Bykantpore tracts, the loss is estimated at a four annas. From Julpigoree to Titilyah the crop varies greatly. On the whole, a thirteen annas crop is expected in the district, which is not exceptionally bad crop. Beparees are coming in to purchase grains which will raise the price, but it will tell on the artizan class only, whose wages will have to be raised also. The agricultural class is well-to-do and have stores. No rain wanted at present. Cold weather crops are being sown.	
	Cooch Behar	" 25th	Nil.	Fine mornings and evenings, pleasantly cool.	Prospect same as last week. Rain is wanted.	
	Eastern Districts.					
	18 Dacca	Nov. 4th*	0·81	Weather dry and hot up to the 3rd instant, when there was heavy rain; clouds still hanging about, and prospects of more rain.	Rain not sufficient to do much good as yet.	
Dacca Division.	19 Furreedpore	" 1st	Nil	Clear sunshine throughout the week.	Much the same as last week, excepting that an additional week's drought has in no way improved the prospects of the rice crop.	
	20 Backergunge	" 1st	Nil	Cold nights and hot days. North wind blowing.	Under the average. There will be plenty for home consumption, but there will be less than usual for exportation. The high lands have suffered the most. In some of the low-lying tracts, on the other hand the crop is better than usual. The crop in the Patuakhali sub-division is said to be good. In Manpura and other parts of the Dakhin; Salazpore sub-division the crop has been damaged by insects. Taking the district all round there will probably be a twelve annas crop.	

* Telegram of the 4th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)		1873.				
21	Mymensing	Nov. 1st	Nil	Bright and clear, cool mornings and evenings with dews at night; no present appearance of rain.	Another week of dry weather has made the prospect of the rice crop worse than ever; pulses are being sown but the ground is so hard that cultivation is difficult.	Fever reported to be very prevalent in the south-west of the district.
22	Sylhet	Oct. 25th	0.16	Tolerably cool during the day, chilly at night and towards morning.	Not very promising. The rain expected with the new moon has not fallen. Unless there is rain with the full moon the late rice crop will be a good deal destroyed. There has been heavy rain eastwards in Cachar, and this will do some good to the crops at Lata. An insect called the "Lubai" has done a great deal of damage to the late rice crops; it appears in this district in September if there is little or no rain. The price of rice has risen from 36 seers to 26½ seers per rupee, in consequence of the brisk export trade which has already begun. Full report about crops next week. Briefly put, the low lands have yielded a good crop. The high lands will fall short by nearly half, unless there be a blight next month and then the whole late crops will go.	
23	Cachar	" 25th	1.15	Fair	The prospects of the paddy crops are very good throughout two-thirds of the district. In the remainder flies and deficiency of rain have caused damage, the extent of which is under enquiry. It has been so far a very good tea season.	
24	Chittagong	" 25th	0.16	A few drops of rain on Sunday, the 19th October, weather during the week otherwise fair and getting cool in the mornings.	Slight damage by insects reported from Meerksaserai. No change since last report in other parts of the district.	
25	Nonkhally	" 25th	0.37	Weather fair. North winds prevalent, days and nights cool.	To the south of Sudharam, in the islands of Hatteah and Sidli, the late rice is reported to be injured by the "Sani" and "Mayoah" insects. In other parts of the district it is reported to be doing well.	
26	Tipperah	Nov. 1st	Nil	Weather still muggy and rather cloudy towards evening. But there seems to be no likelihood of a heavy fall.	Prospects gradually getting worse and a six-anna crop is the most that can be expected. Rain can scarcely be hoped for now. The official reports, however, strangely enough, seem to be more gloomy than those of the parties most concerned, and it is hoped that the low lands may yet yield a moderate crop. Famine in the terrible sense of the word is not to be apprehended. True, rice has risen enormously lately (Rs. 3 per maund last Sunday), but this was in consequence of the mahajans buying largely. Twenty miles south it was Rs. 2 a maund.	

Dacca Division.—(Contd.)

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Budder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>						
CHITTAGONG DIVN.—(Contd.)	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Oct. 25th	1.42	Cool throughout the whole week; foggy in the morning.	The early paddy crop has been harvested, but the outturn has not been equal to that of the last year. The late rice crop is being gathered, but owing to the early cessation of rains it has not been very successful. The prospects of the cotton crop are good, it is brought for sale now in small quantities to the local markets. Up to date there has been no fear of scarcity.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 25th	Nil	Much the same as last week. No rain, but it is gradually getting cooler.	The paddy on the low lands only will be saved; that on the high lands is irretrievably lost. Mustard sowing has commenced.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Nov. 3rd*	Nil	No rain as yet	Nothing to add to the last week's report, except that the prospects are daily getting worse.	The health of the district is all that could be desired.
	29 Gya	" 1st	Nil	Cool and fine. No rain has fallen in any part of the district.	No improvement since last return. The prospects of the rice and cold weather crop continue most gloomy.	
	30 Shahabad	" 1st	Nil	Hot during the day and cool at night. Prevailing wind west.	The only change since last week is that an additional seven days of dry weather has made prospects worse. The rice crop can only be saved where up to this time it has been kept alive by artificial irrigation. Canal irrigation in the Sasaram Sub-division is still being carried on and is doing material good. In the north of the district on the Dearah lands the cold weather crops look well, elsewhere without early rain, that which has been sown will give a very poor outturn, and a considerable portion of land must remain unsown and fallow. No remarkable rising in prices since last week.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 1st	Nil	Bright and sunny	The prospects of the rice crop in the Sittamarhee sub-division continue bad. The paddy crops between Nannepore and Sattamarhee are in a very bad state, and there is no river near from which water can be got for irrigation purposes. In some places the paddy has been cut for fodder. The cold weather crops have been sown in places, but have not come up in many places for want of moisture. The rice land for two miles on each side of the Bogmatti river may yield an eight to twelve anna crop. Nothing may be expected of the paddy except where irrigation is possible. The paddy crops now are much inferior to those of 1273F, but the (bhadoi) early crops have been superior. Pulses doing well. In Tajpore sub-division things could not well be worse. The paddy is	

* Telegram of the 3rd November received on the 4th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 4th idon.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)					nearly all still standing, but it is feared that even a heavy rain within seven days would but save two to three annas of it. The ryots would have cut much of it ere this could they have done anything with the land when cleared, and had they not still hopes of setting rain within the full moon. The cold weather crops are being sown on light lands, the ryots availing themselves of the night moisture, but the seed germinates sparingly, and what comes up wants rain badly soon. That the only redeeming feature of the season is the condition of the Deorah cold weather crop sowings. Heavy lands still unploughed. Tobacco is very backward, and in some places seems to make no progress whatever. In Durbhangah the prospect of the rice crop is very bad, and rain is much wanted for cold weather sowings. The prospects in the rest of the district are gloomy. Prices same as last week.	
	32 Surma	Nov. 1st	Nil	Clear sky, no signs of rain, weather cool, dewy at night, east and west wind.	Prospects are getting worse and worse for want of rain. All the high land paddy has been burnt; that of the low lands, if it does not rain soon, will yield less than a six annas harvest. The cold weather crops are being sown in places where the soil has sufficient moisture, but large tracts of land will remain unsown unless rain falls. Indigo fields are being ploughed. Prices rising.	
	33 Champacur	1st	Nil	Cool in the mornings and evenings, but hot in the middle of the day.	The prospects of the late paddy is more gloomy than heretofore; there is no hope of even six annas harvest. Every assistance is rendered to the farmers and cultivators to irrigate their fields by allowing them to dam rivers and khals across which there are Government ferries, but the portion that will be thus irrigated is very small in extent in comparison to the more inland cultivation. The prospect of the cold weather crops is not very cheering, as the plants are dying for want of moisture; the yield of the late Bhadoi or early crops is estimated at eight annas, but whatever the cultivators harvested they had to make over almost the entire quantity to the mahajuns; the little they had would at the most furnish food for a month more. From enquiries made it appears that there is enough food-grains in the hands of the mahajuns of the district as to supply food for the whole population for another six months.	
BEHAR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	1st	Nil	Cool with a high wind, not a drop of rain and no appearance of it.	With the exception of a few <i>deorah</i> lands and lands lately inundated by the Ganges, the whole country is dried up. The rice crop may be considered nearly hopeless, and at present the cold weather crops cannot be sown at all.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)						
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	35 Bhagulpoore	73. Nov. 4th*	Nil	Clouded up from south-east on the 3rd November and slight rain has been falling since the morning of the 4th at head-quarters and between Sahebgunge and Sultangunge. More rain looks possible and will be of great benefit.	Late paddy is very bad indeed in Soopool and part of Muddehpooora Sub-division. No improvement to report.	General health very good.
	36 Purneah	" 1st	Nil	No change.	The cold weather sowings are being proceeded with, but unless rain falls soon the yield will be small. Reports from the east of the district worse, from other quarters same as before.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 1st	Nil	Cold and dry with apparently no chance of rain.	Prospects even more gloomy than last week, as it is now too late to hope for rain. Cold weather crops will be very bad indeed. Bunds are being cut in all directions to save as much winter rice as possible.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" .....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	39 Pooree	" 25th	0.48	Cloudy	Weeding in the late rice fields in certain pergunnahs finished, and in others it is forming into ears, as well as the Laghu or second rice crop. Prospects of the cold weather crops continue favorable, and in this part of the district all is well up to date. Khoordha Sub-division—The Laghu or second rice crop is being reaped. Prospects of the late rice pretty good; the crops suffered to some extent from insufficiency of rain.	
	40 Balasore	" 1st	Nil	Dry, with wind. No signs of rain at head-quarters. Rainfall at Bhuddruck 0.14.	A very slight fall of rain has taken place throughout most of the Bhuddruck sub-division and has done some good. No rain has fallen elsewhere, and the prospects of a limited area at the extreme north of the district are extremely bad. On the whole however the harvest is not expected to fall much short of an average one. Prices rising slightly in consequence of exportations.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
41	Hazareobaugh	" 1st	Nil	No sign for hope of rain.	It is difficult to ascertain what the rice crop yields. Accounts vary so enormously. The outturn of the year should be put at half that of an ordinary year. Following the total loss of the (mukai) maize the poor will have distress, there have been no robberies of stored grain as yet.	
42	Lohardugga	" 1st	Nil	Fine weather, clear and cool.	The rice crop generally has suffered a good deal from the drought, but in many parts it would even now be much benefited by a fall of rain. Rain is anxiously looked for in Pulamow in order to prepare the lands for cold weather sowings. Only about four annas of the cold weather crop has been sown as yet. The rice crop generally will no doubt be a short one, but there are no grounds for supposing that it will fail anywhere, and in some parts it will be better than was anticipated. Prices continue the same.	

* Telegram of the 4th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>						
43	Singbhoom	1873. Oct. 25th	Nil	Hot and no signs of rain yet.	Very gloomy generally. Nothing to add to the remarks of last week, except that the state of the crops is getting more hopeless each day. In Porahant there was some rain on the 11th October, and that part of the country, having a good many tanks and embankments the state of the crops in it, and also in some parts of Seraikayla, is much more favorable than elsewhere.	
44	Maunbhoom	Nov. 1st	Nil	No rain, but little dew ...	The crops have continued to suffer during the past week, and where irrigation is not possible, are drying up and will come to almost nothing. Tanks and reservoirs have been cut all over the district and have saved a large quantity of the low land paddy. Those villages which have no such water supply will be very badly off. Sirgoojah and kurthi, which have been sown, have nearly all failed and the further sowing of these and of mustard, gram, peas, and wheat cannot be proceeded with for want of rain.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	Oct. 25th	Nil	The first part of the week was fair and bright and the latter part cloudy.	The late rice plants are reported to be parched by the sun in some places. State of other crops, such as cotton, jute, sugarcane, mustard, &c., is good.	
46	Kamroop	Nov. 3rd	Nil	Weather cool and foggy in the morning and night, days hot and clear.	Late rice and tea backward. Sugarcane, cotton, pulse, and mustard crops progressing favorably.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	Oct. 25th	Nil	Bright days and nights, occasional fogs in the mornings, easterly wind prevailing.	Rice crops very inferior owing to the long drought. No chance of improvement now.	Fever prevalent. No cholera cases reported.
48	Nowgong	" 25th	0.03	Weather set in cold and clear. Two slight showers on Thursday in the station, but heavy rain fell for half an hour to the south and east of the district in Kothiatoli and Solsolee.	The Bho paddy crop doing well, but the late paddy on the high lands very stunted and sickly in many places for want of rain; the pulses are poor also from the same cause. Sugarcane doing well. Tea doing fairly.	General health good.
49	Sechsaugor	" 25th	0.65	Mornings and evenings are cool.	More rain wanted for the late sown paddy. The prospects of the rice crop are not up to the average. The sowing of the mustard crop progresses.	
50	Luckimpore	" 25th	0.81	There was rain on two days which may be said to have ushered in the cold weather.	The crop of rice is threatening to be short, but it cannot be yet said that there will be a material failure; their state is being anxiously watched. North Luckimpore generally good, but the dry crops would be better for a little more rain.	Public health slightly improving.
51	Naga Hills	" 18th	0.26	Mornings and evenings becoming very cool and pleasant.	Crop gathering continues active.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 25th	Nil	The weather has been cold, clear in the early part of the day and cloudy in the afternoon.	The harvest of the Hali or late rice crops continues and the outturn is better than last year, though the rainfall has been short yet the absence of equinoctial gales has counterbalanced the want of moisture. The cereals still standing, millet, potato, cotton, &c., are coming on favorably.	
53	Garo Hills	" 25th	Nil	The weather during the week has been very hot; no rain, one or two days were cloudy and there was some appearance of rain, but it passed away, the nights are now beginning to get cold and the cold weather appears to be commencing.	The cotton crop in the lower land is very good, that on the higher only fair. The late rice crop at the foot of the hills has suffered from want of rain, but where irrigation has been practicable it looks very fair.	

Published for general information.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 12th to 18th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 19th to 25th Oct. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	57.44	25th Oct		
		Cutwa	Nil	0.26	39.30	ditto.		
		Culina	Nil	Nil	46.18	ditto.		
		Rood-Rood	Nil	0.10	48.13	ditto.		
		Raneesungoo	0.02	Nil	44.53	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Johanabad	Nil	0.05	43.72	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	Nil	Nil	46.83	ditto.		
		Sooree	0.91	Nil	51.37	ditto.		
		Midnapore	Nil	Nil	44.77	ditto.		
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	47.40	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	46.28	ditto.		
		Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office	1.10	1.03	45.87	ditto.	
		Contai	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.25	1.22	51.02	ditto.	
		Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	38.79	ditto.	
Howrah		Howrah	0.22	Nil	46.50	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.90	1.80	57.73	ditto.		
		Calcutta	0.15	Nil	44.31	ditto.		
		Alipore	{ Dispensary	0.13	Nil	45.36	ditto.	
		Alipore	{ Jail	0.11	Nil	44.31	ditto.	
		Bussacchaut	Nil	Nil	47.19	ditto.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.	
		Barasat	0.10	Nil	40.24	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	0.01	Nil	50.84	ditto.		
		Barripore	0.11	Nil	50.08	ditto.		
		Sakkherah	Nil	Nil	47.03	ditto.		
		Barraekuore	Nil	Nil	45.97	ditto.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.	
	Nuddoa	Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	48.74	ditto.		
		Kishnachur	Nil	0.06	46.77	ditto.	" " " "	
		Rongore	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto.		
		Melchepore	0.25	0.15	52.21	ditto.		
Choondangah		Nil	0.10	45.92	ditto.			
Jessore	Choondangah	0.02	0.03	38.06	ditto.			
	Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	31.51	ditto.			
	Ranachhat	0.09	Nil	44.45	ditto.			
	Jessore	0.58	Nil	60.71	ditto.			
	Nurrail	0.50	Nil	59.25	ditto.			
RAJSHAHY.	Moorshedabad	Khoolneah	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto.		
		Jenadah	1.05	Nil	55.91	ditto.		
		Bazirhant	0.48	Nil	47.25	ditto.		
		Magoorah	0.50	0.12	31.60	ditto.		
		Berhampore	Nil	Nil	28.71	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Ramporechaut	0.04	0.24	27.04	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	0.13	Nil	36.14	ditto.		
		Junepore	Nil	Nil	31.78	ditto.		
		Azimungoo	Nil	Nil	40.41	ditto.	From 1st Feb.	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	41.21	ditto.		
	Dinapore	Dinapore	0.02	Nil	27.02	ditto.		
		Maldah	Nil	Nil	31.86	ditto.		
		Rajshahye	0.14	Nil	33.65	ditto.		
		Naffore	Nil	Nil	44.26	ditto.		
		Rangpore	Nil	0.16	47.28	ditto.		
Bograh	Rhowangunge	Nil	Nil	82.72	ditto.			
	Titalya	Nil	Nil	36.74	ditto.			
	Bograh	0.04	0.05	43.18	ditto.			
	Pubna	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.26	11th Oct.			
	Seragunge	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.26	11th Oct.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Dargeeling	Dargeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	93.66	30th Sept.		
		Dargeeling { Hospital	Nil	Nil	77.74	25th Oct.		
		Jalpigoree	Nil	Nil	88.20	ditto.		
		Fallicotta	Nil	Nil	100.49	ditto.		
		Bodah	Nil	Nil	66.67	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	115.55	ditto.		
		Bhutan Dwar	Nil	Nil	15.64	ditto.		
		Buxa	Nil	Nil	15.64	ditto.		
		EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	0.22	Nil	60.64	ditto.	
	Dacca { Hospital		0.20	Nil	58.78	ditto.		
	Moonshegunge		0.46	Nil	63.17	ditto.		
	Manickesunge		0.31	Nil	48.86	ditto.		
	Furcedpore		Nil	Nil	50.55	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Gonundo	0.30	Nil	42.03	ditto.		
Burriand		1.73	Nil	60.61	ditto.			
Pirozepore		0.49	Nil	55.39	ditto.			
Madnapore		Not rec.	Nil	60.09	ditto.	Not rec. 12th to 18th Oct.		
Patcoahally		4.50	Nil	80.84	ditto.			
Sylhet	Dowlat Khan	5.70	0.05	99.60	ditto.			
	Mymensing	0.27	Nil	61.30	ditto.			
	Jamulpore	0.25	Nil	49.56	ditto.			
	Attoah	0.30	Nil	44.00	ditto.			
	Kishoregunge	2.30	Nil	67.43	ditto.			
Cachar	Sylhet	0.50	0.16	120.34	ditto.			
	Cachar	4.10	1.15	162.10	ditto.			
	Hyalakandy	2.34	Not rec.	85.37	18th Oct.			
	Koyah	1.78	2.81	83.63	25th Oct.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.		
	Koyah	1.78	2.81	83.63	25th Oct.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	3.50	0.20	84.90	ditto.		
		Chittagong { Jail	3.21	0.16	86.44	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar	5.09	0.34	151.38	ditto.		
		Noakhally	0.73	0.30	115.81	ditto.		
		Comillah	0.62	Nil	72.20	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	3.08	Nil	58.32	ditto.		
		Rangamatee Hill	1.02	1.12	72.05	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	0.82	Nil	57.47	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	0.82	Nil	57.47	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	0.82	Nil	57.47	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 12th to 18th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 19th to 25th Oct. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	30.40	25th Oct.	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	38.00	ditto.	
		Baru	Nil	Nil	33.18	ditto.	
	Gya	Dinapore... { Jail	0.20	Nil	34.16	ditto.	
		{ Cantonment	0.15	Nil	34.75	ditto.	
		Gya	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Nowadah	Nil	Nil	40.90	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	33.04	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	38.73	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Arrah	Nil	Nil	37.72	ditto.	
		Sasaram	Nil	Nil	34.93	ditto.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.	
	Sarun	Bhubbah	Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	29.03	11th Oct.	
		Durbhanga	Not rec.	Not rec.	34.46	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Hajepore	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.36	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	Not rec.	Not rec.	27.61	ditto.	
		Saketmarea	Not rec.	Not rec.	37.10	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Tajpore	Nil	Nil	31.11	25th Oct.	
		Ohuprah	Nil	Nil	33.88	ditto.	
Sewan		Nil	Nil	32.29	ditto.		
Bhaugulpore	Moteehari	Nil	Nil	41.04	ditto.		
	Bettiah	Nil	Nil	32.09	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	38.20	ditto.		
Bhaugulpore	Hegooeral	Nil	Nil	35.85	ditto.		
	Jamouie	Nil	Not rec.	43.09	18th Oct.		
	Bhaugulpore	Nil	Nil	28.02	25th Oct.	Not received 5th to 11th Oct.	
Purneah	Scopool	Nil	Nil	26.73	ditto.		
	Mudheypoorah	Nil	Nil	34.54	ditto.		
	Hanka	Nil	Nil	30.42	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sanhorsah	0.33	Nil	27.45	ditto.		
	Purneah	Nil	Nil	39.86	ditto.		
	Kishenunre	Nil	Nil	37.00	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrarah	Nil	Nil	35.00	ditto.		
	Booghur	Nil	Nil	44.04	ditto.		
	Jamtara	Nil	Nil	34.27	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kajmahal	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.		
	Mohoshpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	25.24	20th Sept.	From 15th June.	
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	Nil	52.94	25th Oct.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Godda	Nil	Nil	35.81	ditto.		
	ORISSA.						
	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0.20	Nil	33.50	ditto.	
{ Hospital		0.08	0.07	37.89	ditto.		
Jajpore		Nil	1.70	35.31	ditto.		
Kendrapara		Nil	Nil	57.20	ditto.		
Jugutinsapore		Nil	1.29	40.81	ditto.		
False Point		0.30	1.45	50.50	ditto.		
Pooree		0.03	1.19	54.27	ditto.		
Khurdah		Nil	0.60	48.80	ditto.		
Balasore		1.47	0.14	47.17	ditto.	Not received 21st to 27th Sept.	
Bhuddruck		Nil	0.14	34.84	ditto.	From 1st April.	
Cuttack Tributary	Jellapore	Nil	Nil	48.05	ditto.	Ditto.	
	Sorah	Nil	0.36	36.55	ditto.		
	Chandbally	Nil	Nil	35.25	ditto.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Sambalpur	Nil	Not rec.	51.25	18th Oct.		
	Hazaribagh	Nil	Nil	59.04	25th Oct.		
	Pachumba	Nil	Nil	53.91	ditto.		
Loharduggah	Ranchoo	Nil	Nil	51.55	ditto.		
	Palamow	Nil	Nil	49.35	ditto.		
	Singhbhum	Nil	Nil	39.08	ditto.		
Maunbhoom	Chyohassa	Nil	Nil	38.54	ditto.		
	Purulia	0.00	Nil	40.70	ditto.		
	Gobindpore	Nil	N.I	49.63	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Goalparah	Goalparah	Nil	Nil	68.21	ditto.		
	Dhoooree	Nil	Nil	91.42	ditto.		
	Gowhaty	Nil	0.32	40.11	ditto.		
Kamroop	Burpettah	Nil	Not rec.	70.78	18th Oct.		
	Tezpor	0.31	Not rec.	65.80	ditto.		
	Munzledye	Nil	Not rec.	53.00	ditto.		
Nowgong	Nowgong	Nil	0.03	70.61	25th Oct.		
	Seebaugor	0.38	Not rec.	72.00	18th Oct.		
	Golarhat	0.24	Not rec.	65.02	ditto.		
Seebaugor	Jorshaut	0.00	Not rec.	50.41	ditto.		
	Nazecrah	0.10	Not rec.	74.74	ditto.		
	Luckimpore	Dehrooghur	Nil	Not rec.	90.06	ditto.	
Naga Hills	North Luckimpore	0.00	Not rec.	100.57	ditto.		
	Suddya	Nil	Not rec.	82.38	ditto.		
	Samoooodting	0.37	Not rec.	43.34	ditto.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	0.34	Not rec.	53.37	ditto.		
	Jaowai	0.25	Not rec.	73.40	ditto.		
	Cherrapoonjee	0.18	Not rec.	293.53	ditto.		
Garohills	Tura	0.42	Nil	85.22	25th Oct.		
	Benares	Nil	Nil	35.83	ditto.		
	Akyab	12.10	Nil	202.30	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 26th	10	29.909	29.927	84.3	75.4	61	E	...	...	CK	
	16	29.798	29.816	85.2	73.0	55	E	...	...	...	CK	
	27th	10	29.877	29.891	84.0	74.7	63	E	...	...	C	
	16	29.783	29.781	86.3	71.3	44	N by E	...	...	...	C	
	28th	10	29.883	29.901	79.2	72.5	70	N E	...	...	C	
	16	29.781	29.799	84.7	70.2	45	N E	...	...	...	CS	
	29th	10	29.901	29.919	84.5	71.3	61	E N E	...	...	C	
	16	29.808	29.826	86.3	70.0	42	E N E	...	...	...	C	
	30th	10	29.959	29.977	81.2	71.0	59	E N E	...	...	C	
	16	29.821	29.839	86.5	71.5	44	N	...	...	...	C	
	31st	10	29.923	29.941	80.5	71.5	62	N N W	...	...	...	b
	16	29.798	29.816	85.5	70.0	42	N	...	...	...	C	
Nov. 1st	10	29.926	29.944	70.8	65.0	40	N N W	...	...	C		
16	29.825	29.843	81.5	65.5	51	N	...	...	...	C		
SAVONN ISLAND.	Oct. 26th	10	29.921	29.927	81	73	66	N E	...	...	N	l, m
	16	29.823	29.820	81	73	56	N N W	...	5.0	...	N	b
	27th	10	29.898	29.902	81	75	64	E N E	...	...	CK, C	b, m
	16	29.788	29.791	83	76	71	N E	...	...	...	N	o, n, m, calm
	28th	10	29.895	29.901	80	70	58	N N E	...	...	N	m, o
	16	29.800	29.806	83	70	49	N E	...	...	...	CS	m
	29th	10	29.940	29.926	80	72	66	N	...	...	C	m
	16	29.819	29.825	84	72	53	N	...	...	...	C	m
	30th	10	29.956	29.953	81	72	63	N	...	...	C	b, m
	16	29.844	29.850	84	71	50	N	...	...	...	C	b, m
	31st	10	29.930	29.936	79	71	65	N N W	...	...	C	b
	16	29.801	29.807	84	69	43	N	...	...	...	CS	b
Nov. 1st	10	29.923	29.929	78	68	49	N	...	...	C	b, m	
16	29.916	29.922	82	65	35	N N W	...	...	...	CS	b, m	
CHITTAGONG.	Oct. 26th	10	29.753	29.846	82	75	70	N E	...	...	CK	b, v
	16	29.730	29.823	84	75	64	W	...	...	...	C	b, v
	27th	10	29.810	29.903	82	76	71	N W	...	...	K	b, v
	16	29.720	29.812	84	76	67	W S W	...	...	...	C	b, v
	28th	10	29.820	29.913	80	75	70	N W	...	...	CK	b, v
	16	29.725	29.818	81	75	74	N W	...	...	...	KS	m
	29th	10	29.823	29.915	80	75	78	N W	...	...	KS	g, m
	16	29.738	29.831	81	75	74	W N W	...	...	...	KS	v
	30th	10	29.827	29.920	82	76	74	N N W	...	...	CK, C	b
	16	29.743	29.835	84	77	71	W S W	...	...	...	CK, C	b, v
	31st	10	29.822	29.915	80	76	82	N	...	...	KS	v
	16	29.710	29.802	84	79	79	W	...	...	...	K, KS	v
Nov. 1st	10	29.840	29.933	81	74	70	N N W	...	...	KS	g	
16	29.743	29.835	83	76	71	W	...	...	...	K, CK	b, v	
MADRAS.	Oct. 25th	10	29.836	29.866	82	76	71	W by S	...	0.04	...	cloudy.
	16	29.792	29.792	83	77	75	N N W	...	...	...	...	c
	26th	10	29.894	29.924	82	77	78	S W by W	...	0.05	...	c
	16	29.780	29.810	84	78	75	N	...	...	...	...	c
	27th	10	29.894	29.924	83	76	71	N W	...	...	...	c
	16	29.775	29.805	84	78	75	E	...	...	...	...	c
	28th	10	29.807	29.927	82	78	82	S W by S	...	...	...	cloudy.
	16	29.803	29.833	83	78	78	N N W	...	...	...	...	c
	29th	10	29.440	29.979	83	76	71	N W by N	...	...	...	c
	16	29.863	29.892	81	77	75	E by N	...	10	...	...	c
	30th	10	29.945	29.915	83	75	67	N E	...	...	...	c
	16	29.882	29.912	84	75	64	S W by W	...	...	...	...	c
31st	10	29.991	29.923	84	73	66	W by N	...	...	...	b	
16	29.885	29.915	85	69	41	N N E	...	10	...	...	b	
CUTTACK.	Oct. 26th	10	29.833	29.915	84	73	56	N E	...	...	CK, C	
	16	29.738	29.830	81	75	74	S	...	...	...	KS, N, C	
	27th	10	29.808	29.891	78	73	77	E N E	...	...	A, C	
	16	29.709	29.792	78	69	61	N N E	...	...	...	S, N, C	
	28th	10	29.821	29.904	80	68	51	N N W	...	...	C	b
	16	29.724	29.806	84	70	46	E N E	...	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.811	29.924	80	70	58	W N W	...	...	C	b
	16	29.754	29.836	85	70	44	N	...	...	...	C	b
	30th	10	29.891	29.973	83	70	49	N W	...	...	C	b
	16	29.783	29.865	86	69	38	N	...	...	...	C	b
	31st	10	29.871	29.954	81	69	48	N	...	...	C	b
	16	29.754	29.836	85	70	44	N	...	...	...	CS	b
Nov. 1st	10	29.876	29.959	78	65	46	N W	...	...	C	b	
16	29.775	29.857	84	66	31	N N E	...	...	...	C	b	
ARIES.	Oct. 26th	10	29.863	29.891	82	78	82	N E	...	...	...	b
	16	29.816	29.838	80	78	91	S S E	...	...	...	...	b, g
	27th	10	29.839	29.860	83	78	78	N N W	...	0.30	...	b
	16	29.761	29.782	85	78	71	W N W	...	...	...	...	g
	28th	10	29.859	29.880	83	79	83	E N E	...	...	...	b
	16	29.764	29.785	83	79	83	E	...	...	...	...	v
	29th	10	29.868	29.887	85	81	83	E	...	...	...	b
	16	29.776	29.797	85	79	75	S S E	...	...	...	...	g
	30th	10	29.859	29.880	83	80	87	N E	...	...	...	g
	16	29.750	29.777	86	80	75	N N E	...	...	...	...	g
	31st	10	29.866	29.888	82	79	87	N E	...	...	...	g
	16	29.729	29.750	86	86	100	N N W	...	...	...	...	b, g
Nov. 1st	10	29.851	29.872	85	80	79	S E	...	...	...	b	
16	29.763	29.784	87	79	68	S W	...	...	...	...	b	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 1st November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st October 1873.**

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°			Lib.	Miles.	In.		
Oct.	22nd	29.861	89.5	79.4	138.0	83.8	77.7	73.4	0.73	S S E & S by E	...	72.7	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	23rd	874	87.8	77.6	132.8	81.8	76.1	72.1	.73	S by E	...	70.0	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	24th	862	88.0	76.5	141.0	81.9	76.2	72.2	.73	S by E, E S E & E by S	...	48.1	...	...	Cirrocumuli and strati. Drizzled at 1 P.M.
	25th	871	88.5	76.8	138.8	82.0	74.9	69.9	.68	E by S & E	...	19.0	...	...	Cirri and clear.
	26th	850	86.3	74.0	142.0	80.4	72.9	67.0	.66	E	...	71.0	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	27th	821	87.5	75.2	139.0	80.6	72.4	66.7	.64	E & N N E	...	15.7	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	28th	827	85.0	71.2	136.8	77.5	70.1	64.9	.66	N N E, N E & E by N	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	29th	848	87.3	70.5	129.0	77.8	70.1	64.7	.65	E by N & E N E	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	30th	870	88.2	70.0	135.8	78.3	69.6	63.5	.62	E N E & N	0.5	91.0	...	...	Ditto.
	31st	857	87.8	69.3	140.0	77.8	68.0	61.1	.58	N & N by W	0.8	184.2	...	...	Cirri and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	20.2
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	89.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88.9
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.82
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
	{ by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	2.06
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st October	...	44.81
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	68.38

GOPEENAUTH SEN.

In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd November 1873.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of September 1873.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.				Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	...	29·668
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 A.M. on the 17th	...	...	...	29·872
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 3 P.M. on the 4th	...	...	...	29·420
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0·443
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	...	29·726
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	29·605
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0·121
				°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	84·3
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 29th	...	...	...	93·6
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 6th	...	...	...	76·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	17·1
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	...	89·7
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	80·7
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	9·0
				°
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	80·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	...	3·4
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	...	78·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	...	5·8
				Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	...	0·955
				Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	...	10·23
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	...	2·05
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	...	0·83
				°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	...	137·3
				Inches.
Rained 21 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	...	2·32
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	...	5·82
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during	...	...	...	} 5·44
the month	...	...	...
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	...	S. S. W. & S. W.

* Height. 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 29th October 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

* Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of September 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.									
77	Coal	21,235	9,131	19,150	...	Rs. A. P.	2,932	Local	134,508	9,32,509	11,918	105,638	2,463 7 9	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 2,391-5-9. The most marked increase is in cotton, miscellaneous, oil and oil-seed, salt, tobacco, empty boats, passengers and passenger boats.
25	Cotton	2,780	5,480	7,075	...	101 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Firewood	1,150	248	2,125	...	46 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Grain	8,385	16,051	21,825	...	7 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hides and horns	1,050	87,847	1,890	...	104 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Jaggery and sugar	5,407	82,894	18,425	...	85 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Metal	2,435	95,355	8,450	...	75 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	Miscellaneous	1,775	11,023	12,075	...	32 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Oil and oil-seeds	14,310	57,774	31,300	...	211 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	Paddy and rice	15,863	24,461	4,125	...	139 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Piece-goods	1,642	1,07,075	7,875	...	159 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Thread	2,920	10,380	10,925	...	83 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Garden produce	2,315	8,112	6,525	...	38 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Pottery	902	992	7,475	...	80 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Salt	23,045	91,357	48,925	...	29 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Silk and indigo	574	1,45,155	3,835	...	253 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jute	650	2,350	1,975	...	19 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Straw	2,354	924	7,500	...	7 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Tobacco	7,096	45,042	16,125	...	28 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tiles	300	425	750	...	87 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sand	3,050	244	6,475	...	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rafts of timber	...	250	Logs 6	...	24 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
594	Empty boats	...	...	55,500	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	Passengers	...	...	No. 12,945	...	239 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ditto	...	...	140 7 74	...	140 7 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous revenue	...	...	75,950	...	524 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Police boats	...	...	20 10 74	...	20 10 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2992		136,508	9,32,509	333,725	11,918	105,638	2,463 7 9		136,508	9,32,509	11,918	105,638	2,463 7 9	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal, for the month of September 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.						ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF FIFTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF FIFTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Amount of cargo in preceding month.
					Mds.	Tons.							Mds.	Tons.									
1	Plantains, Kachons.	10	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Straw	...	336	6,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cows, No.	40	620	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Water "	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Pottery "	...	135	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Tobacco	6,234	22,427	14,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Salt	8,312	33,893	17,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Wooden doors	30	900	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Firewood	500	125	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Oilcakes	351	281	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Wine	...	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Miscellaneous	500	3,217	2,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sugar	14	124	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuts	675	2,732	1,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spices	150	3,000	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Hotel Leaves	82	169	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cloth	59	4,490	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mustard seeds	170	650	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	Paddy	70,683	90,344	1,39,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rice	785	972	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jaggery	449	2,690	1,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mats	275	6,944	1,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fishes	8	25	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sand	400	8	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Vegetables	6	8	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Passengers, No.	...	...	2,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
475	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber, No. 1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1186		88,937	1,43,327	1,93,188	6,899	2,00,087	3	2,984	6 0	3	860	700	25	725	12 11 0	1,189	88,940	1,44,167	6,934	2,00,812	2,977	1 0	1,367 7 9

The increase is due to the canals having been opened for traffic for the first time in a complete state with the 4 Terminal Locks at work. Last year the boats could only get through during the spring tides, or for about eight or ten days in the month, and hence the amount of the tolls realized was less than half what it is this year, when the boat can pass through the canals irrespective of the state of the tides in the river.

Rs. B.—Canals re-opened to traffic on the 4th September 1873. The length of canal has been increased owing to the change of terminus from Banks to Gowhally.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of September 1873.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Tons.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.										
		Mds.	Tons.				Mds.	Tons.						Mds.	Tons.																		
1 Paddy	350	711	25	602	7 12 0	91 Paddy	8,491	16,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Jaggery	1,350	270	10	320	2 8 0	3 Jaggery	1,965	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Salt	450	90	3	57	0 6 0	1 Black peas	170	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Cloth	490	45	2	52	0 6 0	2 Beans	287	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Garlic	490	40	2	32	0 4 0	1 Hiles	313	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Spices	1,080	53	2	60	0 12 0	1 Bamboos	15	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Onion	312	29	1	30	0 6 0	7 Grain	2,229	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Beans	5,992	759	27	810	11 4 0	5 Cocoanuts	1,765	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Turmeric	2,365	473	17	323	3 4 0	6 Timbers	15,262	5,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Passengers (13 in No.)	...	715	25	537	8 0 5	6 Gingelly	18,445	4,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Empty	...	2,755	99	2,183	30 8 0	4 Castor seeds	18,305	5,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Cloth	12,340	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Spices	12,750	6,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Bags	6,488	924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 Passengers (4 in number.)	...	1,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	70 Empty	...	14,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Raft Bamboos (200)	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	5,958	213	5,008	64 15 5	222	2,19,668	59,702	2,132	89,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	10,098	300	7,491	63 4 0	156	97,953	39,940	1,427	59,934	555	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total of corresponding return for September 1872 is given under the totals for this month, and shows a total increase of Rs. 259-12-8, or increase on all the items except on "local traffic" in the column of stores and materials for irrigation works, on which there is a decrease of Rs. 107-6-0. The traffic in stone has decreased by 18 boats and tollage Rs. 80-6, and in empty boats by 17 boats and tollage Rs. 27-2.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmines Division, High Level Canal, for the month of September 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or raths.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of Traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
					Maunds.	Tons.								Maunds.	Tons.									
1	Salt	130	130	500	330	12	408	4 14	0	4	Firewood	1,590	158	3,048	1082	1,3082	15 0	0	40	Local Traffic	1,128	6,984	3,071	35 4
7	Rice	220	220	250	411	143	1,313	1 14	1	1	Iron rails	240	...	485	161	541	6 13	0	35	Irrigation do.	2,065	156	9,181	113 6
1	Oil, &c.	100	100	1,300	175	64	212	2 10	0	1	Oil stone	265	...	441	15	535	8 6	0	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cotton	200	200	2,000	392	14	322	3 8	0	1	Polang Plants	...	...	119	4	144	1 8	0	...	...	...	...	...
1	Firewood	86	86	9	165	522	709	0 12	0	1	Stones	...	...	810	251	983	12 0	0	...	...	...	...	...
2	Copper	20	20	2,400	36	51	131	1 9	6	20	Empty	...	...	4,176	119	3,497	40 13	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jaggery	20	20	100	36	14	241	0 5	0	4	Steamer	...	...	4,000	142	2,071	30 1	8	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tiles	180	180	3	400	14	457	6 0	0	3	Earthen pipes	...	...	161	6	78	0 13	6	...	...	...	...	...
2	Provision	22	22	22	88	31	1 6	1 5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Furniture	22	22	22	87	31	105	0 4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Flower pots	...	...	...	87	31	105	1 3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Empty	...	...	...	875	31	1,067	8 9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Passenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Sept. 1872.	1,128	1,128	6,984	3,149	1128	3,071	35 4	4	35	...	2,065	158	13,243	4725	9,181	113 6	4	75	3,193	7,140	19,253	148 10	
33		1,519	1,519	2,650	2,919	1007	2,311	33 5	10	21	...	1,500	310	6,933	2171	6,177	73 0	0	54	3,019	2,980	8,492	105 5	

The total of corresponding return for September 1872 is given under the total for this month, and shows an increase of Rs. 43-4-10 on the whole.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundak Canal for the month of September 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				REMARKS.		
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCL- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPT- Y BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	•	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCL- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPT- Y BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton Tonnage mileage.	Tollage.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.								Mds.	Tons.												
2	Paddy	Mds.	Rs.	250	803	31	93	2 2 6	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.		Rs.				During September 1873.			
1	Lime	...	25	252	252	9	144	1 4 2				64	3,007½	131	1,965	9 2 8			283	83½	604½	9 9 3	Nil.			
1	Rubble stone	...	8	459	459	10½	65	1 2 4		6 Rubble Stone 1 Wooden doors	...	250	644	30	30	2 1 9	Local traffic		...							
6	Empty	772½	772½	27½	302½	3 12 11		1 Earthen tiles	...	75	416½	15	15	1 0 6	Irrign. ditto		...	379	235½	2,664½	16 7 8	Nil.		
8	Passengers for 20 miles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 4		8 Empty	...	...	1,608½	58½	654½	4 2 7							
2	Demurrage of 2 boats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0			...	...												
10		...	283	2,346½	2,346½	83½	604½	9 9 3			...	379	6,583½	235½	2,664½	16 7 8			663	319½	3,269	26 0 11				
																							There has been a considerable increase in the local and irrigation traffic compared with that of the same month of last year.		The above remark by Executive Engineer shows a disposition to take the brief view of matters, but is scarcely to the purpose.	

During September 1873.

There has been a considerable increase in the local and irrigation traffic compared with that of the same month of last year.

The above remarks by Executive Engineers show a disposition to take the brief view of matters, but is scarcely to the purpose.

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 4th November 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,806½	20,587 11 3	1,887 3 8	161,678 21	51,569 10 7	4,727 4 5	6,614 8 1
Or per mile of railway	185	130 1 6	11 18 6	1,022 0	325 13 4	29 17 5	41 15 11
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	441,701	2,74,905 0 9	25,208 5 6	1,882,020 0	6,41,420 5 8	58,797 15 7	84,006 1
Total for 16 weeks	471,001½	2,95,582 12 0	27,095 9 2	2,043,698 21	6,92,909 0 3	63,525 0 0	90,620 0 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,077½	16,948 11 0	1,555 12 7	166,890 19	58,111 11 8	5,320 18 2	6,880 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	193	108 4 8	9 18 7	1,066 0	371 5 1	34 9 9	43 19 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	924,940½	2,50,107 0 5	23,476 9 6	2,463,539 15	6,45,967 6 1	59,213 15 6	82,690 3 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,090	968 0 0	96 16 0	12,523 0	391 0 0	39 8 0	130 4 0
Or per mile of railway	253	34 8 0	3 9 0	447 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	4 17 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	67,728	11,730 0 0	1,175 0 0	280,740 0	9,701 0 0	930 2 0	2,163 2 0
Total for 17 weeks	74,824	12,698 0 0	1,269 16 0	293,263 0	9,695 0 0	969 10 0	2,230 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,313	811 5 0	81 2 8	11,173 5	367 3 9	35 14 6	119 17 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	224	30 0 9	3 0 1	399 2	12 12 1	1 5 6	4 5 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	77,284	12,736 3 0	1,273 12 5	304,996 21	6,261 2 3	626 8 4	1,900 0 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,294	822 0 0	82 4 0	1,973 0	215 0 0	21 10 0	102 14 0
Or per mile of railway	44	30 0 0	3 0 0	72 0	8 0 0	0 16 0	3 16 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	20,177	15,037 0 0	1,536 14 0	51,846 0	6,311 0 0	531 8 0	2,125 2 0
Total for 17 weeks	21,381	16,739 0 0	1,675 18 0	53,820 0	5,526 0 0	562 18 0	2,228 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,297	1,047 0 7	104 14 1	1,248 10	152 10 3	15 5 4	119 19 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	48	38 6 9	3 16 10	45 18	5 9 7	0 11 2	4 8 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,085	15,679 7 1	1,567 0 11	71,555 11	6,380 11 6	630 1 6	2,206 2 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

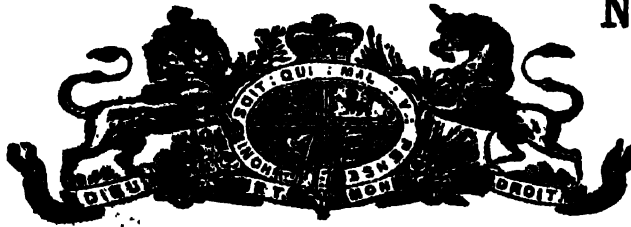
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,621	9,694 10 0	888 13 6	49,565 0	17,140 2 0	1,571 3 6	2,459 17 0
Or per mile of railway	16	43 0 0	3 19 6	220 0	76 11 1	7 0 8	11 0 2
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	58,870	1,45,240 8 0	13,313 14 3	625,236 10	1,02,053 8 6	17,694 18 2	30,918 12 5
Total for 17 weeks... ..	62,491	1,54,935 2 0	14,202 7 9	674,801 10	2,09,195 10 6	19,176 1 8	33,378 9 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,086	13,556 15 2	1,242 14 5	49,196 10	15,511 10 8	1,421 18 1	2,664 12 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	23	60 10 6	5 11 2	220 0	69 6 6	6 7 3	11 18 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	71,687	1,63,293 13 3	14,968 10 2	545,317 30	1,03,618 1 5	14,998 6 6	29,968 16 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs.	A. P.		£ s. d.	Mds. Bns	Rs.	A. P.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	100,211	1,35,906	5 6	12,466 6 7	805,300 30	5,57,186 12 0	32,743 0 9	45,209 7 4	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	106	3 11	9 14 10	.....	279 1 0	25 11 7	33 6 5
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,045,880	20,51,377	1 9	180,702 18 1	9,377,045 10	41,25,284 14 0	378,151 2 3	508,944 0 4	
Total for 17 weeks	1,746,197	22,17,373	7 5	203,250 4 8	10,180,340 0	41,82,481 10 0	410,804 3 0	614,133 7 8	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	96,539	1,34,136	8 8	11,129 3 8	891,198 0	2,56,168 11 9	23,482 2 8	37,011 6 4	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	120	6 9	11 0 9	...	200 2 1	18 6 11	29 7 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,031,197	20,56,438	10 7	188,506 17 7	7,563,013 20	39,07,498 1 4	363,687 0 0	552,194 4 1	



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAILS OF BENGAL FOR 1872.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JAILS.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1873.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Jails of Bengal for the year 1872.

1. MR. HEELEY'S able and exhaustive report shows how thoroughly, as Inspector-General of Jails, he has continued to do justice to the expectations formed of him. He has gone thoroughly to the core of all matters connected with jail discipline and management, and the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank him for much valuable work and a lucid report. As he shows, the department is in a transition state; some things have been done and more commenced. The reforms of last year have been fairly started, and it may be hoped are bearing fruit in the present year.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. Heeley will carry out his intention of bringing out a complete new jail code with all the latest improvements. This is very much wanted. Next year's report will, it may be hoped,

show how the principles enunciated at the close of last year have been carried out in practice, and meantime the Inspector-General is, His Honor thinks, right in very much devoting his attention, and the greater part of his present report, to "individual jails." In truth, as in the entire absence of good jails in Bengal we cannot with our limited means make new and perfect jails all over the country at once, the Lieutenant-Governor has always assumed that our main care must be to make the most of the jails we have by improving each as its individual circumstances and peculiarities will best admit. This is the more necessary, as the greatest difficulties in respect of mortality, and in some other respects, that we have to contend with, are not so much general to Bengal as confined to some particular jails, to which most special attention must be given.

3. Mr. Heeley refers to criticisms of last year's report and resolution published by Dr. Mouat, the late Inspector-General of Jails, in the *Times* newspaper. The Lieutenant-Governor does not remember exactly Dr. Mouat's criticisms. He believes they were of an extremely general character. The reforms introduced within the last two years in the Bengal Jail system have certainly been much criticised in several quarters, but no one maintains, or can maintain that except in so far as (in common with most provinces in India) a great improvement had been wrought in the sanitary condition of the jails taken as a whole, they were otherwise in a satisfactory state. It cannot be alleged that the buildings were decently fitted for the purpose; that the discipline was good; that there was any tolerable classification and separation of the prisoners. We do not allege that we have even yet made them satisfactory, or that we soon shall. It is a great and very difficult work. But the Lieutenant-Governor believes that we have made a good beginning, and that Mr. Heeley is efficiently carrying out some very great and beneficial improvements in the buildings, and in the discipline and the methods of our jails.

4. As regards sanitation, it is not to be supposed that the great improvements effected have brought the jails to anything like a satisfactory state of health. The statement in the margin shows the mortality in each year from

				Ratio per cent of deaths to mean population in jail.
Total number of deaths during	1857	..	2,120	12.00
"	"	1858	..	2,800
"	"	1859	..	2,116
"	"	1860	..	2,440
"	"	1861	..	1,458
"	"	1862	..	1,406
"	"	1863	..	1,711
"	"	1864	..	1,122
"	"	1865	..	1,122
"	"	1866	..	2,517
"	"	1867	..	1,187
"	"	1868	..	983
"	"	1869	..	1,620
"	"	1870	..	861
"	"	1871	..	769
"	"	1872	..	1,063
Mean ..				8.16

1857 to 1872. Roughly speaking, it may be said that whereas the mortality used to amount to 10 or 12 per cent., it had come down in the latter years of Dr. Mouat's incumbency, ending in 1870, to about 5 per cent. This is still a very heavy rate for an adult and able-bodied population, among whom are comparatively few old men. But it may be feared that nowhere in India have we

learned to reduce the jail mortality to that of the ordinary population. The Lieutenant-Governor must differ from Mr. Heeley when he says (paragraph 4) that it is possible to take such measures as to bring the death-rate actually below that of the free population. If we had the power to reduce the death-rate by indulgence to, for instance, 1 per cent., we should of course not be justified in keeping up a system which involves a death-rate of 5 per cent. But it is because we have *not* discovered any means by which, while maintaining the semblance of a prison, we can reduce the death-rate to a really low point, that we cannot absolutely sacrifice everything to a doubtful attempt to make a very small alteration in the health of the prisoners. Further on in Mr. Heeley's report it is shown that in fact the evidence on the point goes to prove that reasonable discipline and hard work, as compared with laxness of system, do not increase the death-rate, but rather have the opposite effect.

5. (*Partition Walls, para. 5*).—On the subject of our rebuilding partitions that Dr. Mouat pulled down, His Honor would only remark that some dividing walls are an absolute necessity. Till recently in Bengal, it was no unusual sight to see under-trial and non-laboring prisoners mixed up in the same yard with convicts, and no distinction attempted between criminals of various degrees and classes. To continue such a state of things was impossible, and partitions must be put up sufficient to prevent this.

6. (*Chapter II, Population of Jails*).—The daily average number of prisoners under confinement during the year was 20,489, or 1,570 more than in 1871. The increase is common to all classes—civil, under-trial, and convicted prisoners. The increase in the total aggregate number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year, as shown in the table on page 4, is certainly remarkable, the number convicted during 1872 having been 5,342 more than in 1871. The Lieutenant-Governor will, however, for the present reserve the consideration of these and the other judicial statistics in Mr. Heeley's report. They are most interesting and important, but will be more conveniently dealt with in connection with criminal justice and police. His Honor will only here notice those parts of the chapter on jail population which have a departmental bearing.

7. (*Transfers, paras. 14 and 15*).—The number of prisoners transferred during the year from one jail to another has been very large (18,819). These figures are, however, swelled in some instances by transfers in the same station between the central and district jails. The Inspector-General remarks upon the difficulties with which the transfer of convicts is attended owing to want of discipline among the police guards escorting them. The Lieutenant-Governor fears there is much truth in this; but it is even a more serious matter to find that European medical officers in charge of jails have in so many cases set at nought the positive orders of Government as to the class of men that should be transferred to central jails. The fact that 70 prisoners were sent to the Bhaugulpore Central Jail works, who were men that had attempted escape, was not before known to Government; but several instances have been reported of the transfer of weakly and inefficient prisoners, and the Lieutenant-Governor has taken due notice of these. The recent orders imposing the check of further inspection by the Magistrate of drafts selected by the Superintendent for transfer, may stop the practice; but certainly such an order ought never to have been required.

8. (*Detention in Lock-ups, para. 17*).—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the orders of Government prohibiting the detention of any but very short-term prisoners in lock-ups have had a good effect in reducing the average detention from twenty to fourteen days. Some lock-ups were, however, far above this average. In the case of those in Assam, allowances must be made; but such instances as Pachumba, 56 days; Attiah, 43; Jehanabad, 30; and Burhee, 30; must not be allowed to recur. The Lieutenant-Governor has now, he hopes, made it clear both to the police and jail departments that it is quite unnecessary to send an armed guard of two policemen to escort to the sudder jail a petty thief or an old woman. He must insist on regular and speedy transfer from all lock-ups. There is certainly not the least pretext for keeping females in lock-ups long after conviction. They can always be sent in charge of a single constable, and require no formal guard, and from such a place as Barh they should be despatched to jail immediately.

9. (*Ages of prisoners, para. 20*).—The table of the ages of convicts on admission shows that there were only 327 who may be called juvenile, as being under sixteen years of age when convicted. There were only 32 under 12 years. There is in fact very little juvenile crime in Bengal; and it is this which makes it difficult to attempt to apply any regular reformatory system to the cases which do occur. The juvenile ward in the Presidency Jail is the only place in which this class of criminals can at present be conveniently brought together, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have the proposal made in paragraph 36, for declaring this ward a reformatory, submitted for consideration in a separate shape.

10. (*Chapter III, Sanitation*).—The percentage of mortality for 1872 shows an increase, being 5·19 against 4·01 in 1871; but, as remarked by Mr. Heeley, 1871 was an exceptionally healthy year, not only in jails, but in the country at large; while 1872 was marked by a serious outbreak of cholera, and by considerable unhealthiness of other kinds in the country generally.

11. Mr. Heeley discusses very fully and ably the question whether any of the increased mortality is due to the change in the jail system and the stricter discipline now enforced. The opinions of the medical Superintendent on this point are sufficient on the whole to prove that this was not the case. Careful analysis of the death-rate in most of the principal jails has convinced the medical officers that there is no direct connection between the mortality and the improved discipline. Dr. Lynch shows that in Russa and Baraset, where no change of system was introduced, the death-rate rose, owing doubtless to the unhealthiness of the year; while in Alipore, where the new system was put in force with the greatest rigor, the mortality was 2·10 per cent. lower than it ever was before; and even if Baraset, which serves as a sort of out-hospital to Alipore, be taken into account, it is shown at page 110 that the combined death-rate of the two jails was lower by 1·02 than in 1871. It is true that some officers have recorded opinions of the contrary kind; but in fact these opinions are found on examination to rest entirely upon theory, and it so happens that they are contradicted by the statistics of the very jails of which those officers have charge. Dr. French thinks that the short-term men suffer most, but he seems to attribute this to mental depression rather than to penal labor; and the mortality in his jail (Burdwan) was certainly not more than might have been looked for from the state of the district generally, but the contrary. In fact, however, the statistics of every jail show, as Mr. Heeley points out, that it is long-term prisoners to whom the first six months of their imprisonment are most dangerous, and that the short-term men, in spite of their penal labor, are better than the others. Dr. Bensley of Rajshahye again, while in one sentence attributing an injurious effect on the death-rate to harder work and strict discipline, adverts in the next to the fact that the death-rate of his jail has fallen from an average of 8·73 to 2·33. The same may be observed of other places—Bogra having fallen from 10 deaths to one; Rungpore, from 13·10 per cent. to 3·59,—facts quite opposed to the theories of the Superintendents in charge; and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the Inspector-General has arrived at a correct conclusion when he states that there is no evidence whatever that increased mortality is attributable to better discipline and harder work; and that while medical officers use judiciously the discretion which they have in respect of individual exemptions, there is no reason to fear the contrary.

In truth, the mass (nine-tenths) of the jails were as healthy or healthier in the past year than they ever were, and the increased mortality is due to three or four notoriously unhealthy jails, where, owing also to epidemics, &c., the death-rate has unhappily risen beyond that of any recent year,—very far beyond it indeed in one or two cases. These were the very jails in which we were forewarned and fore-armed, and in which we have attempted ameliorative measures instead of pressing the prisoners, though unhappily the taint in them has so far got the better of us. Extramural labor has also in some places proved unfavorable to health; but at Midnapore, where this was most marked, the work was stopped. The mortality had nothing to do with any change of system, the extramural system having been introduced under the former régime.

12. Of the 1,063 deaths that took place during the year, 135 were due to cholera; 37 of these being in Tirhoot, 20 in Julpigoree, 13 at Dohree, and 18 in the Presidency. There had been no cholera in these jails in 1871. Dysentery was worse than usual, causing 332 deaths, owing probably, Dr. Lynch suggests, to the excessive rainfall of 1871 and subsequent malaria having told upon the health of the population for 1872. Fever again appears to be less fatal than is popularly supposed, only 125 deaths being due to this, of which 22 were at Backergunge.

13. (*Paras. 52 seq., Mortality in particular Jails*).—Julpigoree is a very petty place—hardly a jail. The frightful percentage of mortality here (42·62) is due to an outbreak of cholera, which, as above noted, carried off 20 out of an average daily population of 61 only. There is nothing therefore in this result on which to generalize. The Lieutenant-Governor is happy to say he has since visited this jail and found it quite healthy, and apparently the present accommodation is excellent* for the number of prisoners confined there. Tirthoot and Chumparun will be specially noticed below. The rate at Baraset, taken with Alipore Jail, is not unfavorable (4·7); on the contrary, it is better than it ever was before; but precautions have been taken to prevent any overcrowding of the aged prisoners and invalids, who form the chief part of the inmates at Baraset. The unhealthiness of Hooghly (9·03) is still not accounted for. The Inspector-General must pay rigorous attention to this jail, and endeavour to find out what is the matter with it. Mr. Heeley intimates his intention of transferring to Hooghly only strong and healthy men. This should be the rule certainly, but the efforts to discover the cause of its continued unhealthiness should not be relaxed.

In Backergunge (15·59) it is clear that something must be radically wrong. This jail has been a constant subject of anxiety, and we are now altering the entire structure of the jail, erecting double-storied barracks, and putting in arched floors, and must persevere till we have remedied its state most thoroughly.

In Midnapore (8·7) the mortality was due to, we hope, temporary causes. It has been the subject of much discussion, and seems to have been more or less explained by the exposure at extramural labor in the quarries. The stone quarrying has been stopped, and it is hoped the evil has now been remedied.

In Russa Female Jail (8·33) further explanation is required of the high mortality, which was, it seems, chiefly from dysentery. There is said to be an improvement this year, but the matter requires careful inquiry.

At Dehree (7·75) cholera and the general unhealthiness of the year accounted for much, and the evil was, it is believed, only temporary.

The rate of Bhargulpore district, taken with the central jail, was not bad (3·77); but the Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to hear of a serious outbreak of cholera in 1873.

Gya (7·03) is clearly a bad jail, and under all the circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor has now determined to build a new one on a new site. Proposals for this may be sent in at once.

The rate at Burdwan (7·18) was not more than might have been expected from the fever-stricken state of the district population.

Purneah, with a rate of 6·58, is also an unhealthy place, and we can only strive to improve the jail as much as possible. Of the 20 prisoners who died, it is noticeable that 19 were engaged on light, not penal labor.

Jessore (5·64) and Sylhet (5·61) show higher rates than usual this year. Here also improvement must be sought after.

At Moorshedabad (5·10) the new jail will soon be ready, and things should be better.

In the Presidency Jail, Native (4·69) and European (8·99), we have to regret a falling back owing largely to cholera. Here no change was introduced by the hard labor system. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts this jail will recover its position. The mortality among Europeans was quite abnormal, 3 deaths being from liver abscess, 2 from typhoid, apparently brought into jail, while 2 were cases of men admitted in a weakly state.

In Patna (3·67) underground drainage experiments had been proposed to meet the cholera which always haunted the jail; but cholera left before the work began. If this had happened after, it would have been considered proof of the advantage of underground drainage. As it is, we are unable to account for the improvement. We may certainly congratulate ourselves on the comparative healthiness of Patna, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Dacca, and also of the Assam jails as a whole.

on that. He has directed that in all new sub-divisions and new buildings it should be arranged, if possible, that the lock-up and thannah should be contiguous, so that with separate administration one may have the support of the other. This must never be lost sight of.

25. It is very unsatisfactory to see the failure to carry out the orders for improved discipline and penal labor in some lock-ups, as noted later on in paragraph 134. His Honor fears there will be much of this whilst lock-ups are under police not trained to jail work, and periodically changed. With a lock-up establishment this must be wholly reformed. There is a crying necessity for this, and it must be insisted on. The regular transfer of prisoners to sudder stations will, however, do much to prevent such abuses.

26. The Lieutenant-Governor does not expect reduction of expenditure by substituting warders for police; if, as Mr. Heeley promises, there is only a very slight increase, His Honor will be quite satisfied.

27. It is satisfactory to see that there were fewer escapes from jail during the year under review. As regards lock-ups, it must be admitted that the reduction of guards attempted last year has ended unfortunately with such lock-ups as we have, but the increased escapes were solely due to two or three unfortunate cases, and these again occurred from the breach, not from the observance, of orders. It never was supposed that two men would guard properly a gang of desperate criminals. Express provision was made for extra guards in such cases. It not only might be, but actually was the fact, as suggested by Mr. Heeley in paragraph 98, that in one instance when a strong extra guard was required to look after a sudden influx of dangerous prisoners, a roundabout process of official requisition and correspondence was resorted to, and that the prisoners escaped, while their guards were being only talked about. Departmentalism has been scotched, but, His Honor fears, not killed; however, we are keeping the monster down, and hope to get the life out of him soon.

28. (*Chapter VII, Section 1, Establishment*).—The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted in the main Mr. Heeley's proposals with reference to the salaries of jailors. The commission system, carried to the extent it was, was pernicious in every way, and will shortly be done away with. The scheme for naib jailors and warders also commends itself to His Honor's approval; but it is desirable to have all these proposals involving financial considerations in a complete shape before finally sanctioning them. The substitution of warders for police in lock-ups has already been complicated by the difficulty of removing the head constable, who at present has charge of the treasury as well as of the lock-up guard.

29. (*Section II, Conduct of Prisoners*).—There is a large increase in the return of jail offences and punishments. The change of system in jail discipline must of course involve some increase of punishments at first, but it is hoped this will soon cease; the efficient Superintendent is he who succeeds without severe punishments. The Beerbhoom system of flogging wholesale was intolerable, and severe notice was taken of it. His Honor is glad to learn that Dr. Barker has wholly changed his system.

Again, in the Presidency Jail, and after making every allowance for the class of prisoners confined there, there is no doubt flogging is carried to excess. Despite all Dr. Mackenzie's merits, the Lieutenant-Governor must insist that he will abate that; not abandon it in necessary cases, but abate the present excessive resort to flogging in his jail. The Inspector-General will be held responsible for effecting a change in this respect.

30. (*Section III, Rewards*).—The mark system, which has been introduced very lately, will, it is hoped, place the whole system of remissions and rewards on a more satisfactory footing. There will now be a tolerable guarantee that these will go by merit, and not by chance selection. The prisoners will have tangible inducements to steady good conduct; while there will be less executive interference with the effects of judicial sentences, inasmuch as dangerous or habitual criminals will earn only a modified remission, and be under surveillance to the end of their term.

31. (*Section IV, Registers and Returns*).—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to know that Mr. Heeley has been able to revise and reduce the registers

and returns which were far too elaborate hitherto, and calculated only to defeat their own object.

32. (*Section V, Employment*).—In stating the percentage of prisoners engaged in labor, Sundays and holidays should not be deducted in calculating the number employed. The number employed on working days should be taken.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see increased employment on manufactures, and diminution of useless jail servants.

33. He must, however, again dwell on the advantage of providing penal labor for short-term prisoners in every jail and lock-up. Some improvement has taken place in this respect, but not so much as ought to be the case. Treadmills are being put up at several jails, and when the special inquiries now being made in England as to cranks and other mechanical appliances are complete, it is hoped that every place of confinement will in time have the means of exacting penal labor.

34. As regards the practical difficulty of providing penal labor for all short-term men, the Lieutenant-Governor does not object to the Inspector-General's exercising a discretion and looking to the nature of offences. He does not wish all short-term prisoners to be equally punished, absolutely and literally. He only does not wish to make so sweeping a difference as shall nullify altogether the work of judicial officers in apportioning sentences. At any rate, while means of hard labor are deficient, the Inspector-General may select the classes of criminals for whose benefit they are to be used.

35. (*Chapters VIII & IX, Expenditure and Profits*).—The returns show that the net profits in most jails have somewhat fallen off, but not on the whole to an excessive degree. The great number of prisoners employed on miscellaneous duties is still very unsatisfactory, though useless jail servants have been generally reduced; but it is reported that some jail officers are very helpless about devising industrial employments. The central jails will, when completed, concentrate labor and make the outturn more satisfactory. In lock-ups the employment of a warder guard should lead to improvements, and secure some return for the labor which is now exacted in these places. The Lieutenant-Governor quite approves of the general stoppage of extra-mural work, except for purposes of health and upon jail buildings, in the garden or the brick-field.

36. There is doubtless much in what Mr. Heeley says about the difficulty of inducing all Superintendents to take an earnest and intelligent interest in the industries of their jails. We cannot afford to neglect entirely the question of remunerative labor; but there is nothing naturally antagonistic between labor that pays and labor that irks. It is disappointing to learn that on inspection many of the jails in which the Lieutenant-Governor's orders were reported to have been carried out were found so wanting: but Mr. Heeley has the question well in hand, and much may be hoped for from the attention he has given to it.

37. The cost of supervision has risen from Rs. 34,518 to Rs. 41,397, but this was almost accounted for by the full salary of the Inspector-General being drawn this year, while there were savings last. The cost of establishments had also risen from Rs. 2,62,737 to Rs. 2,68,176, but the difference is fully explained, and was not at all in proportion to the increase in the jail population. There was also an increase in the cost of police guards from Rs. 1,96,620 to Rs. 2,09,311. Rations had of course cost more owing to the larger number of mouths to feed, and stood at Rs. 5,41,198, against Rs. 4,91,205; the rate per man was 7 annas 2 pies more than in 1871. Hospital charges were Rs. 27,769; and clothing cost Rs. 78,959, or Rs. 14,476 over last year. This last increase is not altogether explained. Contingencies also rose slightly to Rs. 63,378. The total expenditure, including buildings, was Rs. 14,98,656, or Rs. 73-3-1 per man, against Rs. 13,20,606, or Rs. 70-5-8 per man, in 1871. The increase is mainly due to increased activity in jail building, the outlay being Rs. 2,50,232, against Rs. 1,69,619 in 1871. Excluding buildings, the total cost was Rs. 12,48,424 as against Rs. 11,50,987 in the previous year.

The general result may be accepted as satisfactory, showing improvement effected without serious expense to the State. The European jails are naturally very expensive, and tend to raise the average much. Assam and Darjeeling are also unavoidably expensive places; but it should be explained why Kamroop and Julpigoree should show largely increased charges. Doomka, Pooree, Bogra, and Singbhoom, are much above the average, apparently because being small jails the cost of their guards and establishments is relatively greater.

38. As regards profits from manufactures, it appears that, excluding Alipore, the final balance of profit on the outturn, minus the expenditure in mofussil jails, was Rs. 90,900, against Rs. 1,00,300 in 1871. There was a much greater outturn of work, but a largely increased expenditure on comparatively unproductive and penal labor. The Lieutenant-Governor must repeat what he said last year, that our mofussil jails never were profitable to an extent to justify the sacrifice of system. He would express his satisfaction at the general results of the present year, attended as they are with improved discipline and new non-paying penal labor. At the same time he thinks gunny-weaving may be extended, and that there is room for improvement in paying occupations. The Lieutenant-Governor has already noticed the Inspector-General's statement that some jail officers are painfully helpless about providing industrial employments, and seem as if they had never given a thought to the matter; and His Honor would here again entirely endorse Mr. Heeley's views in paragraph 153, that prisoners, if properly looked after, ought to show something for their work. The present waste of power, of which the Inspector-General complains, he must do all he can to correct; and Superintendents must not, while enforcing penal labor, lose sight entirely of the prospect of earning a legitimate profit.

39. On the whole, however, thanks to the great and continued success of Alipore, the net balance of profit for the year was Rs. 2,72,400, against Rs. 2,24,700 in 1871. The profits of the Alipore mills were Rs. 1,81,500, against Rs. 1,24,300. This is explained by the great fall in the price of jute, which "caused the year to be one of unexampled prosperity for the trade of gunny-weaving. Dr. Lynch, however, warns us that a succession of such years is not to be looked for; it is probable that the extreme limit of profits has been already reached; competition has begun to an extent which threatens to destroy profits altogether." Whether this is a correct anticipation or not, it is certain that it is very important to develop the manufacture departments of central and district jails to meet the very probable fall in the net returns of Alipore.

40. Looking to the returns of the district jails, it appears that in eight the expenditure on manufactures actually exceeded the returns from sales. This is a result which should certainly be carefully examined, and if possible corrected. Twelve jails just cleared their manufacturing outlay by a mere fraction, while in only nine jails were the *profits* really large. This has in fact always been the state of things as regards the profits of Bengal jails; the profits were made up of Alipore (actual and press account) and a few other jails; the majority gave little real profit. Rajshahye, Hooghly, Mymensing, Russa, Purneah, and Cachar, were the jails where profit was largest in proportion to the expenditure in the past year.

41. The net profits of the Alipore Jail Press are shown at Rs. 1,05,904, but these are only book-earnings. The press has no cash receipts.

42. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest Mr. Heeley's account of the different jails contained in part II of his report. His Honor will not attempt to deal with all the points of detail that arise here and there in these summaries. Mr. Heeley is in possession of the views of Government, and must himself issue orders to correct anomalies, reform abuses, and push on improvements, where these are required. In several instances, where discrepancies in the accounts of Superintendents are indicated, full inquiry should be made, and the matter should be cleared up. Certain remarks, however, with reference to some of the jail summaries, are appended to this resolution.

43. The following table exhibits jail expenditure and receipts in a compendious form :—

HEADS.								Jails.	Lock-ups.	Total.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,396 15 6	.....	41,396 15 6
Rations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,03,198 15 3½	37,990 1 2½	5,41,198 0 6½
Establishment, fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,743 1 7	22,810 9 8	2,63,553 11 3
Ditto, extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,021 13 5	.....	4,021 13 5
Hospital charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,531 2 4	438 5 11	27,769 8 3
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,884 8 3½	1,074 13 11	78,959 0 2½
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,199 0 0½	7,179 8 3½	63,378 8 10
Petty repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,784 11 8	2,452 3 6	18,236 15 2
Total								9,07,180 4 7½	71,954 10 6	10,39,114 15 1½
Cost of Manufacture Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,73,080 13 6½	.....	4,73,080 13 6½
Grand total								14,40,247 2 2½	71,954 10 6	16,12,201 12 8½
Receipts from sale of manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,22,541 9 0	.....	7,22,541 9 0
Net expenditure by the Jail Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,17,705 9 2½	71,954 10 6	7,89,660 3 8½
Police guards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,918 1 1	43,393 1 9	2,09,311 2 10
Total expenditure of the Jail Department								8,83,623 10 3½	1,15,347 12 3	9,98,971 6 6½

44. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find from these reports that Superintendents of Jails have, as a body, done good service during the past year. He may, however, single out for special thanks the following gentlemen :—
 Drs. Lynch, Mackenzie, Lethbridge, N. Jackson, Bensley (Rajshahye), Conolly, Coates, French, Bose, Simpson, Macleod, Bensley (Backergunge), Bowser, and Major Hitchins.

**ANNUAL CUSTOMS REPORT BY THE BOARD OF REVENUE
FOR 1872-73.**

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1873.

READ—

The Annual Customs Report by the Board of Revenue for the year 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.—If the salt duty be omitted, the customs transactions of the year 1872-73 compare with the results of previous years as follows :—

In the year	RECEIPTS FROM DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE AT		
	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissen ports.
	£	£	£
1840-41	324,177	991	180
1850-51	424,433	402	81
1860-61	1,356,703	4,301	1,311
1870-71	1,113,926	15,820	1,821
1871-72	1,052,152	17,767	759
1872-73	1,051,000	34,875	977

The customs receipts of the petty port of Morellgunge are included in the Calcutta receipts, and so also were the customs receipts of Port Canning, until there ceased to be any receipts at all, about three years ago. It will be seen that the customs receipts of Calcutta are very nearly the same as last year, while the Chittagong customs revenue was nearly double as high as it ever was before. The Calcutta customs revenue of 1872-73 was 22 per cent. less than it was in the days of high duties after the mutiny, and was 5 per cent. below what it was in the prosperous year 1870-71.

2. Though the customs revenue of the port of Calcutta has kept up to the level of the preceding year, yet the value of the total (foreign and inter-portal) trade of the port in 1872-73 was very much lower than in the previous year; thus—

	Value of exports from Calcutta.	Value of imports to Calcutta.	Total.
	£	£	£
1871-72	32,771,152	21,365,677	54,136,829
1872-73	29,908,937	17,986,994	47,895,931

The decrease of imports is mainly under the head of bullion and specie; the imports of gold, silver and money were £3,251,806 less than they were in the previous year, while there was a net decrease of £126,877 on the value of other merchandise imports. There was a net decrease of £2,862,215 in the value of all exports, the decrease being very large in the exports of—

Opium,
Oil-seeds,
Cotton.

The falling off in the bullion imports is said to have been due to the condition of the exchange market, under which bankers found it more convenient to buy India Office bills than to import bullion or specie. The total drawings of the Secretary of State paid in Calcutta during the year under review were Rs. 10,81,62,000, which falls short by one million of the whole difference between the estimated values of exports and imports.

3. Taking first the exports of the year from Calcutta to places beyond British India, we find the largest fluctuations in the following articles :—

		Value of exports in the year				
		1871-72.		1872-73.		
		£		£	£	
Opium	...	6,852,380	...	5,613,205	1,239,175	decrease.
Cotton	...	4,036,955	...	1,779,129	2,257,826	"
Oil-seeds	...	2,009,403	...	1,111,920	898,483	"
Hides and skins	...	1,862,557	...	1,815,557	47,000	"
Lac and lac-dye	...	239,205	...	188,175	51,030	"
Safflower & other dyes	...	131,580	...	110,246	21,334	"
Jute	...	4,113,943	...	4,127,943	14,000	increase.
Gunny-bags	...	114,612	...	161,419	46,807	"
Indigo	...	2,465,186	...	2,699,420	234,234	"
Tea	...	1,448,467	...	1,567,561	119,094	"
Rice	...	1,277,672	...	1,585,170	407,498	"
Sugar	...	146,189	...	182,456	36,266	"
Tobacco	...	7,636	...	71,695	64,059	"
Saltpetre	...	396,676	...	518,012	127,336	"
Raw silk	...	1,060,444	...	1,236,887	176,443	"
India-rubber	...	78,565	...	143,631	65,166	"

The increases and decreases in each article are partially explainable thus :—The opium decrease is due to the shortness of the crop and of the number of chests offered for sale by Government. The very large decrease in the value of cotton exports is due mainly to the comparative cheapness of American cotton in Europe, and the consequently reduced demand for Bengal cotton : the year 1871-72 was a year of very exceptional briskness in the Bengal cotton trade. The fall in the seed trade was due in part to the shortness of the seed crops in the Ganges valley and elsewhere. In the preceding year (1871-72) the value of the seeds export fell off by £835,000, and now it has fallen by £898,483 more. The exports to Great Britain and America, our principal customers for seeds, have fallen off in about equal proportions. The Collector of Customs notes that the rape-seed crop was a failure, and that mineral oils are largely taking the place of rape-seed oil in Europe. This very large and continuous decrease of the trade in an important staple merits some further inquiry ; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Board would obtain from the Collector of Customs a detailed account of the fluctuations of the particular markets which take less of our seeds, of the sources from whence those markets now draw their supplies, and of any reasons why Indian seeds should have lost ground in the estimation of European and American consumers. The decrease in the exports of hides and of lac is not explained : if any of the decrease in the hides trade is due to the cessation of the cattle disease, which threw so many hides on the market, the decrease will not be matter for regret. The decrease in the safflower trade is said by the authorities of Dacca, in which district safflower is almost exclusively grown, to be due to over-trading and excess European stocks of the preceding year. The Commissioner of Dacca reports that one of the causes for the decline in the trade is the discovery of a cheaper substitute for safflower. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish the facts in this matter to be ascertained.

The increase in the estimated value of the jute exports is very small, but the increase in the quantity of jute exports was very large. The growth of the jute trade during the last few years has been as follows :—

In the year	Exports of jute and jute cuttings from Calcutta in Cwts.	
1867-68	...	2,291,565
1868-69	...	3,350,626
1869-70	...	3,850,200
1870-71	...	3,745,402
1871-72	...	6,128,515
1872-73	...	7,061,951

The jute produce of the year under review was so large that the price went down nearly one-half, and as a consequence there has been a reduc-

tion in the area sown with jute during the current year. The trade in gunny-bags has also increased; Australia and the Straits Settlements have taken more gunny-bags, but America took less than in the preceding year. The export of jute and jute cuttings to America was somewhat in excess of the previous years, being 1,242,000 cwts., against 1,000,000 cwts. in the preceding year. It is not known if the manufacture of gunny-bags is increasing in America. The indigo export was 119,385 cwts., against 66,929 cwts. in the preceding year; but the outturn having been so very large, prices went down considerably, and the increase in the estimated value of the indigo exports was, as shown above, barely ten per cent. The exports of tea, which increased by 4,000,000lb in the preceding year, show a further increase of 516,000lb. The tea crop of the year under review was short in some districts, or the increase would have been still higher. Great Britain continues to take almost the whole of our teas. The increase in the rice export was 1,341,413 cwts.; the bulk of the increase went to the Mauritius and Great Britain: and the West Indian Islands took more rice than in previous years. The large export of rice to Java was a new trade, and was due apparently to the partial failure of the crops in that island. With the cessation of the Persian famine a smaller quantity of rice has gone from Calcutta to the Gulf. The increased exports in sugar must have been due mainly to the goodness of the date and other sugar crop in Lower Bengal, for the up-country sugar yield of the year was low. Almost the whole of the increased exports (23,919 cwts.) went to Great Britain and Persia. Recent inquiries in Jessore have shown that the increase in the export of date sugar to Calcutta has been very great during the last eight or ten years. The tobacco export to Europe is almost a new trade. The Collector of Customs writes: "This increase has been owing to a trial shipment having been favorably reported on for the German market, which is supplied through London * * * * From the cheap rate at which Indian tobacco can be laid down in Europe, there are prospects of much further development." If a steady and growing trade in Indian tobacco should be established, it will be a great advantage to the Indian growers. The increase in the saltpetre export is satisfactory, as the trade had been dull in the preceding year. The increase occurred chiefly in the exports to America and China, and may serve to counterbalance the somewhat gloomy anticipations made regarding this trade in the Patna divisional report.

4. Among the foreign imports fluctuation has occurred principally in the following items:—

	VALUE OF IMPORTS IN THE YEAR			
	1871-72.	1872-73.		
	£	£		£
Specie and bullion ...	4,001,604	1,096,251	...	*2,905,352 decrease.
Grey cotton goods ...	6,853,691	6,026,728	...	826,962 "
White cotton goods ...	1,410,112	1,628,977	...	218,865 increase.
Turkey reds ...	577,385	476,224	...	101,661 decrease.
Colored piece-goods ...	617,310	808,126	...	190,786 increase.
Cotton twist ...	973,252	1,020,248	...	46,996 "
Coal and other fuel ...	121,387	77,088	...	44,298 decrease.
Candles ...	17,015	44,679	...	27,663 increase.
Spices ...	64,720	97,453	...	32,733 "
Fruits ...	61,301	39,643	...	21,658 decrease.
Copper ...	579,609	289,367	...	290,241 "
Railway materials ...	216,967	253,848	...	42,881 increase.
and wood ...	100,083	16,483	...	83,600 decrease.

The decrease in the bullion imports have already been noticed; almost the whole decrease occurred in imports from Great Britain and China. The decrease in grey cotton goods, following on a decrease of £716,635 in the value of imports during the preceding year, is ascribed mainly to the over-trading of the year 1870-71. The trade in twist, colored goods, and white cotton goods, is recovering from the stagnation of the year 1871-72. The decrease in the import of fuel is due to the rise in prices in England.

* NOTE.—This figure differs from that in paragraph 2, which contains interportal as well as foreign bullion and specie imports.

The fluctuation in the imports of candles, fruits, and spices, is casual, and is not explained. The great falling off in the copper import is said to be due to the rise of prices in England, to which country the ordinary Indian supplies of copper from Australia were diverted. A new source of supply for copper has been worked during the year under review, namely, Japan, which sent £27,835 worth of copper, as compared with £12,942 worth in the preceding year. The small increase in the import of railway materials followed on a decrease of over half a million sterling in the preceding year. The decrease in the timber imports occurred chiefly in the Australian and British trade. There was an almost corresponding increase in the imports of timber from Moulmein, which is shown under the head of *interportal* as distinguished from *foreign* trade.

5. On a general review of all the items of the trade of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor feels able to say that the Custom House returns testify that the yield of country produce and the general commerce of the country was fairly good. The only very unfavorable item was the continued large decrease in the export of oil-seeds. The reduction of imports of piece-goods was, it is believed, merely the natural reaction from the excessive trading of 1870-71.

6. Of the total value of all the inward and outward trade of Calcutta during the year, 52 per cent. was with Great Britain. In the trade to North America there was a net decrease of £252,421 in value; of this decrease £6,164 were in the imports, which are altogether inconsiderable in value (less than £10,000 in all). The chief items of decrease in exports were indigo, oil-seeds, raw skins, gunny cloths, and gunny-bags; while there was a considerable increase in the saltpetre, gums, india-rubber, and tanned skins trade. Altogether the exports from Calcutta to America fell from a value of £2,247,712 in 1871-72 to £2,013,705 during the year under review.

There has been a net decrease of £114,895 in the Calcutta trade with Australia. The decrease has occurred mainly in the imports of copper, horses, and timber, and there have been small decreases in the value of rice and of miscellaneous exports to Australia. The only noticeable item of increase in the Australian trade is gunny-bags, of which Australia took more than double as many as she did in the preceding year.

7. The Calcutta trade* with Franco has remained stationary; while the trade to China, Holland, Hamburgh, Trieste, Egypt, North America, Australia, South America, the Straits Settlements, and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, has decreased considerably during the year under review; and the trade with the Mauritius and Italy has increased thus—

* *Note.*—The figures used in this paragraph are taken from the Commercial Annual for 1871-72 and 1872-73, published by the Collector of Customs.

				Total value of export and import trade (exclusive of bullion) between Calcutta and the undermentioned places during the year	
				1871-72. £	1872-73. £
France	...	...	...	1,477,285	1,471,730
China	...	...	...	6,602,862	5,614,844
Holland	...	...	...	244,769	107,671
Hamburgh	...	...	...	65,452	1,323
Trieste	...	...	...	643,869	425,690
Egypt	...	...	...	69,342	56,034
North America	...	...	...	2,161,573	1,790,217
Australia	...	...	...	279,348	160,942
South America	...	...	...	131,329	6,411
The Straits Settlements	...	...	...	1,549,641	1,307,378
The Arabian and Persian Gulfs	...	...	...	398,440	375,867
Italy	...	...	...	268,448	467,373
The Mauritius	...	...	...	503,034	733,861

France has taken much more raw silk, more shawls, more jute, more hides, and more saltpetre, than in the previous year; but the exports of cotton, seeds, and indigo, have fallen very largely indeed; the net result being that the value of the whole trade was about the same as in the previous year. The

decrease in the China trade has occurred chiefly in imports of copper and vermillion, and in exports of opium and rice. The exports of cotton from Calcutta to China had risen in value from £409,491 in 1871-72 to £659,338 during the year under review. The trade with Hamburgh has almost ceased owing to the failure of the rape-seed crop. The falling off in the Trieste trade has been principally in indigo exports (£190,000), cotton exports (£60,000); the exports of hides to Trieste has meanwhile risen by nearly £70,000 in value. The export of indigo to Egypt almost ceased during the year, and the import of corals from Egypt was very slack. The decrease in the North American trade; the decrease in the import of horses, copper, and timber from Australia, and the increased export of gunnies to Australia, have already been noticed. The decrease in the trade with South America was due entirely to the cessation of the demand for Indian rice in South America. The decrease in the value of trade to the Straits is due to the shortness of the opium supply; the trade in gunnies to Singapore and the imports of black pepper from Penang increased largely. Nine-tenths of the trade with the Straits is export trade. The export of rice to the Gulf decreased by about £60,000, but as a make-weight the export of indigo went up £35,000; both these fluctuations are probably due to the cessation of the Persian famine. The large increase in the trade with Italy consists of an increase of £100,000 in the export of raw silk, £56,000 in the hides and skins export, and £12,000 in the indigo export. There was some increase in the imports of salt and of beads from Italy. The increase in the Mauritius trade occurred entirely under the head of rice and other food-grains. More than ninety-nine-hundredths of the trade with the Mauritius is export trade.

8. Of all the countries with which Calcutta has considerable foreign trade, Great Britain is the only country which sends to India more merchandise than she receives. In 1872-73 Great Britain sent to Calcutta £14,362,000 worth of merchandise, and received from Calcutta £10,735,000. To all other countries Calcutta sent about £19,265,000 worth, and received back from those countries about £3,624,000 worth of goods. The excess in value of the Calcutta export over its import trade with some of the principal countries of the world may be seen from the subjoined figures:—

Country with which the trade occurs.				VALUE OF CALCUTTA TRADE OF THE YEAR 1872-73, EXCLUSIVE OF BILLION.	
				Exports. £	Imports. £
China	...	...	...	5,442,357	172,487
North America	...	...	...	1,756,661	34,565
France	...	...	...	1,281,601	187,293
The Straits Settlements	...	...	...	1,080,839	125,639
Australia	...	...	...	111,552	49,390
The Mauritius	...	...	...	732,542	1,522
Italy	...	...	...	407,647	59,726
Trieste	...	...	...	396,976	29,614
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	...	...	...	295,156	80,611
Holland	...	...	...	107,677	Nil.

9. The number of steamers, other vessels, and native craft, entering Calcutta during the last three years compares as follows:—

		1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Vessels of all kinds...	{ Number	1,082	1,109	1,118
	{ Tonnage	890,675	978,693	992,211
Steamers	{ Number	.....	290	342
	{ Tonnage	.....	279,692	347,130
Native craft	{ Number	.....	169	161
	{ Tonnage	.....	15,324	13,299
Suez Canal steamer;	{ Number	56	89	91
included in the last				
two totals	{ Tonnage	56,353	109,175	121,534

It is evident that the average tonnage of the vessels coming to this port continues to increase, though not at so rapid a rate as in the years immediately after the opening of the Suez Canal.

10. At the port of Chittagong there was a large increase of trade and customs duty during the year 1872-73 ; thus—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Total customs collections, exclusive of salt duty ...	18,990	35,891
Estimated value of exports ...	278,795	452,749
Ditto of imports ...	121,010	184,829
Ditto of total trade ...	399,805	637,578
Square-rigged vessels entering the port {	Number...	219
	Tonnage...	267
	67,234	102,767

It would seem that in the foregoing figures, taken from the Board's report, the value of the salt imported has been taken at the invoice price plus the duty, instead of being taken at the price in bond ; a deduction of Rs. 7,25,000 must therefore be made from the estimated value of the Chittagong trade, if the estimate is to be framed in the same way as for Calcutta and other ports.

The dutiable export of rice from Chittagong is mostly to the Mauritius and Ceylon. There is also a very considerable and rising trade with Rangoon in timber and earth-oil, which last commodity is coming into general use among the people of Chittagong. From Akyab also, where salt is cheap, a considerable trade in salt-fish is setting to Chittagong. Chittagong still draws its supplies of piece-goods and other European commodities, except salt, from Calcutta.

11. The custom duty realized at the Orissa ports is still extremely small, barely Rs. 10,000 a year, which is realized on small consignments of rice to, and of cocoanuts, coir, and cowries from, the Laccadives and Maldives, or upon an occasional package of European stores from Pondicherry. In 1872-73 the total quantity of rice exported from the Orissa ports to places outside India was only 42,000 maunds. There is, however, a considerable export of rice from Orissa to other Indian ports. When the canal system of Orissa shall be complete, we may expect to see a large export of rice from Orissa to foreign and to Indian ports. The coasting trade between Calcutta and the Orissa ports is largely increasing. The ports and the establishments at False Point, Balasore, Chandballec, as well as the communications between these ports and the interior, have recently been much improved, and are receiving still further attention. The Government of India has recently sanctioned proposals for relieving the Orissa ports from the strict letter of some of the customs departmental rules, which hampered the coasting trade. The working of these ports will be a very great benefit to Orissa and its people, though for some years to come their trade can hardly have much effect upon the customs revenue. The principal exports will be rice for Calcutta and other Indian markets.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Money, the Member in charge of the Customs Department of the Board of Revenue, for his able supervision of the Customs Department ; to Mr. Crawford, for his successful administration of the Calcutta Custom House ; to Messrs. Haukey and Ravenshaw for their attention to customs affairs in their divisions ; as well as to the officers mentioned at paragraphs 149, 174, 175, 206, and 207 of the Board's report, for the diligent discharge of their duties during the year.

REPORT BY THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT FOR 1872-73.

(RESOLUTION.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ABKAREE.

Calcutta, the 23rd October 1873.

READ—

The report by the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Excise Department for the year 1872-73.

1. Two important experiments were made in the year under review to effect an increase in the revenue derived from country spirits without promoting consumption, each of which has been attended with some measure of success. Under the central distillery system the practice had been to charge a fixed monthly license fee, generally Rs. 4, on all shops in a district, irrespective of their locality. The tendency thus was to increase the revenue by increasing the number of shops. While some dealers, whose shops were well situated, got quick returns on their capital, others less favorably situated made very small profits, and some could barely contrive to continue their trade all the year round. It was thought that Government might well claim to share in the extra profits of the former class arising from local advantages, and that the shops of many of the latter might with advantage be closed. It was therefore determined to make the license fees charged for any shop correspond in some measure with the local advantages which the holder might be expected to enjoy, securing these to him at the same time by restricting the number of shops to be licensed. The amount of yearly fee for each shop can now be settled by competition at auction, subject to an upset price of Rs. 4 per mensem, or it can be determined by the Collector on a consideration of the local circumstances. Both plans have been tried in parts of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Dacca Divisions, with results that are on the whole encouraging. The number of shops has largely decreased, the consumption of duty-paid liquor has been reduced, while the revenue has not suffered, but has on the whole increased.

2. The difficulty of ensuring the honest and intelligent use of the hydrometer, as well as of keeping the instruments in order, suggested the adoption as an experiment of the plan of levying a tax upon the materials of distillation, instead of a duty upon spirit according to its alcoholic strength. The head-quarters and outlying distilleries of Monghyr and the Begumpore distillery in Patna were selected for the trial. Rates were fixed after experiment, calculated to be equivalent to the still-head duty previously levied. These rates in Patna were Rs. 4-8 per maund on goor, Rs. 3-8 per maund upon choor, and Rs. 3 on the other materials used in distilling spirit. The experiment appears to have broken down in Monghyr, where the system, however, is said not to have had a fair chance. In the Begumpore distillery, on the other hand, there was in the last three quarters of the year, the period during which the trial was made, an increase of 49,589 gallons of spirit passed out, and of Rs. 7,908 in the tax realized as compared with the issues and amount of duty realized during the same period of the previous year. Under the new system the produce of the tax levied on materials was equivalent to an average duty of only three annas one pie per gallon. It would therefore seem that the new system has enabled the dealers to make a large quantity of cheap weak liquor, such as the consumers demanded. If the people prefer this kind of drink to the stronger stuff turned out under the hydrometer system, it is very much better that their wishes should be met.

3. Towards the close of the year the selling price of excise opium was increased by about ten per cent. in all districts except those in which opium is produced. The revenue has improved somewhat, but the late period of the year

from which the change had effect renders it premature to draw any inference from this. The duty on flat ganja was also raised from Rs. 2 to 2½ per seer with effect from the 1st April 1872. The result has been a consumption diminished by 1,420 maunds, and a revenue increased by Rs. 41,828.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that in accordance with the view expressed by him in August 1872 the supervision of the excise system has now been generally entrusted to the sub-divisional officers within their respective jurisdictions. This practice had, it is understood, previously existed in some districts. It is now to be universally adopted, and there are to be no special Excise Deputy Collectors.

5. The total excise revenue of the year under review was larger than that of 1871-72 by Rs. 4,47,407. It exceeded the average of the five years immediately preceding by Rs. 8,51,966. Including the customs duty on imported wines and other liquor, the results of the year are as follows, compared first with those of an average of the five preceding years, and next with those of 1871-72 only :—

ARTICLES.			Average, 1867-72.	1871-72.	1872-73.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	...	...	16,79,221	19,81,448	21,77,670
Rum	...	...	4,90,405	4,23,203	4,41,223
License duty for imported wines	...	...	64,155	70,705	89,877
Taree or toddy	...	...	5,41,500	5,70,902	6,04,752
Puchwai or rice beer	...	...	4,31,264	1,46,717	1,51,203
Ganja or hemp drug	...	...	10,37,281	11,40,329	11,89,706
Opium	...	...	20,73,762	20,82,864	21,99,180
Churru	...	...	4,031	3,555	3,582
Siddhi, sabzi or bhang	} Preparations of hemp {	...	8,153	10,103	13,312
Majoom		...	2,245	2,286	2,417
Muddat	} Preparations of opium {	...	64,162	66,743	71,043
Chundoo		...	11,355	13,576	15,993
Spirits used in arts	...	...	1,802	1,464	1,314
Total	...	...	61,09,336	65,13,895	69,61,302
Customs duty on wines, &c.	...	...	2,87,409	2,65,556	2,92,353
Ditto on spirits	...	...	7,43,730	7,46,742	8,56,897
Ditto on beer, &c.	...	...	44,817	41,102	42,457
Grand Total	...	...	71,85,292	75,67,295	81,53,009

The Lieutenant-Governor considers it to be a happy result that, with diminished consumption, we have very considerably increased the revenue on the whole.

6. *Country spirits, Taree, and Puchwai.*—The above figures show an increase in the revenue derived from these liquors of Rs. 2,34,558 as compared with 1871-72, and of Rs. 5,81,640 as compared with the average of five years. Though the increase of this revenue is hardly a subject for congratulation, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that consumption is really checked. The measures adopted with a view to this end are the enhancement of the rates of still-head duty, the increase by auction-sale of the license fees, and above all the restriction of the number of shops. The introduction of the new system of licensing shops for the sale of country spirits has had much effect in this direction. The total number of gallons issued from all public distilleries during the year in question was 2,673,190, or 278,092 less than in the previous year, and 640,004 less than the average of five years immediately preceding it. Of the decrease in consumption, as compared with 1871-72, 276,654 gallons represent the diminution in the districts where the new system of licensing country spirit shops was introduced. The average monthly license fee exacted there per shop was a little over Rs. 8 in place of Rs. 4, which was formerly customary, the increased revenue thus obtained more than meeting the falling off in the amount of still-head duty. At the same time the number of shops was reduced by 1,536 in these districts alone.

The reduction in number of native liquor shops throughout the whole of Bengal was 1,559 as compared with the previous year. A similar plan has been followed of enhancing the revenue derived from shops for the sale of fermented taree. Though there was a slight increase in the number of these as compared with the previous year, still the total number of taree shops was less by 217 than the average of five years. At the same time the average annual fee levied from each shop has increased from Rs. 28-15-3, the average of five years, to Rs. 32-11-2, the average of the year under review.

7. After all the spirit revenue of these provinces is not large in view of the vast populations they contain. The consumption of country spirits and rum does not average more than one-twenty-fifth of a gallon per head of the population in Bengal.

The Commissioner of Patna, in his administration report for the past year, says: "The mhowa liquor most generally sold in these districts is 75° to 90° below proof, and is probably much less intoxicating than public-house beer at home. It sells at two to three annas a quart in the shops, a price which, in comparison with the general range of prices in India, is considerably dearer than that of beer in England. In Patna the annual consumption is something over one-half a gallon per head, while in Chumparun it falls as low as one-thirty-third of a gallon per head. This of course means that the proportion of people who drink is very small, for I suppose any one who drinks at all regularly is bound to consume 50 gallons of such weak liquor in the course of a year."

8. The use of taree, the juice of the date tree, is by no means so injurious as that of distilled spirits; while puchwai, the chief drink of a large section of our population, is really very small beer.

9. In commenting last year on the extension of the out-still system to Hazareebaugh, and to the Nepal and the North-East Frontier, the Lieutenant-Governor desired that every precaution should be taken against encouraging a taste for distilled spirits among aboriginal tribes. The Commissioner of Patna and the Collector of Purneah now report that there is no danger of this in their districts; while the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore anticipates that with a proper superintendence there will be no cause for fearing that more liquor will be produced and consumed than was the case under the central distillery system. The Lieutenant-Governor much hopes that his instructions may be borne in mind; he observes that in Maunbhoom the number of out-stills is considered by the Board to have been "much more than were required." Indeed in the Chota Nagpore districts generally a very large number of out-stills have been licensed—181 in Hazareebaugh, 533 in Lohardugga, and 138 in the jungly tracts of Maunbhoom. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that there could have been no actual necessity for licensing such a very large number of out-stills. He hopes that this matter will receive Colonel Dalton's best attention; that inquiry will be made how much liquor, at what price, and of what kind, this large number of out-stills turns out; and that if these new out-stills have promoted drinking and drunkenness unduly, by bringing liquor to every man's door, the number of licenses should be very considerably reduced.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Commissioners of the various divisions take on the whole a favorable view of the results of the experiments which have been made. By none of them is it pronounced a failure, while the Commissioner of Dacca thinks that the trial has been very satisfactory, and that the results are the best encomium on the wisdom of the measure. Even the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, where there were the least encouraging results, remarks that a great loss caused by the first introduction of the change was to a considerable extent recovered afterwards, and is sanguine that ere long the system will answer well. The Commissioner of Patna thinks there was rather too hasty a diminution in the number of shops, but is of opinion that the experiment has succeeded better than could be expected for the first year. Mr. Buckland is inclined to await a longer trial before pronouncing the measure to be a success. It is encouraging to observe that the experiment made of taxing the materials instead of spirit in its manu-

factured form is also regarded as a success. Mr. Money, however, thinks that the crucial test of extending the system to distilleries in the interior yet remains to be applied. The Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest an account of the success which may attend the further experiments to be made this year.

11. With reference to paragraph 87 of the report, the Lieutenant-Governor takes occasion again to say that he cannot accept as proved Mr. Money's assertion, that in most places the sudder distillery system is a total failure. The present report wholly fails to give sufficient evidence of the smuggling, &c., said to exist. One petty fraud detected by one sub-divisional officer is all that is cited in paragraph 84 to which the Member in charge refers for proof. As regards thinly-peopled tracts, such as Chota Nagpore and the Nepal frontier, Mr. Money's views have been already adopted, and a relaxation permitted in the rule requiring a fixed still-head duty to be levied on all spirits according to quality. So far as a comparison is possible between the central distillery system and the old farming (or monthly tax) system, we know that under the new system there are in some districts, and ought to be everywhere, fewer liquor shops than under the old system. We believe (but on this point we have no actual certainty) that liquor is, strength for strength, dearer than it was under the old system; we receive reports that the amount of liquor made in the central distilleries is decreasing year by year; the excise revenue on country spirits has, notwithstanding the forebodings made in the Board's special report of August 1870, and notwithstanding a largely increased import of European brandies, gradually worked up to a total considerably higher than the revenue of the year 1863-64, just before the central distillery system was introduced; and the Government is gradually reducing still further the number of liquor shops without causing any very large loss to the excise revenue. There may be corruption and speculation at outlying distilleries, but at any rate it is very difficult to believe that liquor would not be cheaper and more largely consumed under the monthly tax system, when it was the distiller's interest to produce as much as he could, and to bring cheap liquor to every man's door, than under the central distillery system, whereby a distiller must pay a still-head duty (or even under the pessimist view must pay a considerable bribe) for every gallon he distills. It certainly seems reasonable to presume that under the present system liquor must be dearer and less plentiful, must be less forced upon the people than under the old farming system.

12. *Imported wines and spirits.*—Although in the year under review the revenue derived from import duty on wines was somewhat larger than in the previous year, there has been a diminution both in the amount imported and in the duty paid on wines since 1868-69 and 1869-70. As compared with the former year, the difference is 54,667 gallons and Rs. 29,761, and as compared with the latter year, 52,303 gallons and Rs. 32,131. Coupled with this is an extraordinary decrease in the consumption of beer, the imports having fallen gradually from 1,022,255 in 1866-67 to 681,963 in the past year, entailing a loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 21,434. The amount of import duty realized on beer last year was, however, less than the average of the previous five years by only Rs. 2,360. It has been ascertained that the Bombay imports of beer have also decreased of late years, though not quite in so large a proportion as the Calcutta imports;—the total Bombay beer imports of 1872-73 were 264,284 gallons as against 356,527 gallons in the year 1866-67. It seems therefore to be clear that the imports of beer, whether on Government account or for private consumption, has considerably decreased of late years. The decrease in the Government imports may be due partly to the decrease in the number of European troops, and partly to the more frequent use of Indian hill beer for soldiers in the Punjab. The decrease in the imports of beer on private account is, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, due to a change in the habits of Anglo-Indians, who drink less beer than they used to do, substituting more generally light wine for beer as a daily drink.

The revenue derived from import duty on spirits was larger by more than one lakh of rupees than in the previous year. It is much to be regretted that

there should be, as observed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, an increase in the consumption of low class imported brandies. It may be advisable, as recommended by Mr. Money, to raise the customs duty on this class of spirit.

13. *Ganja*.—Paragraphs 114 to 123 show the results of the administration with regard to ganja. As compared with the previous year, there was a diminution of 220 in the number of shops licensed, and of 1,414 maunds 20 seers 10 chittacks (about 14 per cent.) in the consumption of ganja, while the revenue on the whole improved by Rs. 49,377. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to congratulate the Member in charge on his having secured this very happy result of an increased revenue with a diminished consumption of this noxious drug. It appears to be due in a great measure to the increase of the duty on flat ganja before noticed, and also in some degree to the system adopted in the 24-Pergunnahs of putting up licenses to auction.

14. *Opium*.—The Lieutenant-Governor views with regret the increase, small though it is, which is observable in the consumption of opium: but after all, as he has before remarked, it is only in districts with a large element of Indo-Chinese population like Assam, Gwalpara, and Rungpore, that there is any considerable consumption. The only exception to this rule is the small district of Balasore, before remarked, where consumption continues to increase, and where it has never been sufficiently accounted for. There is also consumption, but to a less extent, in the Oorya and semi-Oorya districts of Cuttack and Midnapore. It may be that the consumption is due in part to the pilgrims who pass through those districts. A moderate quantity of opium is taken in Calcutta and its suburbs, in the suburban towns of Hooghly, &c., and in Moorshedabad. In no other district does the revenue derived from it reach Rs. 30,000, except in Mymensing, where also there is an Indo-Chinese strain in part of the population.

Paragraphs 143-5 point out that it is impossible to prevent petty illicit consumption of opium in the producing districts notwithstanding the increased activity of the police and the large amount of Rs. 4,682 granted as rewards in the course of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in this view. He is, however, consoled to know that the result of inquiries has shown that opium is really not largely consumed by the people of these districts. As long as this is not the case, with the great export opium revenue derived from these districts, we can well afford to spare the petty local revenue.

15. But the wholesale mercantile smuggling reported in paragraphs 148 and 155-8 is a very much more serious affair, and may have very serious consequences if not put down with a strong hand, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that no stone be left unturned to this end. He is strongly of opinion that in the present state of communications, with free-trade, and absence of custom lines search and restrictions, opium smuggling must be more severely punished than by fine, which can always be paid as part of the transaction, when the smugglers happen to be caught. It has lately come out that there was an organized system of sending illicit opium by rail to the Punjab carried on by Punjabees settled in the producing districts, and that there is, besides, a regular flow of similarly smuggled opium to Calcutta and Chander-nagore. It is hopeless to check this by the infliction of such punishment as is reported to have been awarded in the case noted in paragraph 158, where an important seizure of illicit opium was made and the smugglers got off with a fine of Rs. 250. Even putting the profit to be made as low as Rs. 5 a seer, these men would, if undetected, have cleared some Rs. 1,500 by the transaction.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified at the zeal and efficiency which the Member in charge considers Messrs. Hankey, Bayley, Ravenshaw, and Colonel Dalton, have shown in the supervision of the 'working of the Excise Department in their respective divisions; and his acknowledgments are due to all the officers mentioned at paragraph 168 of the Board's report.

17. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are again due to the Member in charge for the care and ability with which he has directed the administration of the Excise Department during the year.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1873.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division for the year 1872-73, with its enclosures.

1. THIS division has had the unusual advantage of having been superintended for a long series of years by one officer, and he an officer admirably fitted to deal with it, and who has rendered invaluable service in the management and development of the simple people of these Western Hill Tracts. As usual, under his care all has gone smoothly and well during the past year, and the Lieutenant-Governor heartily thanks Colonel Dalton. The advance made by the people under his charge during his incumbency has been very great indeed, and there are now probably no more peaceable and loyal subjects in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. The disturbances and rebellions of former days have now wholly passed into oblivion.

In particular, the general prosperity of the Koles of the Singbhoom district is one of the most pleasing features. It is stated that when an eminent officer inspected the district in 1856, he was so struck with the savage barbarism of the rude population, that he doubted the expediency of encouraging the further propagation of Koles, but now Captain Garbett says that their villages are often perfect pictures of comfort and prettiness. The brisk attendance and business done at markets, the increasing use of brass instead of earthen utensils, the more common wearing by the women of a better description of garment, and a dozen other inclinations, in themselves perhaps slight, but important in the aggregate, all attest the growing prosperity of the people.

2. The sure, though somewhat slow, progress of the inquiry into and settlement of the old Bhuinhari tenures of the aboriginal tribes puts an end to the last ground of discontent, and if we can restrain landlords from a harsh exercise of power, all will go well. The progress of Christianity among the people tends to make them independent. It may be hoped that the officers of Government will be able to render their position tolerable, notwithstanding the wide rights improvidently given to chiefs in the early days, when the only object was to protect the plains against the hill people, and the revenue was alienated to those who were bound to guard the passes, but have now almost a sinecure. The Lieutenant-Governor is sure that, as long as Colonel Dalton reigns in Chota Nagpore, the fair rights of the people, whether in the Bhuinhari tenures in the *Khudkutti* villages mentioned by him, or in any other form, will be maintained. Whether Act X of 1859 be strictly in force or not, the tenantry are entitled to at least all the protection which that Act affords to occupancy and other rights. His Honor notices what is said of the landlords in Maunbhoom, that they have served on their tenants notices of enhancements of rent at treble, quadruple, quintuple, and even higher rates. The explanation of the talookdars, than which, as Colonel Dalton says, a more unjust reason for enhancement could not have been given, is that having accepted their talooks with a spurious rent-roll, according to which the head proprietor himself never dreamt of realizing, they were compelled to increase heavily to make some profit out of the transaction. Be that as it may, His Honor is certain that if justice is fairly done, such attempts cannot succeed.

3. Wages are perhaps lower in Chota Nagpore than in any other part of India, but the Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to see how favorable and hopeful, all things considered, is the Commissioner's account of the condition of the people. This is mainly due to their freedom from prejudice and local ties, and their industrious disposition, which enables them to go forth from their own country to earn money by labor. Not only do very many thus

serve abroad, but a large proportion of those who do not emigrate for a longer period go forth for labor in the season when they have little work at home, and bring back their modest earnings. In addition to this they have the advantage of their women working as well as the men.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that in several parts of this division, *e.g.* in Kharakdea on one side and in Palamow on another, the system under which men, and even whole families, are held as hereditary bondsmen (to which the Lieutenant-Governor has elsewhere several times alluded) is still in full force. Colonel Dalton believes the system to be principally confined to Hindu or Hinduised tracts, and he hopes that the poorer aborigines do not submit to this bondage. We must gradually teach the humble people who submit to such a system that they have rights as other men.

5. It is stated as the belief of the officers of Government that, with the exception of the Rajah of Jushpore, who subscribes to the *Education Gazette*, no other native of Chota Nagpore takes in a newspaper. His Honor trusts that the new village education system, together with missionary teachers, will improve their knowledge. Sir George Campbell would prefer this to the suggestion of starting a Government *Moniteur* newspaper, with a monopoly of official intelligence.

It is gratifying to observe that education has already, in fact, made considerable progress among the people. The only schools in existence when Colonel Dalton took up his appointment as Commissioner, were one at each of the Sudder Stations of Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, and Singbhoom, and a few missionary institutions. In 1871-72 the number of schools had risen to 220, with 5,508 pupils. Since the introduction of the new system the number of schools has risen to 571, with 15,871 pupils. The primary schools sanctioned for this division have been opened, and are as a general rule making fair progress. Colonel Rowlatt, the Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom, has set about their establishment with energy and success. The missionary schools at Ranchee are maintained on a very liberal scale, and are of immense importance, as through them there is a constant flow of the children of both sexes coming in wild from their homes, and after a few years of training returning to them instructed, and, to some extent, civilized.

6. The Commissioner reports favorably of the changes of procedure effected by the new Criminal Procedure Code. The substitution of the Hindee character and language for the Hindustanee in the offices of Hazareebaugh and Lohardugga is welcomed as a boon, says Colonel Dalton, by all the natives of the districts to which it applies.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the result of the mortuary statistics from selected areas in this division should not have been satisfactory; but His Honor has every confidence that Colonel Dalton will spare no pains in perfecting his arrangements. The Lohardugga returns seem to be very fairly accurate.

8. With regard to the Commissioner's recommendation, that the registration system should not be further extended in the Chota Nagpore division, and more particularly in the Lohardugga district, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is a new view of registration that it acts injuriously because the people are so improvident that it is undesirable to bind them down in that way. His Honor heartily shares in the feeling that in this country it is often very hard and unjust to enforce literally an engagement made between two very unequal parties, but the registration merely secures that the fact whether a document was executed or not should be attested. The effect of that document is another matter. So long as we allow such engagements and hold them binding, it can hardly be desirable to leave their genuineness in doubt.

9. Vaccination is a question of great importance in Chota Nagpore, as the practice of inoculation has been entirely disallowed. It is satisfactory to note that, as a rule, the old inoculators take readily to vaccination if the means are placed at their disposal, and they are allowed to carry it on in their own fashion with mystery and ceremony.

10. Although the country members of the different Committees are said to be indifferent to the proceedings, the Town Committees are active and intelligent, and take great interest in their duties; and, as has been observed elsewhere, this is especially the case when the supervision of the different divisions of the union is allotted to individual members.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor highly approves of the system which the Commissioner has adopted with so much success in settling with villages. The objectionable practice of calling for offers when leases fall in is abolished; the Court of Wards or Manager holds them direct till the assets are ascertained, and then they are usually leased to headmen representing the villagers; where an old village system is found existing, it is upheld; where vestiges of such an institution are discernable, it is restored. A fair rent for the land is taken, and irregular cesses are abandoned as new settlements are made. It has been found in practice that this system is highly appreciated by the people; and, as the income of the estates annually increases, it cannot be said that any action has been taken detrimental to the interests of the revenue receiver.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with much pleasure the success of Mr. Forbes's administration of Palamow. It is entirely owing, writes the Deputy Commissioner, to Mr. Forbes's personal attention and untiring energy that Daltongunge has been transferred from a jungly waste into a really neat little town.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

Circular No. 137, dated Calcutta, the 10th November 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—All Commissioners.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration the subject of the registration of Mahomedan marriages and the difficulties which are found to arise (especially in the eastern districts) from the want of any functionary recognized by the State to take the place of the old Kazees in connection with the attestation of marriage and divorce. The Mahomedan law seems to require or expect that such things should be attested by an officer appointed by the ruling power; and His Honor has thought that a system of voluntary registration of marriages and divorces among Mahomedans might be set on foot, which should remove much of the present ground for complaint.

2. I am to forward a copy of a draft Bill framed with this object, and to request that you will report upon it after consulting those official and non-official gentlemen of your division who may be best able to advise upon such a subject. The Lieutenant-Governor's idea is to enable those who wish to make their domestic arrangements certain to do so, without interfering with those who prefer a looser practice. The arrangements between the registrar and his clients are also to be left entirely to private settlement.

Draft Bill.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and whereas it is expedient that Registrars of such marriages and divorces should be recognised and licensed by the local Government, it is enacted as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to issue a license to any person being a Mahomedan, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, authorising him to act as Registrar of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.

2. Such licenses may be given on the recommendation of the Magistrate of the district, or in Calcutta of the Commissioner of Police, to any member of any Mahomedan sect who can show that he is usually resorted to as a professional witness in such cases by his co-religionists, or that he has practised the duties of Kazi, and that he is well versed in Mahomedan law, provided always that satisfactory evidence is produced of his being a person of good moral character.

3. No Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid shall be held to be invalid merely by reason of its not having been registered before a Registrar licensed under this Act.

4. Each licensed Registrar under this Act shall keep a Register Book in a form to be laid down by the local Government in which he shall enter all marriages and divorces,—the parties to which shall desire to have them so registered. He shall also, if requested at the time, give an extract of any entry affecting them to either of the parties to such entry.

5. The entry of any marriage or divorce in the Register Book shall be signed by the Registrar, and signed, sealed, or marked by the persons married or divorced, and shall be attested by at least two credible witnesses who were present at the ceremony, and every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and any extract of any entry given to the parties shall be numbered to correspond with the number of the entry in the Register Book, and shall be authenticated by signature of the Registrar.

6. The Registrar shall keep safely the said Register Book until the same shall be filled, and shall then, or if he shall leave the district, make over the same to the District Registrar of Assurances for safe custody.

7. Any Registrar who shall discover any error to have been committed in the form or substance of any such entry may, within one month next after the discovery of such error in the presence of the parties married or divorced, or in case of their death or absence in the presence of two other credible witnesses who shall respectively attest the same, correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original entry and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereto the day of the month and year when such correction shall be made, and shall if possible give or cause to be delivered a corrected copy of the extract to the parties to the original entry.

8. Every Registrar shall at all reasonable times, and on the payment of such fees as may be agreed upon, search or permit search to be made in any such Register Books and shall give a copy under his hand of any entry or entries in the same.

9. Every certified extract of any entry in any Register Book purporting to be signed by the licensed Registrar, shall be received as evidence of the marriage or divorce purporting to be so entered or of the facts purporting to be so certified therein, without further proof of such Register Book or extract, unless and until the genuineness of such entry or extract or the truth of the facts set out in it be disproved.

10. Whoever shall wilfully destroy or injure or cause to be destroyed or injured any such Register Book or any part thereof, or any such authenticated extract as aforesaid, or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted any false entry in any such Register Book or authenticated extract, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

11. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to draw up rules and prescribe forms for giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and to charge a fee not exceeding Rs. 2 for each license granted under the Act, provided always that no rule shall be laid down to interfere with the taking by any licensed Registrar from the parties to any marriage or divorce of any fee, which custom or his position may entitle him to demand.

**PROPOSED WORKS AT GOALUNDO, THE TERMINUS OF THE
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**

**Nos. 1831-37 G.—R.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.**

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28, 1873.

Proposed works at Goalundo, the Terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Read again—

Public Works Department Proceedings (G. R. L. & E. B.), June 1872, B. No. 28.
 " " " October 1872, A. Nos. 47 and 48.
 " " " January 1873, A. Nos. 1 to 29, and Nos. 29 to 45, and B. No. 45.
 " " " February 1873, A. Nos. 35 to 37.
 " " " June 1873, A. Nos. 10 to 19, and Nos. 33 to 37, and B. Nos. 15 and 16.
 " " " July 1873, A. Nos. 140 to 144.
 " " " (Guaranteed Railway), August 1873, B. No. 206.
 Telegram from Consulting Engineer for the Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, dated 19th August 1873.
 Public Works Department Proceedings (Guaranteed Railway), September 1873, B. Nos. 153 to 156, and A. Nos. 169 to 174.
 Nos. 2402, dated 22nd September 1873, and No. 2406, dated 23rd September 1873, from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta.
 Extract para. 5 of No. 3303, dated 12th September 1873, from the Government of Bengal.

OBSERVATION.—The promontory of Goalundo was selected as the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway Extension from Kooshtea, because it possessed a deep-water frontage, and was near to the junction of the River Ganges and Brahmaputra, but soon after the Railway was open, doubts arose as to the permanence of this valuable property. During the flood season of 1871 the encroachments of the River Ganges at, and above Goalundo, caused much anxiety to the Engineers, and after a consultation on the spot between the Agent of the Railway and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, the Government of India were in May 1872, requested to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 7,500 from the capital funds of the Railway in the construction of a loose stone groin extending from the margin into the river. The main line of railway was to be prolonged into deep water, and the bank itself was to be formed of puddled clay, while its extremity and slopes were to be protected by loose stone pitching. It was hoped that the encroachments of the river would be effectually stopped if this groin could be permanently maintained in the position assigned to it, that the main stream of the Ganges would be diverted by means of this groin, and that the rest of the promontory on the down-stream side, on which it was intended to build a railway town, would be rendered secure. In according, sanction to this small outlay, the Government of India, expressed their opinion that the maintenance of the proposed groin would be difficult, and doubted that the money could be advantageously spent in contending against the forces of such large rivers as the Ganges and Brahmaputra at their confluence in alluvial soil.

2. A larger sum than was anticipated was expended on these works, which, however, failed during the floods of 1872. In the following December the Agent asked for permission to expend Rs. 1,71,405, on further protective works, and proposed to obtain the advice of Mr. Bradford Leslie, formerly Chief Engineer of the Eastern Bengal Railway. On this application the Governor General in Council expressed continued doubts as to the successful result of the proposed works, but considering the importance of the Goalundo trade, and the advantages attending the possession of a sheltered deep-water frontage, His Excellency in Council agreed that another effort might be made to secure the site of the terminus on which buildings worth £50,000 had been erected.

3. The Agent in India consulted Mr. Leslie, and after the Board of Directors had obtained the opinion of their Consulting Engineer in England, further operations were put in hand, which, with those already executed, were estimated to cost up to 30th September 1873, £52,791, including some unexpended material which was valued at £5,300. The state of the work in a report by the Consulting Engineer, dated 16th September 1873, is described as "causing great anxiety," although "the efforts of the Company's officers had not been thrown away, for the spur has so far withstood the floods and the main stream of the Ganges is effectually deflected to the north as desired." The spur had by means of this large expenditure been maintained, but the erosion above the spur had not been checked, and the embankment was reported as presenting twice as much surface to the current as it did at the commencement of the season, and as being in consequence proportionally weaker.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has watched with interest the efforts which have been made by the Engineers of the Eastern Bengal Railway, because His Honor hopes

that, in the not distant future, a railway may be constructed through the country east of the Brahmaputra joining Assam to the Eastern Bengal Railway at Goalundo. Sir George Campbell believes that to the stem the rivers where the two great streams meet is an imperial work, and considers that Goalundo is the only place where, if art be superadded to a natural foundation, a fixed point may be obtained. His Honor wishes to have a wharf or pier on the Goalundo clay as a fixed and permanent point of departure for all the Eastern districts and countries, and suggests that the Government of India should help the Eastern Bengal Railway Company in completing a work, which he fears may be beyond the means of a comparatively small Company.

5. The Governor General in Council is thus urged on the one hand to sanction the expenditure of guaranteed capital by the Railway Company, and on the other to permit the outlay of unknown, but large amount from the imperial treasury, and before proceeding further, His Excellency in Council desires to review the position, and the endeavour to determine what is the right course for the Government of India to pursue. The Railway Company have already spent £50,000 in trying to protect the site of their partially formed terminus at Goalundo, of their efforts to arrest the erosion, if effectual, would encourage the process of silting. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to maintain a fairly rapid current in front of the proposed jetties, in order to keep the channel clear for the approach of steamers, at all seasons, without endangering the stability of the artificial works, or of the natural bank behind them. In either case the work is one of great difficulty in a net-work of large rivers, such as those which meet at Goalundo, and are, in addition, affected by the tides of the sea; and considering also what large advances the rivers have made in past times in the same direction as the present erosion.

6. Before deciding whether new works of any kind shall be undertaken at Goalundo, His Excellency in Council desires that the subject shall be thoroughly investigated by a Committee of experienced Engineers unconnected with the Eastern Bengal Railway works, whose opinions will, in any case, be valuable to the Railway Company and to the Government of Bengal, in showing what measures are desirable to meet the acknowledged difficulties. The following remarks will direct the general scope of the deliberations of this committee:—

1st.—The opinion of the Committee is desired as to the possibility, at reasonable expense, of preserving the existing Railway terminus at Goalundo.

2nd.—If the Committee think that such preservation is possible, they should state whether the advantage to be gained by incurring the necessary expense is sufficient to justify that expense, and what measures they recommend for adoption.

3rd.—If the preservation is considered to be impossible, or if corresponding advantage is probably not to be gained, the Committee should say what, if any, action they recommended under all the circumstances of the case.

7. The Governor General in Council believes that the under-mentioned officers will form a Committee, whose opinions will be entitled to full respect:—

COLONEL F. H. RUNDALL, R.E., *President*.

MR. GEORGE SIBLEY, M.I.C.E.

„ G. L. MOLESWORTH, M.I.C.E.

„ H. LEONARD, M.I.C.E.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R.E.

His Excellency in Council trusts that Mr. Sibley will be willing to serve on the Committee, and that the Agency of the East Indian Railway will consent to his doing so. The Committee should meet at an early date, and should take and record the evidence of the local Engineers, whether in the employment of the Guaranteed Company, or of the Government, and also of such officers as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may depute. The report by the Committee should be in every way full and complete for the information of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Resolution, with copies of the papers read, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, in reply to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Cotton's letter No. 3303, dated 12th September 1873, and with the request that the services of Colonel Gulliver may be made available to serve on the Committee, and that all officers required by the Committee, and able to give valuable information, may be directed to attend.

That copy be forwarded to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta for information, and communication to the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, with the request that the officers of that Railway may be desired to afford all facilities and information required by the Committee; also to the President and to the three official Members of the proposed Committee for information and guidance; also to the Agent of the East Indian Railway, with the request that the Government of India may be favoured with the assistance of Mr. G. Sibley, the Chief Engineer, with whom the President of the Committee will communicate.

Ordered also, that the proceedings be reported to the Secretary of State.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 387.—The 10th November 1872.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, and Brahmaputra during the month of October 1872.

Date.	RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPUTRA.		
	RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPUTRA.		
	Penava.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monohyr.	Sabirgunge.	Rampore Beaulath.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Kishnagar.	Gowhaty.	BRAHMAPUTRA.		
Miles.	90.	177.	87.	287.	110.	331.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.	70.	
Distance.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Dinapore.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.
Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.
1st	19' 0"	15' 0"	14' 34"	17' 0"	16' 55"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
2nd	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
3rd	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
4th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
5th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
6th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
7th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
8th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
9th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
10th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
11th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
12th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
13th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
14th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
15th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
16th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
17th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
18th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
19th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
20th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
21st	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
22nd	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
23rd	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
24th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
25th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
26th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
27th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
28th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
29th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
30th	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"
31st	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"	15' 0"

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Col *ret'd*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.			
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan ...	11 0	12 0	12 4	...	24 0	21 0	14 4	16 0	19 0	15 0	17 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah ...	11 14	12 4	14 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	12 8	13 4	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 4	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	10 4	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	16 8	20 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hoochly ...	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	15 8	16 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	11 8	12 8	14 8	23 12	23 12	24 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	17 12	20 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea ...	11 14	12 12	14 8	...	26 10	32 0	10 10	14 8	16 0	12 5	16 7	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	13 5	17 8	18 0	16 0	20 8	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad ...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 0	13 8	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Binnagore ...	12 0	13 0	13 8	17 0	18 0	21 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah ...	12 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	32 0	35 0	8 8	15 0	21 0	11 0	16 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye ...	10 8	12 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	33 12	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore ...	11 4	14 0	14 1	...	...	...	10 2	11 13	15 10	11 4	15 10	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	16 0	12 12	18 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	15 8	16 0	18 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	18 12	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ...	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coastal Behar.*																									
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca ...	10 8	12 8	15 0	20 0	32 0	38 8	15 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	25 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Farrakpore ...	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	...	18 4	19 0	23 0	27 0	32 0	38 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cachar ...	9 2	9 6	9 2	...	...	...	26 10	24 10	26 10	29 1	29 1	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong ...	8 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tipperah ...	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 8	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	16 0	17 7	26 6	20 0	24 6	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR																									
28	Patna ...	11 0	12 0	21 0	18 0	18 8	31 4	11 0	13 8	...	12 0	14 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Gya ...	9 8	10 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Shahabad ...	11 8	13 0	15 0	17 8	19 0	25 0	13 0	13 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Tirbuit ...	11 0	10 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Saran ...	11 8	12 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Chumpan ...	12 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 10	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Monghyr ...	13 6	13 6	16 2	23 1	28 3	32 5	9 4	11 5	13 6	11 5	13 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore ...	12 10	12 10	15 7	20 3	22 7	24 0	10 11	12 10	15 12	13 14	17 0	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Purneah ...	10 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Southal Pergunnahs	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																									
38	Cuttack ...	14 7	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	23 10	22 5	21 0	31 8	31 8	38 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	23 10	21 14	20 4	32 13	34 6	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
41	Hazareebaugh ...	9 8	11 12	14 8	...	16 0	19 8	9 0	10 0	12 8	11 0	13 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	19 0	10 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	12 0	15 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom ...	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																									
45	Goalpara ...	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kamroop ...	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Durrung* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Seebaugor ...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Lakhimpore ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Garro Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Satho rice.

MENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 31st OCTOBER 1873.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			REMARKS
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
30 0	38 8	30 0	15 0	19 0	20 8	100 0	80 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	18 0	20 0	20 0	380 0	380 0	...	8 2	8 2	8 10	
...	17 4	18 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
...	14 8	15 0	17 12	180 0	320 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	
...	16 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	14 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	130 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	
...	14 8	15 0	20 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	
...	16 13	16 13	24 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	
...	16 0	18 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
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• Bundle.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th November 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at "Gutter" Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.		1873.				
Western Districts.						
1	Burdwan	Nov. 11th*	0.9	Weather in the district very hot for the time of the year. Slight showers at Raneegeunge and Hoodood on the 3rd instant; slighter still at Cutwa.	Prospects of crops same as before, e.g., bad, except in the low lands; irrigation is being carried on wherever possible. Prospects of sugarcane, cotton, and teel—oil-seed—in Raneegeunge pretty good. Prices rather higher.	Fewer same as before.
2	Bancoorah	" 8th	0.44	Nearly half an inch of rain fell. Mid-day unseasonably hot.	The slight rain that fell was too late to do good, except in the way of aiding the sowing of the cold weather crops. The rice on the low lands is fair, and perhaps may give a 6 or even 8-anna crop.	
3	Beerbhoom	" 8th	0.08	Hot and sultry. Slight rain on the 3rd instant.	The harvest of the early rice crop is progressing; putting in of cold weather crops on patches on the banks of tanks commenced; position otherwise unchanged. The rain of the 3rd instant too light to do any appreciable good to the crops. A brisk exportation going on, chiefly to the Bhagnulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices stationary.	
4	Midnapore	" 8th	0.03	Light showers in many parts of the district during the week, but only in a few places and very partially sufficiently heavy to do any tangible good.	A little rain having fallen the prospects of the crops cannot be said to have deteriorated, but they have improved but slightly. Leasing for irrigation has quite ceased, partly because it is too late to irrigate any longer, partly because about 1/4th of the area lately leased still remains to be irrigated, and the water is very low. Prices are rising steadily, rice being exported largely to Bancoorah and Calcutta.	
6	Hooghly	" 8th	0.22	Clear, at times cloudy; wind from north-east. Slight rain on the 4th instant.	The slight rain of the 4th instant was of no use to the rice, but will assist the sowing of the cold weather crops. About three-fourths of the crop on highlands and half on lowlands are already destroyed, but more will be destroyed if no rain falls. Water for irrigation is failing in many places.	
	Howrah	" 8th	Nil	Heavy clouds at the beginning of the week, and the wind shifted to the south. There was much appearance of rain coming, but never came, and all sights of it have gone.	The crops have had another dry week. The rice on the highlands is gone beyond hope. The rice on all lands not open to artificial irrigation is in imminent danger, and can only be saved by rain. The rice within reach of irrigation is safe, and none else; fortunately much land is capable of being irrigated. Taken all round, an outturn of one-third of an average crop may be counted on.	

* Telegram of the 11th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.</i>		1878.				
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	Nov. 11th*	Nil.	Still warm during the days, but cool at nights; the first three or four days of the week were cloudy. There was rather a heavy fall of rain in parts of Harripore and some rain in parts of Diamond Harbour sub-division. There were also light drizzling showers in parts of Satkhira, Basirhat, Baraset, and Dum-Dum sub-divisions.	It is feared, however, that the crops have not materially improved by the rains; those on the high lands are for the most part injured beyond redemption, while on the low lying lands there is still some water. The rain which has fallen will so far do good that it will enable the people to sow their cold weather crops within the area over which it fell.	Fever continues in Harripore, Basirhat, and Satkhira.
	7 Nudda	" 8th	0.08	Dry and hot; there was rain all over the district on the 3rd instant; it was very slight in most places, but in portions of Meherpore one and a half inches fell, and the shower is reported to have done some good in parts of the Kuosteah sub-division.	The prospects of the crops have not materially altered since last report; the rain which fell on the 3rd instant was too partial to influence general prospects. The cold weather crops have been sown in some parts of the district, (viz. portions of the Kuosteah and Chooa-dangah sub-divisions), but elsewhere sowing is still deferred owing to want of rain. Prices have risen considerably in the sudder sub-division; the highest quotation is Rs. 3 a maund at Nakassiparah; but it is reported that the mahajans of the place have large stores in hand, but refuse to sell in hopes of a further rise. The lowest quotation is Rs. 1.12 on portions of the Meherpore and Chooa-dangah sub-divisions.	
	8 Jessore	" 8th	0.04	Clear and warm. On the 3rd and 4th instant thunder showers fell at a few places, but they were of very limited extent and short duration.	The condition and prospects are not materially altered since last week. Thunder showers fell at Jessore and Gudukhally in the sudder; Narrial and Koomarpore in Narrial; and in some parts of the Magourah sub-divisions, and the hundredth part of an inch fell at Khoobah. None fell at Jenidah sub-division, where it is most wanted, nor in Bagirhat. The showers have been very local, and their aggregate effect is not such as to produce any material change in the out-look. Prices throughout the district continue to rise. At headquarters the large rise of last week has been followed by a fall this week. Rice, which was sold at 13 and 16 seers to 1 rupee, being now procurable at 16 and 21 seers.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 8th	0.05	Some rain fell on the 3rd instant in various parts of the district. Bhadrilhat, Bharutpore, and Rughoonathgunge have benefited most. The fall in other thanahs was scarcely more than a drizzling. Sky cloudy on the 8th instant.	The rain is reported to have done some good to the late rice crop in the low lands of Bhadrilhat, Bharutpore, and Rughoonathgunge, and to have been everywhere of some benefit to the cold weather crops. There was not, however, sufficient to be of any advantage to the rice already withering. The cultivators are irrigating extensively wherever water is procurable, and thus preserved the crops in several places. No general improvement is, however, observed. Price of rice still rising.	

* Report of the 11th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
10	Dinagapore	Nov. 8th	Nil	No appearance of rain; strong, dry west winds blowing daily, and no sign of a change.	Very bad. The hot west winds never known here before at this time of year will spoil the little rice there is alive, while the want of rain will make the cold weather crops a failure also. Price of rice 11 to 12 seers of 96 tollahs weight per rupee.	
11	Maldah	" 8th	Nil	Weather dry, nights cold, wind north-easterly, clouds collected, and a few drops of rain fell in several parts of the district on the night of the 3rd instant.	There is no improvement in the state of the crops this week. No rain has fallen, and the winter rice crop will be almost an entire failure, that is to say, one anna or at most a two-anna crop is all that can be now hoped for. The prospect of the cold weather crops also continues bad; there is no moisture in the soil, and what cold weather crop has been sown has been much damaged by insects, which are doubtless the result of the unseasonable weather. Prices of rice and paddy have somewhat improved in the last few days as compared with last week, owing to imports from the eastern districts via the Mohanuddoe. There is no sign of actual distress at present, and if the imports continue steady, these, with the store of rice in the district, ought to meet the demand for the present at any rate.	
12	Rajshahye	" 8th	0.27	There was a slight fall of rain in some parts of the district in the beginning of the week. Weather has been warm, and the dew, which is generally heavy at this season, has been unusually light.	The prospects of the late rice crop have not improved since last week. The cold weather crops are being sown, but unless it rains soon they will suffer considerably and sowings will be suspended. The prices of rice are in most places much the same as they were last week. In Nattore, Chorghat, and Bindaiklura there has been a rise in prices of some importance, due probably to increase of exportation.	A few cases of cholera have been reported from Nattore and Chorghat stations.
13	Rungpore	" 8th	Nil	Fine and cool; no prospect of rain at present.	The prospects of the rice crop worse than ever; a 4-anna crop is the most that can be expected. Mustard is being sown extensively and tobacco is being planted out, but rain is needed. Prices seem to be rising all over the district.	
14	Bograh	" 8th	Nil	Dry, and unusually hot for the time of the year.	The greater part of the late rice crop is quite hopeless. Sugarcane in some parts is flourishing; several cold weather crops have been sown. The people are endeavouring to help themselves by irrigation from tanks, &c., which has done some good.	
15	Pubna	" 8th	Nil	Clouds kept coming up at the beginning of the week, and slight showers of rain fell during the afternoon of the 4th instant; since then it has become clear, and increased heat has set in again.	The crops are suffering as before from drought. On the Mothoora police station side the mashkalie pulao is being damaged by insects. A heavy shower of rain would still do much for the late rice now standing. It is being gradually reaped.	

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—(Contd.)

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Budder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	... Nov. 8th	Nil	Still no rain. Alternate clouds and sunshine; heavy dew at night. Keen north-westerly wind.	Much the same as last week. The comparative fair condition of the crops on the low lands of this district, where irrigation is freely resorted to, will, it is hoped, prevent serious distress.	
	17 Julpigoree	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar	... „ 8th	Nil.	Generally cloudless.	The late rice crop is expected to be a 10-anna one, but there is no reason to apprehend actual scarcity, as the late rice crop of last year was very abundant, and the early rice crop this year was nearly up to the average. The prospects of the principal cold weather crops—tobacco—are not injured.	
Eastern Districts.						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	... „ 11th*	Nil	No rain; cold weather beginning.	Prospects of crops bad. Late rice on high lands utterly gone.	Fever in Manick-gunge and cholera increasing.
	19 Farreedpore	... „ 8th	Nil	Weather hot in the day, close in the evening and the early part of night, but cool generally towards the morning and forenoon. Sky clear during the night, but cloudy occasionally in the afternoon and evening.	No rain has fallen in this district for the past six weeks, the ground everywhere is therefore hard and baked, rendering ploughing difficult. The most lands have, however, before this been turned up, prepared, and sown in most places with pulses of all kinds, oil-seeds, and vegetables of the season, including the usual condiments—onion, garlic, chilly, coriander, &c.; but rain in slight showers is much wanted to prevent this being parched up by a prolonged drought. The late rice in higher parts has already been reaped and is in course of reaping, but on the lower lands and beels it is still in ear and not sufficiently mature for harvest, and promises to be a fair crop, or about three-fourths of an average crop. The price of rice has fallen slightly owing to the early rice (aus) and early late rice (amun) being in the market, the cultivators selling as much as they do not need for their rents; but being low rice, is not considered wholesome, and is not in much demand. New rice selling in several places at 18, 19, and 20 seers per rupee, according to quality. The people, not yet having realized the scanty crops in the surrounding districts, are still looking forward as in other years to importations from them for their future supplies. The sugar-cane in most places has been reaped, and the date trees all over the district are undergoing tapping for manufacturing molasses.	A few cases of cholera, some of them fatal, reported from the south-east of the district in the tract bordering on Madaripore, but the epidemic does not appear to have spread and seems to have died out.

* Telegram of the 11th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL. - (Contd.) Eastern Districts.— (Contd.)						
DACCA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	20 Backergunge	1873. Nov. 8th	Nil	Dry, sun very powerful. Heavy shower of rain in Duhkhin Sabazpore.	About the same as last week. The heavy rain in Duhkhin Sabazpore has freed the crops of the insects which were damaging them. The late high tides have done good, as they have effectually irrigated many fields. A 12-anna crop is still expected, and in Patnakhali and in the Backergunge thannah there will be probably as much as 14 annas. The price of rice suddenly rose, but it has fallen again somewhat.	
	21 Mymensing	" 8th	Nil	There is said to have been heavy rain in the south of the district on the 3rd and 4th instant.	The rains have benefited the crops in portions of the south and centre of the district, and the prospects have materially improved in consequence. The Collector estimates the probable out-turn of the different sorts of rice crops in this district during the present year to be about a 10-anna crop.	
	22 Sylhet	" 1st	Nil	Cloudy in the middle of the week, and very close during the day since Thursday. Signs of a coming storm or heavy rain at the full moon.	Same as last week.	
	23 Cachar	" 1st	Nil	Fair	Taking an average crop from 12 to 14 annas of a full crop, the prospects at present are that the district will yield a 10-anna crop or more.	
	24 Chittagong	" 1st	A few drops on the 29th October.	Fine and dry, but still hot, except in the early morning.	Insects reported doing damage in Meerkaserai and Sestacond (northern seaboard). Reports from other places generally favorable, but a fall of rain would do much good.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	25 Noakhally	" 1st	Nil	Weather cool and pleasant.	In the jurisdiction of the Sudharam, Bannia, Sundep, and Hatia police stations, the late rice is reported to have been injured by the "Sani" and "Mayah" insects; and in that of Anceergunge and Rangunge, to have suffered for want of sufficient rain.	
	26 Tipperah	" 8th	Nil	Cloudy and threatening up to the time of the eclipse on the night of the 4th instant, since when the sky has been clear, and the sun excessively hot. Cool north wind blowing, and apparently not a chance of rain.	The reports of the rice crop from all parts are very gloomy now. Even where the crop had grown luxuriantly, the long spell of brooding weather prior to the eclipse has generated insects which are eating up the ears; what has escaped the insects cannot escape the present heat of the sun. It is consequently drying up fast. Buyers for exportation are busy in different parts. Rice at Comillah Bazar was Rs. 2 per maund. Sugarcane appears to be fair throughout.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 1st	Nil	Cool throughout the whole week. No rain, but heavy dews.	The paddy crop has nearly been gathered; about one-sixteenth of it is still ungathered. This crop has not been very successful owing to the early cessation of rain, but there is no fear of absolute scarcity. Cotton is brought for sale in considerable quantities. The prospects of the latter crop are good. Mustard land is being ploughed.	Low fever prevalent.
	Hill Tipperah	" 1st	Nil	Still no rain; mornings and evenings cool.	No change in the prospects. The paddy on the high lands has withered in most places. The jooms in the hills are said to have suffered from want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
28	Patna	Nov. 10th*	Nil	Very little change since last week. In Barh and Behar a little rain fell on the night of Tuesday last.	The little rain which fell in Barh and Behar is not enough to do any good to the rice crop, though it might benefit to a slight degree the cold weather crops. Caterpillars are reported to be doing considerable damage to the young plants of the cold weather crops in the Barh sub-division.	Health of the district, good.
29	Gya	" 8th	Nil	Cool. Slight shower of rain in Nowda on the 3rd instant.	Prospects are getting worse. A good deal of the paddy crop has withered up and is beyond recovery. Owing to want of moisture, most of the cold weather crop lands have not been sown, and where they have been sown the crop does not present a healthy appearance. In Nowda the slight rain appears to have done some good. There has been a slight rise in the prices since last week.	
30	Shahabad	" 8th	Nil	The wind was in the east for two days and light clouds gathered morning and evening. It has again veered to west and has been clear and cool.	With the exception of irrigated crop, the paddy has perished. The late rice saved by artificial irrigation is being cut towards Sasasaram sub-division. About 60,000 acres of all kinds has been irrigated up to date, and of this the paddy is expected to yield a full crop. The cold weather crops on the Dearth and low lands promise well as yet, that in the high lands requires rain soon.	
31	Tirhoot	" 8th	Nil	Hot by day and cool by night as also cloudy.	In the Durbhanga sub-division the prospects of crops are very bad for want of rain. Rice crop has been nearly destroyed. If there be no rain within a week there will be very little cold weather crops. From Sitamarhi reports from all parts are unfavorable, the fear of famine is daily increasing, the prices of rice has risen very high, prospects of paddy crop continue bad. There is no hope of saving the paddy except in places bordering on streams. The cold weather crop is being sown in several places, but the seeds do not germinate for want of moisture. In many places the ground has become too hard to yield to the plough, and in Madhubani the rice crops are as bad as they can be, there being no rain as yet. The prospect of good cold weather crop is very small and in the east of the district the prospects are equally bad.	
32	Saran	" 8th	Nil	Fair; no signs of rain, west wind prevailing.	The paddy is being rapidly dried up for want of rain, and agriculturists are cutting it as fodder for cattle. No moisture in the lands for the cold weather sowings. Sugarcane and <i>koolo</i> are injured. Kharur, and cotton are, however, doing well. Preliminary enquiries are being made for relief works.	

* Telegram of the 10th November received on the 11th. Shows rainfall during the seven days including the 10th instant.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	33 Chuunparun	" 8th	Nil	Hot days, cool in the mornings and evenings, west winds.	From the agricultural statistical returns of the putwarees of the villages within the sudder sub-division, and the report of the Canoongoe deputed to inspect the state of the crops, it appears that there would be a total failure of the khureef or cold weather crops, but what the Collector himself has seen within the radius of six miles from the sudder station, he is of opinion that there would be on an average more than 2 annas and less than 4 annas crops. Those on low lands and places adjacent to water supply for irrigation would give an outturn of about 8 annas, while the general average yield would be more than 2 annas. The prospects of the cold weather crops are not very cheering unless rain falls soon. Relief works are not required to be opened as yet as the cultivators have lately harvested 8-anna, mukai (maize), 12-anna kodo (millet), 8-anna sathi or early paddy. If the lately harvested early crops and remnants of previous year are freely brought to market it would give a supply for six months to come, but the mahajons, &c., have abstained from sending their stored grain to market for making large profits in time of the impending famine. Prices which rose gradually have been lowered a little.	
	34 Monghyr	" 8th	0.02	Warm weather and frequent clouds coming and going; wind south.	Very bad. The slight showers did not suffice to lay the dust. In pergunnah Tegrah it was heavier and prospects have slightly improved. In all other parts of the district everything is just as it was reported last week.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 11th*	0.06	On the 4th instant about half inch of rain fell over an area of thirty miles in the Banka sub-division. Weather getting quite cold.	The rain in the Banka sub-division was of great benefit. In Soopole the crops could not be worse. Prospects had in western portion of Mudehpourah, Rice has been imported a little lately, and prices have fallen during the last few days.	General health remarkably good.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	36 Purneah	" 8th	Nil	No change, high west wind blowing.	Recent reports show that a good early (Bhadai) crop has been cut on the Koosi river, from whence rice is imported to the east where in consequence of the Mohanuddee not overflowing the yield has been small, only 4 annas. The Aghany or late rice on low lands is good, but the total yield of the district will be under 4 annas. Wheat, oats, and mustard are being sown everywhere, the dried up late rice being rooted up to make room for it, but unless rain falls soon the seed will not germinate. Importation by train and boat has commenced.	

* Telegram of the 11th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
HAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BRAGUPORE DIV.—(Contd.)	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nov. 8th	0.06	On Monday a rain-cloud came up from the south and went away to the north-west. Nearly half inch fell at Pabaria in Sultanabad in about three hours, of which half an hour was heavy. The path of the rain was thirty-six miles wide—heaviest in the Danuka Damin.	A great deal of low land rice excellent. Some upland rice fair even without water. Much of the rice that should be ripe now is the worst in the district, hence present hardship. Upland rice in Sultanabad plain country bad, Doman and Belpatta (east) very much better. Average of crops on a eighty miles circuit certainly not less than 8 annas, and but for the losses on the Sultanabad uplands would be 10 annas. Prospects of the cold weather crops bad, very little sown, and that little not doing well. Water much more abundant in the ground and rice much better than was expected. Fair reports from the north-west parts, but extremely bad from the south-west.	
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ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack ...	„ 11th*	0.3	Weather very hot. Rain fell at Jajpore.	Earlier sarad or late rice ripening, later flowering; reports of crops fair. Cold weather crops promising.	Public health good.
	39 Pooree ...	„ 1st	1.35	Cloudy for the most part of the week, and clear at the close.	The laghu, or second rice crop is forming ear as well as the late rice in certain places. The prospect of the cold weather crops continue favorable. Khoordha sub-division—there is some insufficiency of water in certain parts and the crops are suffering to some extent. In all other parts the water supply is sufficient and winter harvest prospects good. The second rice crop is being harvested. Fair yield.	
	40 Balasore ...	„ 8th	0.7	A little rain fell on Monday since then southerly wind has prevailed with a greatly increased temperature.	The crops appear generally promising. Taking bad and good together the harvest will be a fair one. Prices rising very gradually.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
	41 Hazarobaugh ...	„ 8th	Nil	At the Beginning of the week there was a little rain, inappreciable, at the sudder, but said to be one-fourth of an inch in the north.	There is no alteration at present in the prospects. Reports would show that for the whole district the crop is two-thirds of that of an average year, but it is on the high land that the crops have failed, and those lands are in the possession of the poor; the low lands that are not hurt belong to the rich.	
	42 Lohardugga ...	„ 8th	Nil	Cloudy and warm and for some days there was appearance of rain at Ranches, but the clouds passed away, afterward, bright and clear. Light rain appears to have fallen during the week to the south and south-west of Ranches in thannahs Lodhna, Torpa, and Tamar.	There is not much to add to the report of last week. The rice crop generally will be a short one in consequence of long drought, and rain now will do it little good. Rain, however, is most anxiously looked for in the Palamow sub-division and the Torra pergunnah for the cold weather sowings, and if some does not fall soon, it is feared there may be a good deal of distress in those parts. Prices have a tendency to fall a little.	

* Telegram of the 11th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
43	Singbhoom	Nov. 1st	Nil	Days hot. Morning and evening cool. Rain in Dhalbhoom on the 22nd October 1873.	Rain wanted for the winter crops, the grounds having been baked as hard as rock. Gram, rohur—pulse, and wheat sown sometime ago have not suffered yet, but rain is also required for them. Dhalbhoom.—This part of the district has been visited by the District Superintendent. The bad reports regarding the crops have been very much exaggerated by the people. Although a great deal of damage has been done by the unseasonable cessation of the rain, there will still be in all the Tarafs, taking matters all in all, an eight annas outturn. Wherever there are tanks and embankments, and there are a good many in Dhalbhoom, the crops are good, but in most other places a good deal of damage has been done. There was partial rain on the 22nd October which has done a world of good. In Sernikayla—the Rajah reported after special enquiry, the outturn will give food for about nine months; the condition of the crops is pretty much the same as in Dhalbhoom. Khursawah—from enquiries made of the people, who have come from that part, it appears that the crops will not be a bad one; favorable accounts of the appearance of the paddy are given by visitors. Pora-haut—the crops of this division are moderately good, the means of irrigation being abundant, the outturn is expected to be eight annas. There was abundance of rain at Chuckerdhurpore about two weeks ago, and the crops there are simply magnificent and the yield will be a bumper one. Colehan—the outturn will not according to the report of the purdhan, &c., give more than six or seven months' food to the inhabitants.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 8th	Nil	Cloudy and warm with showers in some parts of the district.	Where rain has fallen the rice and cold weather crops have both been benefited, but sufficient has not fallen to produce any marked improvement of the prospects for the future, which remains much as at the close of last week. The new rice is now coming into the market and prices are falling.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 1st	Nil	Fair and bright. The clouds of previous week passed over without any rain.	The state of the late rice crops is reported to be worse in almost every part of the district. The rice plants are being parched and sowing of mustard seed has been retarded for want of rain; other crops doing well. Price of rice is daily rising.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
46	Kamroop	.. 10th*	Nil	Days clear, nights cold with heavy dew.	Late rice and tea crops yet backward; cotton, sugarcane, mustard, and pulse thriving.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	... 1st	Nil	Bright days and cool nights. Easterly wind prevailing.	No improvement in the state of the paddy crops. Rain much wanted for all crops.	General health excellent.
48	Nowgong	... 1st	Nil	Heavy rain on Tuesday for a couple of hours in the centre, south, and west of the district, but none in the sudder or to the north of the Kollunga.	The rice crop is not nearly so bad or backward as might be expected in consequence of the late drought. The recent heavy rain will have done much good. The <i>Bhao</i> paddy crop is doing very well. Sugarcane good. Weather favorable for tea operations.	
49	Sebsaugor	... 1st	Nil	Weather cool, mornings foggy and cold. No indication of rain.	In Golaghat the state of the rice crop is satisfactory on the whole. In Jorehaut no change has taken place since last week. In the sudder sub-division the crop looks fair, but owing to want of rain it must be below the average.	
50	Luckinipore	... 1st	Nil	The whole week was remarkably fine; on two evenings it looked very little approaching rain, but the heavy clouds passed away. There were heavy fogs at night.	The state of the crops is not very satisfactory; probably from all accounts there will not be to the south of the Berhampooter more than a half crop; still there is apparently no anxiety; and the reports from North Luckinipore sub-division are that the crops are doing well. The cold weather crops promise well to the present time.	Public health has improved. Fever disappearing.
51	Naga Hills	... Oct. 25th	0.71	There has been a change in the weather in this week. Mornings foggy and days cool and cloudy, indication of approaching winter.	The gathering of the joom paddy crop is coming to a close, and the outturn is larger than last year. Terai paddy looking well and the gram promises to be superior in quality. The growth of cotton has been somewhat retarded on account of the late showers of rain.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	Nov. 1st	Nil	The weather has been clear and dry.	The hali, or present crop of rice has nearly all been harvested and the outturn is more plentiful than last year. All other cereals as well as potatoes and cotton are doing well.	
53	Garo Hills	.. 1st	Nil	There has been no appearance of rain; the weather has been very hot during the daytime; nights cool.	There is nothing much to remark about the crops of the Garo Hills. The cotton looks well in most places, and is being gathered. Some rain would do good. The late rice crops at the foot of the hills near Mankar Chur are suffering much from the long drought; and rain, if it come down now, would not benefit much those on the higher lands. Prices of rice are rising, and the accounts of the adjacent districts of Mymensing and Rungpore are bad.	Fever is prevalent at the station. The health of the people generally throughout the district is good, so far as is known.

* Telegram of the 10th November received on the 11th. Shows rainfall during the seven days including the 10th instant.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th November 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 19th Oct. to 25th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ..	Nil	Nil	57.44	1st Nov.	
		Cutwa ...	0.26	Nil	30.30	ditto.	
		Culina ...	Nil	Nil	40.18	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood ...	0.10	Nil	48.13	di to.	
		Ranogunge ...	Nil	Nil	44.53	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	0.06	Nil	43.72	ditto.	
	Raneoorah	Raneoorah	Nil	Nil	40.83	ditto.	
	Deerbhoon	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	53.87	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	44.77	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	47.49	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	46.28	ditto.	
		Contai ... (Dy Collr.'s Office Exe. Engr.'s Office)	1.03 1.22	Nil Nil	46.87 51.02	ditto. ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	38.79	ditto.	
		Serampore ...	Nil	Nil	43.13	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	46.56	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island ...	1.80	Nil	47.73	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	44.31	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary Jail }	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	45.36 44.31	ditto. ditto.	
		Banseerhaut ...	Nil	Nil	43.39	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	Nil	Nil	40.78	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	50.84	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	Nil	Nil	50.08	ditto.	
		Satkherah ...	Nil	Nil	47.63	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	Nil	45.97	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	48.71	ditto.	
	Nuddia	Kishnaghar ...	0.06	Nil	46.77	ditto.	
		Bongol ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	0.15	Not rec.	52.21	25th Oct.	
		Choudangah ...	0.10	Nil	45.92	1st Nov.	
		Kooshteah ...	0.03	Nil	35.06	ditto.	
	Jessore	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	31.51	ditto.	
		Jessore ...	Nil	Nil	44.45	ditto.	
		Nurrail ...	Nil	Nil	60.71	ditto.	
		Khooluea ...	Nil	Nil	50.25	ditto.	
		Jendah ...	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut ...	Nil	Nil	55.19	ditto.	
	Moorsheadabad	Magoorah ...	Nil	Nil	47.25	ditto.	
		Berhampore ...	0.12	Nil	31.53	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut ...	Nil	Nil	28.71	ditto.	
		City Moorsheadabad ...	0.24	Nil	27.04	ditto.	
		Jungipore ...	Nil	Nil	30.11	ditto.	
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagopore	Azimungunge ...	Nil	Nil	34.78	ditto.	
		Lalgol ...	Nil	Nil	40.41	ditto.	
		Dinagopore ...	Nil	Nil	43.21	ditto.	
		Maldah ...	Nil	Nil	27.02	ditto.	
		Maldah ...	Nil	Nil	27.02	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	31.86	ditto.	
		Nattora ...	Nil	Nil	43.03	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	41.26	ditto.	
		Bhownigunge ...	0.16	Nil	47.28	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	82.72	ditto.		
Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	36.74	ditto.		
COCH BEHAR.	Pubna	Pubna ...	0.05	Nil	43.18	ditto.	
		Serajungunge ...	Nil	Not rec.	35.26	25th Oct. ...	Not. rec. 12th to 18th Oct.
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office Hospital }	Not rec. Nil	Not rec. Nil	93.68 77.74	30th Sept. 1st Nov.	
		Julpigore ...	Nil	Nil	88.20	ditto.	
	Julpigore	Kallacotta ...	Nil	Nil	100.39	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	68.67	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	115.55	ditto.	
	Bhutan Dwar	Buxa ...	Nil	Nil	175.04	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 19th to 25th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	60.64	1st Nov.	
		... { Hospital	Nil	Nil	58.38	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	Nil	Nil	63.47	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	48.86	ditto.	
		Furzedpore	Nil	Nil	50.55	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Goalundo	Nil	Nil	42.03	ditto.	
		Burrisaul	Nil	Nil	60.61	ditto.	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	55.99	ditto.	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	60.33	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	Nil	Nil	62.84	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Dowlat Khan	0.05	Nil	99.66	ditto.	
		Mymensing	Nil	Nil	61.39	ditto.	
		Jamulpore	Nil	Nil	48.56	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Atgaoh	Nil	Nil	44.00	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	67.43	ditto.	
	Cachar	Sylhet	0.16	Nil	126.34	ditto.	
		Cachar	1.15	Nil	102.10	ditto.	
Hylakandy		2.88	Not rec.	88.25	25th Oct.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Koyah	2.81	Nil	83.65	1st Nov.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0.0	Nil	84.60	ditto.	
		... { Jail	0.16	Nil	85.44	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Cor's Bazar	0.31	0.16	152.13	ditto.	
		Noakhally	0.36	Nil	115.81	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	72.20	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	Nil	Nil	58.32	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamtee Hill	1.42	Nil	72.95	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	57.47	ditto.	
	BEHAR.						
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	39.42	ditto.	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	38.09	ditto.	
		Bah	Nil	Nil	37.8	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail	Nil	Nil	34.16	ditto.	
			... { Cantonment	Nil	Nil	34.75	ditto.
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	40.90	ditto.	
		Arumabad	Nil	Nil	33.04	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	38.73	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	37.72	ditto.	
		Sasaram	Nil	Nil	34.93	ditto.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.	
		Bluboonah	Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	24.63	25th Oct.	
		Durbhanga	Nil	Not rec.	31.46	ditto.	
		Hajerpore	Nil	Not rec.	35.36	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	Nil	Not rec.	27.61	ditto.	
		Seelamarce	Nil	Not rec.	37.10	ditto.	
Sarun	Tajpore	Nil	Nil	31.11	1st Nov.		
	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	33.88	ditto.		
Champaran	Sewan	Nil	Nil	32.29	ditto.		
	Motechuri	Nil	Nil	41.04	ditto.		
Monghyr	Bettiah	Nil	Nil	32.69	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	28.20	ditto.		
	Bagoosera	Nil	Nil	35.85	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Jamooie	Not rec.	Nil	43.09	ditto.	Not rec. 12th to 25th Oct.
		Bhaugulpore	Nil	Nil	28.62	ditto.	
		Sopool	Nil	Nil	26.73	ditto.	Not rec. 5th to 11th Oct.
	Bhaugulpore	Mudheypoorah	Nil	Nil	31.54	ditto.	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	36.12	ditto.	
		Samborsah	Nil	Nil	27.15	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	30.86	ditto.	
		Kishengunge	Nil	Nil	37.09	ditto.	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	35.00	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	Nil	Nil	44.04	ditto.	
Jamtara		Nil	Nil	34.27	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.	
Rajmehal		Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.		
Moheshpore		Not rec.	Not rec.	25.24	20th Sept.	From 15th June	
Nya-Doomka		Nil	Nil	52.04	1st Nov.		
	Godda	Nil	Nil	35.81	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 19th Oct. to 25th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.				
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	33'50	1st Nov.			
		.. { Hospital	0'07	0'01	37'90	ditto.			
		Jajipore ..	1'70	Nil	35'31	ditto.			
		Kendrapara ..	Nil	0'30	57'50	ditto.			
		Jugutsingapore ..	1'19	0'57	41'38	ditto.			
	False Point	False Point ..	1'45	0'35	56'85	ditto.			
		Pooree	Pooree ..	1'10	0'52	54'79	ditto.		
	Khurdah	Khurdah ..	0'69	0'06	48'92	ditto.			
		Balasore	Balasore ..	Nil	Nil	47'17	ditto.		
	Bhuddruck	Bhuddruck ..	0'14	Nil	34'84	ditto	...	Not received 21st to 27th September.	
		Jellasore	Jellasore ..	Nil	Nil	48'06	ditto	...	From 1st April.
		Sorah	Sorah ..	0'30	Nil	30'55	ditto	...	Ditto.
		Chandbally	Chandbally ..	Nil	Nil	85'25	ditto	...	Ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehala Sambalpore ..	Not rec.	Not rec.	51'25	18th Oct.			
CHOTA NAGPORE.									
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY									
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh .. { Jail	Nil	Nil	59'04	1st Nov.			
		.. { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	53'91	ditto.			
	Pachumba	Pachumba ..	Nil	Nil	51'55	ditto.			
		Loharduggah	Banchee ..	Nil	Nil	49'95	ditto.		
	Palamow	Palamow ..	Nil	Nil	39'08	ditto.			
		Singbhoom	Chyobassa ..	Nil	Nil	38'54	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom	Prulia ..	Nil	Nil	40'70	ditto.			
		Gobindpore ..	Nil	Nil	49'02	ditto.			
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Goalparah	Goalparah ..	Nil	Nil	68'21	1st Nov.			
Phoobree ..		Nil	Nil	91'42	ditto.				
Kamroop	Gowhaty ..	0'32	Nil	49'11	ditto.				
	Burpettah ..	Nil	Nil	70'78	ditto.				
Durrung	Tezpor ..	Nil	Not rec.	65'89	25th Oct.				
	Mungledye ..	Nil	Not rec.	53'90	ditto.				
Nowgong	Nowgong ..	0'03	Nil	70'81	1st Nov.				
Sebsaugor	Sebsaugor ..	0'05	Not rec.	72'71	25th Oct.				
	Golaghat ..	1'13	Not rec.	66'75	ditto.				
	Jorehaut ..	0'11	Not rec.	59'52	ditto.				
	Nazeerah ..	0'38	Not rec.	75'12	ditto.				
Luckimpore	Debrooghur ..	0'81	Not rec.	90'87	ditto.				
	North Luckimpore ..	0'04	Not rec.	101'51	ditto.				
	Suddya ..	0'10	Not rec.	82'54	ditto.				
Naga Hills	Samooogoodting ..	Not rec.	Not rec.	43'34	18th Oct.				
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ..	Nil	Not rec.	53'37	25th Oct.				
	Jaowai ..	Nil	Not rec.	73'40	ditto.				
	Cherrapunjee ..	0'04	Not rec.	293'57	ditto.				
Garohills	Tura ..	Nil	Nil	85'22	1st Nov.				
	Benares	Benares ..	Nil	Not rec.	35'83	25th Oct.			
Akyab	Akyab ..	Nil	0'30	203'60	1st Nov.				

CALCUTTA,
The 8th November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th Nov. 1873.

STATION	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat = 100.	WIND		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather in words
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA	Nov. 2nd	10	29.948	29.966	79.5	70.0	60	N N E	.	.	C, CS	
	16	16	29.928	29.946	80.2	75.2	67	N E	.	.	C	
	3rd	10	29.982	30.000	79.3	72.6	71	N E	.	.		
	16	16	29.997	30.015	82.0	77.7	81	E by S	.	0.01		
	4th	10	30.077	30.095	84.8	77.8	71	L by N	.	.	CK	
	16	16	29.915	29.933	84.2	79.2	79	S S W	.	.	S, K	
	5th	10	30.088	30.106	81.5	78.1	73	S S W	.	.	CS	
	16	16	29.948	29.966	88.7	79.5	65	N S W	.	.	K	
SALON ISLAND.	Nov. 2nd	10	30.019	30.035	79	69	58	N	12.3	.	CS	b, m
	16	16	30.018	30.034	81	71	67	N S W	11.8	.	N	b, m
	3rd	10	30.054	30.070	75	71	9	N E	7.2	0.10	N	b, m
	16	16	30.011	30.027	71	71	100	S W	5.7	0.91	N	b, m
	4th	10	30.114	30.130	81	79	79	L	2.9	0.10	N	b, m
	16	16	30.041	30.057	81	79	79	S W	6.0	.	N	b, m
	5th	10	30.179	30.195	82	78	87	N W	2.1	.	K	b, m
	16	16	30.050	30.066	87	80	77	S W	4.8	.	K	b, m
CHITTAGONG	Nov. 2nd	10	29.874	29.890	84	77	71	N N W	3.9	.	C	b, m
	16	16	29.742	29.758	87	79	75	N	1.1	.	C, K	b, m
	3rd	10	29.979	29.995	86	80	75	N	2.1	.	C, K	b, m
	16	16	29.844	29.860	86	80	75	N N W	3.9	.	C, K, K	b, m
	4th	10	30.001	30.017	83	77	83	S W	1.1	.	C, K, K	b, m
	16	16	29.878	29.894	86	78	64	N W	6.4	.		b, m
	5th	10	30.017	30.033	82	75	70	N N W	3	.		b, m
	16	16	29.891	29.907	86	79	72	N	1.1	.	K	b, m
MADRAS	Nov. 1st	10	29.977	29.993	85	71	17	N W by W	6	.		b, m
	16	16	29.858	29.874	86	79	67	N	1.1	.		b, m
	2nd	10	29.979	29.995	83	70	17	N	1.1	.		b, m
	16	16	29.848	29.864	84	83	75	N by W	11	.		b, m
	3rd	10	29.953	29.969	83	79	10	N N W	8	.		b, m
	16	16	29.845	29.861	85	75	71	N N W	1	.		b, m
	4th	10	29.971	29.987	84	77	71	N N W	5	0.05		b, m
	16	16	29.875	29.891	84	71	71	N N W	2	.		b, m
CUTTACK	Nov. 2nd	10	29.977	29.993	85	71	17	N W by W	6	.		b, m
	16	16	29.858	29.874	86	79	67	N	1.1	.		b, m
	3rd	10	29.979	29.995	83	70	17	N	1.1	.		b, m
	16	16	29.848	29.864	84	83	75	N by W	11	.		b, m
	4th	10	29.953	29.969	83	79	10	N N W	8	.		b, m
	16	16	29.845	29.861	85	75	71	N N W	1	.		b, m
	5th	10	29.971	29.987	84	77	71	N N W	5	0.05		b, m
	16	16	29.875	29.891	84	71	71	N N W	2	.		b, m
ARUNACHAL	Nov. 2nd	10	29.977	29.993	85	71	17	N W by W	6	.		b, m
	16	16	29.858	29.874	86	79	67	N	1.1	.		b, m
	3rd	10	29.979	29.995	83	70	17	N	1.1	.		b, m
	16	16	29.848	29.864	84	83	75	N by W	11	.		b, m
	4th	10	29.953	29.969	83	79	10	N N W	8	.		b, m
	16	16	29.845	29.861	85	75	71	N N W	1	.		b, m
	5th	10	29.971	29.987	84	77	71	N N W	5	0.05		b, m
	16	16	29.875	29.891	84	71	71	N N W	2	.		b, m

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 8th November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th November 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Nov. ...	1st	Inches. 29·870	86·2	68·5	136·0	76·2	64·1	55·6	0·61	N by W & N N E	Lb. 0·5	Miles. 233·3	In. ...	...	Cirri.
	2nd	88·5	88·2	70·0	130·5	78·2	60·4	63·2	·02	N & N E	...	192·0	...	...	Chiefly Cirri.
	3rd	931	82·0	74·0	103·0	78·1	73·6	70·4	·78	N E & E by S	...	139·8	0·01	...	Cirrostrati, Overcast and Cirrocumuli. Drizzled at 8½, 10½, 12 A.M. 1 P.M., and 8 P.M.
	4th	998	87·5	76·5	141·0	80·8	76·5	73·5	·70	E by S & S S W	...	61·8	...	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli and clear. Thunder at 3¼ P.M.
	5th	013	89·5	70·0	135·0	82·0	77·2	73·8	·77	S S W & N by W†	...	54·8	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	6th	012	90·7	75·0	140·0	82·5	76·0	71·4	·70	N by W & N N E	1·2	95·2	...	...	Clear.
	7th	011	90·5	76·4	136·5	82·6	76·1	71·5	·76	N E & S	...	77·2	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 4 & 5 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90·7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88·0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·75
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	0·01
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0·34
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th November	...	44·32
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	68·72

GOPHENAUTH SEN.

in charge of the Observatory.

The 10th November 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	20,117	19,757 14 6	1,811 2 10	131,123 4	48,898 0 0	4,482 6 5	6,293 0 3
Or per mile of railway	184	124 13 8	11 8 10	829 0	304 15 11	23 6 6	30 15 4
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	471,001½	2,95,582 12 0	27,093 9 2	2,013,693 21	6,92,999 0 3	63,525 0 0	90,620 0 2
Total for 17 weeks	500,118½	3,15,340 10 6	29,906 12 0	2,174,821 25	7,41,897 1 0	68,007 6 5	96,913 18 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,880½	17,717 8 3	1,624 2 1	149,292 4	49,090 5 0	4,409 18 11	6,124 1 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	165	113 3 4	10 7 7	954 0	313 10 10	28 15 1	39 2 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	950,821	2,73,824 8 8	25,100 11 7	2,612,831 19	6,95,057 11 1	63,713 12 5	88,814 4 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,252	1,030 0 0	103 0 0	23,943 0	818 0 0	81 10 0	184 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	259	37 0 0	3 14 0	855 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	5 12 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	74,821	12,684 0 0	1,269 16 0	293,263 0	9,695 0 0	969 10 0	2,239 6 0
Total for 18 weeks ...	82,073	13,728 0 0	1,372 0 0	317,206 0	10,513 0 0	1,051 6 0	2,424 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,606	1,053 10 10	103 7 4	10,633 25	341 0 0	34 2 0	137 9 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	275	36 14 8	3 13 10	380 19	12 2 10	1 4 4	4 18 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	84,940	13,760 13 10	1,376 19 9	215,650 0	6,605 2 3	660 10 4	2,037 10 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,480	1083 0 0	108 6 0	6,822 0	461 0 0	46 2 0	154 8 0
Or per mile of railway ...	55	40 0 0	4 0 0	250 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	5 14 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year...	21,381	16,752 0 0	1,675 14 0	56,789 0	5,529 0 0	552 18 0	2,228 16 0
Total for 18 weeks ...	22,861	17,842 0 0	1,784 4 0	63,611 0	5,990 0 0	599 0 0	2,383 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,239	916 14 8	91 13 10	1,862 10	214 2 9	21 8 4	116 1 14
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	45	33 10 4	3 7 4	68 14	8 15 4	0 17 11	4 5 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	22,324	16,587 5 9	1,658 11 9	73,717 21	6,834 14 3	683 0 10	2,322 4 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

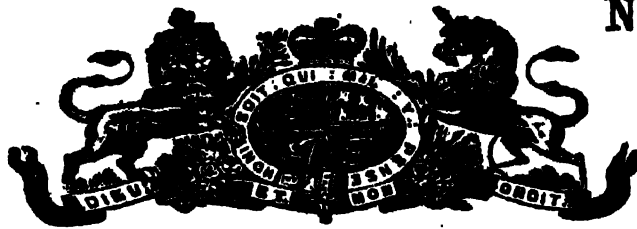
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,412	13,267 6 0	1,216 3 7	59,603 0	18,400 1 0	1,686 13 6	2,902 17 1
Or per mile of railway ...	55	59 5 9	5 8 10	260 0	82 5 3	7 10 11	12 19 9
For previous 17 weeks of half-year...	62,491	1,51,935 2 0	14,202 7 9	671,891 10	2,09,193 10 6	19,176 1 8	33,378 9 5
Total for 18 weeks...	66,903	1,64,202 8 9	15,418 11 4	731,494 10	2,27,593 11 6	20,862 15 2	36,281 6 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,165	17,495 11 0	1,693 15 5	43,273 39	14,533 4 0	1,359 14 4	2,963 9 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	78 4 6	7 3 6	.....	69 5 11	6 1 8	13 5 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	75,852	1,80,788 8 3	16,572 5 7	684,690 20	1,74,451 5 5	16,338 0 10	32,930 6 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1873, on 1,280 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts				
		Rs A P	£ s d		Rs A P	£ s d			
Total traffic for the week	127,846	1,95,176 13 3	17,707 17 6	772 508 30	3,40 418 11 0	32,080 0 11	40,737 18 5		
Or per mile of railway		150 14 4	13 16 8		273 15 9	25 0 6	33 17 1		
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	1,746,197	22,17,373 7 5	203,259 4 8	10,180,346 0	44 82,481 10 0	410,894 3 0	614,123 7 8		
Total for 18 weeks	1,873 441	24 10,550 4 6	230 967 2 2	10 962,854 30	48,31 900 5 0	442,924 3 11	653,931 6 1		
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	838,27	1,57,331 14 3	14,423 1 9	513,101 30	2,81 971 9 7	25,847 7 11	40,369 9 8		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		123 14 8	11 5 4		230 4 8	20 3 11	31 9 3		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,723,024	22,13 770 8 10	202 928 19 4	8,077,015 10	42,40 469 10 11	339,354 14 8	592,483 13 9		



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

Circular No. 80, dated Calcutta, the 17th November 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—All Commissioners of Divisions, and to all Magistrate-Collectors.

I AM directed to forward copies of the papers marginally noted, being the orders of the Government of India in regard to the measures which the Government of Bengal and its officers may properly take to help the country and the people through the impending scarcity and distress.

Government of India Resolution dated 7th November 1873.
Government of India letter No. 3003, dated 15th November 1873, with minutes of a discussion in the Government House.

2. The orders of the Government of India being appended to this letter in full, the Lieutenant-Governor does not deem it necessary to go again over the whole ground embraced by those instructions; and he will only now state briefly how matters appear to stand, and on what special points immediate action or further report is required from local officers.

Sufficient replies have come in to Circular No. 70, dated 13th October last, to show that, roughly speaking, extreme failure of crops will probably be confined to—

- (1.) All the districts of the Patna Division.
- (2.) All the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division, except the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
- (3.) The districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bograh, and parts of Rajshahye, Maldah, and Moorsshedabad, in the Rajshahye Division.

In other districts there will be short crops, but in the districts and parts of districts abovenamed the whole yield of all the food-crops of 1873-74 will, unless copious rain falls at a very early date, probably be below a six-anna crop all round; and relief works on a more or less extended scale will be required soon. There are other districts or parts of districts where the crop has been short, and where relief works may be required a little later if not now, such for instance as the Maunbhoom district, much of the Burdwan Division, and some limited portions of the Presidency Division. But in all these districts the harvests all round are expected to give an eight-anna crop; and though food will be dear, there will, it may be hoped, be no general and complete failure of the food-supply. For the present, then, and for the purposes of these orders, the tracts named in the first part of this paragraph will be treated as the distressed districts. At the same time the Commissioners of Burdwan and Chota Nagpore should watch narrowly whether large portions of the Burdwan Division and the Maunbhoom district may require to be brought within this category. Some relief measures will no doubt be necessary in these tracts where there is a large laboring population, many of whom may be without employment as soon as the rice harvest is over.

3. The policy indicated by the Government of India is briefly as follows:—

FIRSTLY.—Government will look to the natural operations of trade to import the food required to fill the deficit in the local supply in the districts where the crop has failed. By way of facilitating this traffic, the Government has reduced by one-half the railway grain rates, and has also ordered the temporary abolition of all road toll-bars, or tolls on ferries which can in dry weather be crossed by a ford or a causeway. The tolls on ferries where boats must be used to ferry carts across are to be reduced to the lowest tariff that will remunerate the boatmen. Further, the Government has put a steamer and flats to ply on the Ganges from Kooshteah to Rajshahye, and has ordered a small light draught steamer with flats to ply on the inland waters of Rajshahye. All that local officers have to do is to see that neither at ferries, nor at railway stations, nor at ghâts, nor on rivers, are any unauthorized difficulties placed in the way of, or dues levied upon, the transport of grain, and that the roads are put in order, and every facility given for traffic.

4. In places likely to be in want where there may not be traders of sufficient means and in sufficient numbers to import food to fill the deficit in the food supplies, or where for any reason the natural flow of trade is slow and difficult, the Government is ready to aid and promote the natural trade of the country by making advances of money, either—

- (a) To zemindars, planters, or others under paragraph 26 of the Government of India resolution of the 7th November 1873, on condition that they will import grain from a distance and sell it as near as possible at cost price, all expenses included.
- (b) To traders and others of a safe and responsible character, who will take the money at a moderate interest of 6 per cent. per annum, and will engage to import grain from a distance without any conditions as to the rate or manner of their selling it.

The Lieutenant-Governor delegates to district officers in the distressed districts the power of making such advances, where necessary, up to a limit of Rs. 2,000 to any one person; and to Commissioners in those districts the power of sanctioning advances up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 to any one person. Larger advances may be specially sanctioned, or a larger discretion may be allowed on a representation of the circumstances.

In the former class of advances, an undertaking must be taken from the person receiving the advance that he will sell the food purchased to his distressed neighbours as nearly as possible at cost price, and that he will repay the advance without interest before the 31st December 1874, or will produce full and complete accounts to show why Government should forego any portion of the repayment.

In the latter class of advances, it will be necessary merely to stipulate that the supplies will be drawn from districts beyond those to which the scarcity

extends, and for repayment of the principal and interest by the end of 1874 or any earlier date that may be arranged. It will also be desirable to stipulate for the occasional inspection of the grain invoices (chalans) of such dealers in order to verify that they really do import their grain from a distance.

The Lieutenant-Governor has full confidence that district officers will know what persons can be trusted to act fairly by Government and by the people in respect of advances of these kinds. In regard to all advances for grain, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it essential that it should be a distinct stipulation that the purchases should be made and the grain imported at a very early date to be specified, so that the means of carriage now existing may be utilised to the utmost. If the purchasers are allowed to delay, and the despatches do not come till February or March, all the difficulty which the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends from a block of carriage will probably arise and the advances will do very little good.

5. **SECONDLY.**—Government recognises that many of the labouring classes, and of all those people who have neither money nor credit, will as soon as the reaping of the rice crop and sowing of the cold weather crops have been completed or abandoned, and before the prospects of the spring crops have declared themselves, be unable to earn money or wages. Such people will probably before very long come upon relief works, if only we have a sufficient number of works spread over the country to give them labour near their homes as soon as they are ready to take it. The Government undertakes the relief of distress in this form, either directly by public works, or indirectly by advancing money to responsible persons who will undertake beneficial local and private works.

6. Already there have been begun in the distressed districts—

- (a) The two new branches of the Soane Canal in Shahabad, while the old branches already in progress are being carried on in Patna and Gya.
- (b) The Gunduk embankment in Sarun and Chumparun.
- (c) The earthen embankments of the Northern Bengal Railway in the Rajshahye, Bograh, Dinagepore, and Rungpore districts.

These three are works for which the Government of India will provide or advance the funds.

Farther, the Lieutenant-Governor at his recent interviews with the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye, has sanctioned the immediate commencement of work at as many points as possible, on

- (d) The series of North Ganges emigration roads which are to lead from Sarun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, and Bhaugulpore, through the Purneah, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts, to Rungpore, Bograh, and the Berhampooter; and thence to Assam, Cachar, and other eastern districts beyond the Berhampooter which are in want of labor.
- (e) A variety of local roads in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions which the Lieutenant-Governor approved in Conference with the local officers.
- (f) Local roads in the Rajshahye Division which the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the Commissioner and Mr. Robinson to commence at once at their discretion, according to the necessity of the case.

Work has been already commenced in the Burdwan Division on

- (g) The new cut from the Damoodah into the Kana Nuddee, by which it is hoped to procure a supply of water for the present season, as well as to make a great permanent improvement.

The Lieutenant-Governor has moreover given directions to prosecute—

- (h) Road fund roads generally throughout the country which the local authorities have been desired to press on wherever they are wanted for the purpose of giving employment to people thrown out of work. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised that in such cases, whenever the works get beyond the means of the local funds, aid will freely be given.

7. Further details of the works to be undertaken will be settled as soon as possible.

The general statements of relief works which have been already prepared in compliance with the orders of Government contained in Circular No. 27, dated 19th June 1872, are being printed for circulation; and by a selection from, and, if necessary, addition to these, it may be hoped that sufficient employment will be everywhere provided.

8. In regard to the preparation for, and commencement of, relief works wherever they are required, it may be well to repeat here the orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in his note on Patna affairs, dated the 29th October, to the following effect:—

“In this view I have told the district officers that they should lose no time in commencing ordinary earthwork on roads, &c., at as many places as possible. I am glad to find that their attention has been already given to the point, and they have generally work of some kind ready which can be advantageously undertaken without delay. This they will do, giving the ordinary wages of the country. And by the aid of their general information, and the index afforded by the works in hand, they will judge of the necessity for more extended works and for food relief in each part of the country. I have told them that as soon as the demand for labor exceeds the resources of their local funds, money for works, where relief is necessary, will be supplied without stint. The great thing is that they should prepare beforehand, and peg out (by a centre line only) roads and other works on which relief labor may be expended to the permanent advantage of the country.

“The Commissioner will occupy himself in settling the works in the various districts that may best be undertaken. I have authorized the entertainment of special men for the design and superintendence of works.”

9. His Excellency the Viceroy has been good enough to promise for temporary employment in Bengal and Behar as many Engineers and competent young military officers as can be spared. These young officers will be available for directing relief works in the distressed districts. Meantime the local officers should, as far as possible, peg out the lines of road and set them going. The simple forms of account in which the district road fund works are kept will suffice for the relief works.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to receive from the Commissioner, as soon as they can be sent, lists of the local relief works commenced or proposed in each distressed district, with memoranda of (a) the additional establishment to be entertained upon relief works, and (b) the probable monthly expenditure upon the works, supposing the people to flock freely to them. After the list has been sent the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have, in the weekly narrative described below, an account of the relief works *prepared* and *actually begun* in each district. Simple forms of return showing the operations at each relief work will shortly be circulated, as was done in 1868.

11. **THIRDLY.**—The Government recognises that, if it collects large bodies of people together on relief works, it must provide food for them; that if the ordinary traders do not supply sufficient food close at hand, the Government must either pay the laborers partly in grain, or provide food for them to buy. We must not throw the support of a large body of laborers upon an impoverished tract where the food-supplies barely suffice for the ordinary population. In fulfilment of this obligation the Government and its officers are laying in supplies of rice and other grain, which will be forwarded as soon as possible to places of storage near relief works in the distressed districts.

The restriction placed on Government officers in obtaining these supplies is, *first*, that they should, as far as possible, operate through the trade; *secondly*, that they must get grain for such storage from a distance; and, *thirdly*, that they must not store grain except at centres of relief works where the local supply cannot be depended on to suffice for the wants of the laborers.

12. As long as local supplies are pretty cheap and plentiful, it will be best to establish and house close to each relief work dealers who will sell on their

own account with or without advances. When the local rates for grain come to something like famine rates, fall below say ten seers per rupee, the Government must supply food. It would then be advisable to hire bunneahs or weighmen to sell on Government account next door to the works. It is certainly, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, better to pay the laborers in cash, and to let them buy what they want next door, rather than actually pay their wages in grain. Colonel Baird Smith, in his report on the famine of 1861, truly points out that much inconvenience may be caused by paying wages in kind to laborers who are driven to barter at a disadvantage their grain for salt, pepper, earthen pots, and such other necessities as they are obliged to procure. It is a very simple operation to give each man the pice he has earned, and let him take as much or as little as he likes in grain at the Government store close by.

13. The first thing to be done in regard to storing grain by the local officers is to select places and sites for store-houses at relief works; to hire or construct temporary storage-houses; to determine to what railway or river-side stations Government grain should be consigned from Calcutta or elsewhere; and above all, to ascertain and arrange the means of transporting the grain from those stations to the works. Local officers should notify to Government as soon as possible the places selected for railway and river stations to which Government grain for relief works should be consigned, the points chosen for storage, the steps taken to prepare store-houses, and the arrangements for carriage which they make or have in view.

14. When Government grain has been delivered at stations on the railway or rivers, this question of transporting the grain to the places where it is to be used will remain the most important and difficult of all. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Commissioners and district officers in the distressed districts are considering this question, and he would wish to have an early and most careful report upon—

- (a) The means of transport from the nearest railway or river-side station to the centres of relief works or distress; whether the communications are liable to interruption from the weather or any other cause; and in what way the means of transport could be increased, if necessary.
- (b) The roadside stations and other places where fodder for cattle should be collected to aid transport.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot too much repeat that very special attention is necessary to the need for testing and perfecting our transporting agency and appliances at as early a date as possible. He desires to point out how very much easier transport will be during the next two or three months, when roads are not choked up and fodder is abundant, than in the hot season when there may be a rush and a panic, when the weather will be unfavorable, when forage will be very scarce, and when cattle will be dying. Sir George Campbell's great wish is to see all possible means of carriage, to places where grain will be wanted, fully utilised and drawn together from all available sources at once, so that Government may be in the best position when emergency comes. So far as the common weal is concerned, it comes to much the same whether the transporting agency is used by private persons or by public officers. If the private traffic is quite fully using and drawing together all possible means of carriage, well and good; we need not seek to interfere with such a traffic. If not, the Government officers will have to promote the transport of grain to places where it will be wanted both by advances for importation, and by importing for relief works. In some way we should attract and use fully all possible means of carriage to the distressed tracts.

16. **FOURTHLY.**—The Government cannot avoid facing the probability that eventually, if events turn out unfavorably, it may become necessary in many places to distribute charitable relief to the old, to children, to persons in reduced health, and to others who may be unable to do a full day's work. This must be done as soon as the necessity really arises. This business of gratuitous relief will be entrusted to relief committees in each district or sub-division, or part of a sub-division.

17. His Excellency the Viceroy, after consulting the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers, has decided that the appointment of relief committees for the purpose is, speaking generally, not, so far as we can see, necessary at present. But a discretion is left to local officers to start committees and begin relief arrangements in any tracts where such a measure may at any time prove emergently and clearly necessary.

When it is evident that such relief must be given in any district, the Magistrate will call a meeting of Native and European gentlemen who may be willing to serve on relief committees; he will nominate branch committees under the sub-divisional officers or other fit persons; he will raise such private subscriptions as he can obtain; and will report his action to Government and to the Commissioner. The Government will at once make to every relief committee a grant equal to the amount of its private subscriptions, and may, when distress goes very far, be still more liberal. If a relief committee requires grain for its relief houses, before it can import for itself, the Magistrate will have authority to advance all the grain he can spare from the Government stores collected for laborers on relief works.

A collection of the orders of Government issued in previous years of distress, regarding the time and manner of relief, with forms in which accounts should be kept and rendered, have been compiled, and will be digested and circulated in continuation of the present orders, with instructions applicable to the present time.

18. Meantime, though as regards charitable relief we are not to commence active operations, it is most necessary to prepare all the necessary machinery for establishing relief houses and for giving such relief (short only of collecting grain specially for the purpose), so that we may be fully prepared if the necessity arrives. His Excellency the Viceroy specially dwells on the need for doing this at once.

District officers in distressed tracts will accordingly consider immediately and carefully report at what places relief committees may eventually have to be appointed; they will have to prepare beforehand lists of gentlemen who will serve on those committees. They must especially mark out the places and sites at which the necessary sheds, godowns, and other accommodation for relief-houses will be required if the scarcity should unhappily merge into famine. Each district and sub-divisional officer should prepare, and have by him for future use, a map of his district or sub-division showing the proposed sites for relief centres. They should provide for three grades of famine, thus—for comparatively mild famine there would be a few relief centres at large places or in specially impoverished tracts; if distress becomes keener, places of relief will have to be more numerous; and if unhappily the very worst comes over large tracts, the number of relief centres will have to be largely increased so as to be within reach of all. The sites for relief stations for each grade of distress should be distinguished on the district officer's map by a different mark. These sites, it should be borne in mind, must be selected after careful local inquiry and then entered on the map; they must not merely be marked on a map without knowledge of the ground. Complete plans should be drawn out showing the establishment and arrangements that will be required at each relief-house as it is opened, and as far as possible men should be selected, and all that can be thought of by way of anticipation should be planned out so as to be ready to begin effectively the moment the necessity arrives.

19. FIFTHLY.—The Government wishes to enlist municipalities, landholders, and others, in the work of providing labor in the distressed districts. A credit of ten lakhs of rupees has been made to the Bengal Government from which minor loans of this kind can be granted for these objects. Larger loans will be referred to and speedily disposed of by the Government of India. Municipal bodies cannot, as the law stands, spend municipal money on poor-houses or on relieving the necessity of their poor. But if any municipality in the distressed districts has ready any scheme for drainage, embankment, or water-supply, or for opening out new streets and roads, such as will give labor to unskilled workmen, the Lieutenant-Governor will be very ready to consider any proposal for making a loan to such municipality under the Local Public Works Loans Act. Chairmen of municipalities must bear in mind

the several heads of information required regarding applications for such loans, as set forth in the rules published at page 1218 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th October 1873. Already the Lieutenant-Governor has granted a large sum from provincial funds over and above the original grant towards the Burdwan city water-works scheme. The Dacca water-works scheme and the Gheor Canal loan in the same district will, it is hoped, be very shortly sanctioned. The Chuprah city embankment scheme is a type of the work that might usefully be kept in hand on the present occasion.

20. Where no schemes for works of this kind are ready or are required, then the Lieutenant-Governor suggests that many municipalities and townships should take advantage of the drought and abundance of labour to cleanse, deepen, and otherwise improve the public tanks, wells, or other sources of public water-supply within their boundaries. For such an object loans could be granted, and the labour so afforded could be of the very best kind for relief works. The Lieutenant-Governor is considering whether in any points the ordinary rules can be relaxed, and orders on the subject will, if necessary, be issued.

21. As yet the system of advances for improvements on the land (what are called in other parts of India tuccavee advances,) has not obtained much in Bengal. Recently the Lieutenant-Governor has received a report from Maunbhoom that zemindars and villagers in that district had already drawn out in small sums some Rs. 5,000 for tuccavee advances, and that more money was wanted. Reports from Bancoorah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and other districts, also say that the ryots and villagers generally have had the need for water-storage brought home to them very keenly this year, and that they are anxious to prosecute and extend petty works of this kind during the present year. In the Burdwan and Hooghly districts the need of arrangements for the storage of good water and the drawing off of bad water has long been recognized both by Government and the people.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor particularly wishes that all such works should be promoted, and that land-holders and villagers should be encouraged to take out Government loans therefor, especially in the districts of the Burdwan Division. The rules for making agricultural advances were published at page 826 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th July 1873. Some Bengal officers have pointed out that the rules are cumbrous, and require too much detailed supervision of works for practical enforcement at a season like the present. The Lieutenant-Governor intimates that, in accordance with the permission given him by the Government of India, he will shortly issue instructions showing how far the provisions of the rules quoted above may be relaxed.

23. The Government further promises that it will be ready to defray a portion, not more than one-third, of the cost of petty village works (executed with Government loans during the period ending in July 1874) which directly improve the drinking water-supply of the people, or are shown to be of direct advantage to the general public, in any of the distressed districts, or in any part of the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. The full loan will stand against the borrower in the Government books until the work is done; when it shall have been reported upon by Government officers, found to be good, and to contribute directly to the water-supply or general well-being of any village or tract, the Government will write off a sum not exceeding one-third of the loan as the Government share of the outlay.

24. It will be for district and sub-divisional officers to make known as far as possible the readiness of Government to grant these loans on favorable terms for village works and land improvements. They are at the same time reminded that under Rule 19, page 828 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th July 1873, the Commissioner and the district officers have authority to sanction such loans with reference to superior authority up to a limit of Rs. 500 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. If the Commissioner of any distressed division can point out any particulars in which the Tuccavee Loan Rules (above cited) may at the present juncture be advantageously relaxed, the Lieutenant-Governor will be most ready to consider any recommendation in that regard. The Commissioner of Burdwan has been already asked to prepare suggestions on the subject. Sir George Campbell's belief is that in some districts (especially those

where the ground undulates, like Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and Gya), the people will be glad to take tucavee loans if only the intentions of Government are known to them, and if responsible Government officers give them the money promptly in full, and do not let it filter through a number of subordinate officials with many delays and difficulties.

25. Meantime, for advances for works of the kinds described in the foregoing paragraphs 19 to 24 the Lieutenant-Governor has assigned a credit of—

Three lakhs to the Patna		Division.
Two	„	Bhagulpore „
Two	„	Rajshahye „
Three	„	Burdwan „
One	„	Chota Nagpore „

Each Commissioner will notify to his district officers, and will report to Government, how much of the divisional grant he makes available for each district of the division.

For the purchase of grain for relief works and advances to private persons for the purchase of grain, under the instructions conveyed in paragraph 4, a liberal credit has already been given to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye.

26. In regard to the promotion of emigration to the tea districts or to other parts of the country where population may be sparse (paragraph 30 of the Government of India Resolution, dated 7th November), the Lieutenant-Governor will issue instructions hereafter.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to burden divisional and district officers with the obligation of furnishing more reports and returns than can possibly be helped. He is glad to know that officers will do their very best, whether they are called upon to report or not. But still the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India, and the public, must be kept informed as far as possible of what is being done, of what money is being spent, and of the state of the country generally. I am accordingly to request that a weekly narrative may be sent from each district on Mondays, bringing the account of affairs all over the district down to the latest information known at the head-quarter station on that day. The writing of this narrative had better be entrusted to one of the best officers at head-quarters, but of course the Magistrate, if he is present, will add or insert such remarks as he may see fit, and the narrative will give his views and be written in his behalf. A copy of such narrative should be sent to the Commissioner, unless he is on the spot and sees fit to dispense with its transmission. For the present a temporary clerk on Rs. 60 a month may be added to the Magistrate-Collector's office of each distressed district, for the conduct of correspondence regarding the scarcity. Copies of each narrative will be sent to the Commissioner and Magistrate-Collector concerned, from the Bengal Secretariat, as soon as they are printed, so as to facilitate reference to previous reports, and to obviate repetition.

28. The heads on which the weekly narrative should touch are—

NARRATIVE OF SCARCITY AND RELIEF IN DISTRICT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING SATURDAY, THE

(A.)—*State of the Country.*

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazaar.

Kind and price of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.

Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.

Rainfall, if any. State of the crops. Condition of the people. Actual facts as to any *known* cases of misery and starvation. Grain thefts or robberies. Condition of any special tracts.

(B.)—*Relief Works.*

Progress in marking out or opening relief works, each work being specified; number of laborers thereon; supply of food thereat; condition of the laborers, mode of payment, and rate of wages; arrangements for tools, &c.

(C.)—*Transport of Food.*

Approximate account of private food supplies come into the district from outside during the week. Sufficiency or otherwise of means of transport. Steps taken to improve transport agency and appliances. Existence of a block at any station or point on transport routes. Working of any special transport trains or other agencies. Requirements in respect of transport, and arrangements for meeting them.

(D.)—*Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.*

Places of storage selected. Construction of storage-houses or golahs. Arrangements for their custody and administration. Amount of food-grain received. Amount sent out. Return of empty bags. Sufficiency or otherwise of stocks for Government purpose. Fresh arrangements in progress for getting more grain.

(E.)—*Advances to Private Parties, and their Results.*

Advances for purchase and storage of grain, &c. Advances to municipalities for works, and description thereof. Advances to private parties for land improvements, and description thereof.

(F.)—*Charitable Relief.*

Actual relief operations commenced, if any.

Arrangements made in preparation of the machinery of charitable relief by way of precaution as above described (paragraph 18 above).

(G.)—*Financial Results of the Week.*

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in last narrative.

Detail of the above total :—

Expenditure during the week under report.

On disbursements to engineers or out officers in charge of—

Relief work	.....
Relief work	.....
Relief work	.....
Relief work	.....
Relief work	.....
Relief work	.....
Relief work	.....

On purchase of food, particulars being stated.

On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements.

Name transporting agent.

Payment on account of establishments at storage golahs.

On account of advances for purchase of food.

Total of advances made during the week to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain.

To traders for purchase of grain.

To municipalities.

To zemindars and others for land improvements.

Total of the week's expenditure—

(a) Final payments made.

(b) Advances repayable.

Total

Grand Total to end of the week.

The first weekly narrative should be despatched on Monday, the 1st December, and show the expenditure up as nearly as possible to that date. Subsequent narratives would touch upon the facts only pertaining to the week under report. It will be observed that the narrative is merely for the information of Government, and is not to be a channel for asking sanction to additional establishments or expenditure of any kind.

28. Forms of accounts and register will shortly be forwarded for—

- (1.) Relief work expenditure.
- (2.) Food purchase expenditure.
- (3.) Transport expenditure.
- (4.) Grain storage expenditure.
- (5.) Charitable relief or poor-house expenditure.

Commissioners of Divisions and special Relief Commissioners, wherever appointed, will have power to sanction the commencement of work on any roads or other relief work which has been approved by Government. In case of any sudden local emergency they may, when they deem it necessary, sanction commencement of work even though the particular work is not yet in the list of approved relief works; and an emergent discretion in such cases is also given to district officers, subject to weekly report of each sanction, to authorize the entertainment of—

Subordinate Engineering or Overseer establishments;
Grain transport and reception establishments;
Grain storage establishments;

provided that all appointments constituted under these orders are strictly temporary and subject to Government confirmation. In case any person is entertained on a salary exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem, an immediate report is to be made for sanction.

29. I am to sum up the instructions now conveyed, to which attention is specially drawn, thus:—

PARA. 2.—The “distressed districts,” as Government now believes them to be, are defined.

PARA. 3.—Officers are enjoined to see that no removable obstacle remains in the way of private grain traffic.

PARA. 4.—Money advances to private parties under two separate sets of conditions are authorized to promote private importation of food to the distressed districts.

PARA. 8.—Local officers are desired to push on the preparation of relief works in as many parts as possible of the distressed districts.

PARA. 10.—Statements of extra establishments required for, and probable expenditure on relief works, are asked for from Commissioners.

PARAS. 11-12.—The views of Government as to storage of grain and its sale at relief works are stated.

PARA. 13.—Officers are directed at once to select sites, and to prepare storage for reception of Government grain.

PARA. 14.—Report is called for regarding the means of transport in the district and its improvement.

PARA. 15.—The need for early testing of transporting agency is enjoined.

PARA. 18.—Officers are directed to prepare plans of arrangements, and machinery for relief committees and relief centres, and to report through the Commissioner.

PARAS. 19-23.—Loans to municipalities and landholders and others for permanent improvements are to be promoted, and the terms on which these loans are obtainable should be made known to the people.

PARA. 25.—Grants are made to each division to cover their advances.

PARA. 25.—A weekly narrative is to be sent direct from Government from each distressed district.

PARA. 28.—Authority is given to Commissioner to sanction works, and to authorize, temporarily, establishments for grain storage, transport, and relief work, within certain limits, and subject to weekly report.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

No. 518, dated Cuttack, the 11th November 1873.

From—JOHN BEAMES, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN reply to your Circular No. 70, dated 13th October, on the subject of special report on crops, I have the honor to submit copy of a report from the Collector of Balasore.

2. A special report has been submitted to you direct from the Collector of Cuttack.

3. No report has as yet been received from Pooree, but it has been called for.

4. My own experience of four years in Balasore enables me to confirm, in every particular, the report of the Officiating Collector of that district; and it is creditable to him that he should in so short a time have made himself so well acquainted with the circumstances of his district.

5. Both reports fully bear out the opinion I have often before expressed that Orissa is a great exporting country, and in the present scarcity in Bengal, I think the attention of merchants should be directed to the ports of this province as places where rice is to be obtained cheaply and abundantly. At present the Madras people are carrying away large quantities of grain which a little energy on the part of the Calcutta merchants would enable them to secure.

6. At this season of the year the Orissa ports are easily accessible. They will continue so till March; but by the end of January a large proportion of the stocks available for export, if not intercepted, will have left the province for Madras.

7. There is ample store of grain in hand, but much of it is held by persons who will not export, as they hold it for the purpose of lending it on interest to their own and neighbouring cultivators.

8. No scarcity is to be apprehended in any part of Orissa. Even in the few scattered portions of Balasore, which are rather badly off, prices are still moderate, and adjacent canal works will afford sustenance to the poorer classes.

No. 623, dated Balasore, the 7th November 1873

From—T. NORMAN, Esq., Offg. Collector of Balasore,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division, Cuttack.

I HAVE the honor to furnish the special crop report called for in Government Circular No. 70, dated the 13th October 1873.

2. I append *seriatim* replies to the questions put by Government. I trust that these replies contain full information on the condition of the crops.

3. There can be no doubt that the produce of the season 1873-74 will suffice—and more than suffice—for the consumption of the district. The subject therefore, upon which a few general remarks seem called for, is the manner in which, and the extent to which, the district will be affected by the scarcity which is expected elsewhere.

4. Balasore is a rice-exporting district, and exports both by sea and land. Export by sea takes place from seven different ports situated on the coast between the Sooburnorekha and Byturnee rivers, from which rice is carried to Calcutta and the Madras ports, and in smaller quantities to Ceylon, the Maldives and Laccadives. The following figures show the quantities of rice annually exported by sea since the famine:—

				Mds.
1868-69	...	...	...	128,000
1869-70	...	...	...	300,000
1870-71	...	...	...	400,000
1871-72	...	...	...	483,000
1872-73	...	...	...	403,000

5. Exportation by land takes place northwards along the Trunk Road, but data as to its amount are not forthcoming.

6. At the present time exportation by sea is going on with its usual briskness at this season. The rivers are full of sloops, and Madras merchants and their agents are making purchases all over the district. Where the drought had caused a certain amount of famine in the district during the first half of October, frequent representations were made to me to the effect that the only chance of averting a famine lay in expelling the rice traders from the district.

7. Considerable quantities of rice are now leaving the district along the Trunk Road. It is carried in carts and on pack bullocks, and its destination is Midnapore, and even Ranigunge and Garbetta.

8. At the time of the panic alluded to in paragraph 6, the rice market tightened very much, but prices were at once relaxed by the rainfall of the middle of October. The prices are now low, but with a rising tendency. I have reason to believe that a very marked rise will occur after the 8th instant, the last day of payment of the 16-anna instalment of Government revenue. Ryots have latterly been bringing large quantities of rice into the market under the pressure put upon them by the zemindars in realizing their rents.

9. The rice exported is last season's rice, mixed with some of the earlier varieties of the present season. These early kinds are very coarse and scarcely find a sale unless mixed with grain of a better quantity.

10. The following table shows accurately the prices of husked rice as they stood on the 1st November at eight out of the nine police-stations in the district :—

Balasore	...	...	...	32	seers	per	rupee.
Baliapal	...	...	...	44	"	"	
Jellasore	...	...	...	35	"	"	
Bustah	...	...	...	40	"	"	
Soroh	...	...	...	44	"	"	
Bhadruk	...	...	...	48	"	"	
Chandballee	...	...	...	32	"	"	
Dhamnugger	...	...	...	42	"	"	

Balasore and Chandballee are the principal marts for sea export and Jellasore for land export; prices at these three places are, therefore, enhanced by the greater demand.

11. To the best of my judgment there is no ground for apprehending distress or scarcity during the present season in Balasore. The expense, difficulty, and tediousness of communication with Orissa is too great to permit of its being easily drained of so bulky a commodity as rice. There is also the important consideration that the class which always suffers most severely in a Bengal famine, namely, the landless artisans, is wanting in Balasore, where every person has a certain amount of tillage, and stores rice for his own consumption.

12. *Question I.*—The following are the replies to the questions asked: Out of the 1,200,000 acres which constitute the area of the district, 535,000 acres, or somewhat less than half, is calculated to be the proportion under cultivation. Of the cultivated area about fifteen-sixteenths are applied to the cultivation of food-grains, and the remaining one-sixteenth is used to produce sugarcane, cotton, jute, oil-seeds, pumpkins, plantains, &c.

13. *Question II.*—Balasore is a great rice-exporting district. Its exports of rice by sea and land together cannot be placed lower than twenty-two thousand tons annually. Its imports of food, on the other hand, are very insignificant—probably not exceeding one hundred tons a year—and consist chiefly of pulses from Cuttack, Midnapore, and Sumbulpore, and wheat from Dhenkanal and Cuttack.

14. *Question III.*—The only food-staple of the population is rice. With rice, pulses, vegetables, and dried fish are used sparingly, as a seasoning. Ill-cured fish are a common item of diet on the coast. But there is no staple of food constituting a reserve or alternative for rice. In default of rice, the district must import, or starve.

15. *Question IV.*—The principal harvest time in this district extends from July to January. The number of species of rice cultivated is exceedingly large, and each species has its own period, within these limits, for

arriving at maturity, so that the main harvest consists of a long chain of crops closely following each other. But the different crops reaped during July, August, September, October, November, and the first half of December, are only so many forestalments of the main yield. The great bulk of the harvest is reaped in the latter half of December and in January, and amounts to three-fourths of the total yield.

16. There is also a minor harvest reaped in March and April. This consists of a set of coarse description of rice, the best known species of which is called *dālma*. It is sown as soon as the winter crop is off the ground. This harvest perhaps constitutes one-hundredth part of the total yield.

17. The words *asu* and *sarad*, being the counterparts of the Bengali *aus* and *amun*, are in limited use in this district; but the division of the harvest which they are intended to convey is in this part of the country so artificial, and the application of these terms so loose and irregular, that when accuracy is an object it is essential to discard them. If *asu* be defined as the portion of the harvest reaped before the end of September, it may amount to one-eighth compared with *sarad* reaped after that time and constituting seven-eighths of the entire produce.

18. *Question V A.*—The outturn of the food-crops which have reached maturity up to the date may, on the whole, be estimated as equal to that of an average year. The yield of the *salia* or *asu*, *neali*, and *beali* crops has been good, and that of the *kantha* and *laghu* crops has been fair in parts, and in parts not so good.

19. *Question V B.*—The outturn up to the present time is considered rather better than that of 1867-68, the year following the famine.

20. *Question VI.*—Rice may almost be said to constitute the sole cold weather food-crop. A few pulses and a little wheat are also grown, but the quantity produced of these grains is quite inconsiderable. The rainfall this year has greatly fallen short of the average, and the late harvest has had a very narrow escape. A drought set in at the middle of September, which, humanly speaking, must have destroyed the crop, had it not been interrupted by a moderate rainfall on three days, the 10th, 11th, and 12th October; unfortunately, however, this rainfall did not extend in sufficient quantity northwards. Beyond a line drawn across the district, about 15 miles north of Balasore and the northern pergunnahs of Jellasore and Kamar-dachour, Bhelora Chour and Naper have suffered severely. The land is hard, dry, and cracked, and little more than a half crop is to be expected.

21. The high lands of pergunnah Poso, also the southwest corner of the district, will not yield more than a 4-anna crop; on the other hand, much low-lying land in the district will yield a fair crop.

22. Taking the district as a whole, the produce will fall somewhat below that of an average year, and will amount to about three-fourths of the excellent crop reaped during the last two years.

23. It is supposed that the consumption of the district does not exceed half the produce, and there can be no doubt that, after satisfying the demands of a large export trade, a surplus will remain sufficient for home consumption.

24. *Question VII.*—The earliest rice-crop of 1874 will be the *dālma* crop of March and April. This crop is insusceptible of increase, being confined to spots on the banks of rivers where peculiar facilities for irrigation exist. Its outturn is inconsiderable. The crops of July, August and September would doubtless be increased in the face of wide-spread scarcity, but these crops also are limited to special soils. With a copious rainfall they might probably be increased by one-third.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.									
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan ...	10 8	10 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	13 4	13 0	19 8	15 8	15 0	23 0	...	...	...						
2	Bancoorah ...	11 14	11 14	14 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	24 0	25 0	21 0									
3	Beerbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	16 8	16 8	5 0	19 8	...	...	...						
4	Midnapore ...	10 4	0 4	10 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	10 8	0 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...						
5	Hoochly ...	11 0	2 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 12	13 8	18 0	...	...	...						
	Howrah ...	11 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	12 8	16 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...						
Central Districts.																									
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	12 4	11 8	12 4	24 8	23 12	24 0	8 12	8 4	8 0	13 14	17 12	18 4	...	...	20 0							
7	Nudda ...	11 7	11 14	14 8	21 12	...	22 0	11 7	10 14	16 0	13 5	12 5	17 5	...	...	...						
8	Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	14 10	16 0	18 0	21 5	21 0	26 10	...	...	...						
9	Moorshedabad ...	14 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	15 0	3 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...						
10	Dumraon ...	11 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	23 8	11 0	11 0	22 0	14 8	1 0	24 0	...	...	...						
11	Maldah ...	12 8	12 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	35 0	12 0	8 8	21 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0									
12	Rajshahye ...	10 8	10 8	15 0	6 4	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 8	16 0	22 8	...	...	...						
13	Rangpoore ...	10 3	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 10	11 13	11 4	22 8	...	...	...						
14	Bograh ...	13 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	11 8	16 0	15 0	12 12	30 0	...	...	...						
15	Pubna ...	15 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	14 8	27 8	...	...	...						
16	Darjeeling ...	6 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...						
17	Jalpigoree,* Cooh Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca ...	10 10	10 8	13 5	20 0	20 0	3 0	14 8	15 0	21 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...						
19	Farrakapore ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	...						
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	27 8	...	...	...						
21	Mymensing ...	10 8	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...						
22	Sylhet.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cocher.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nonkhally.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tipperah.*	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	23 17	30 0	...	...	...						
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.* Hill Tipperah.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																									
28	Patna ...	11 8	11 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	31 4	12 0	11 0	...	13 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...						
29	Gya ...	10 0	9 8	15 0	11 0	13 8	30 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	9 8	9 12	19 0	...	...	...						
30	Shahabad ...	11 8	11 8	15 8	18 0	17 8	24 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...						
31	Tirhoot ...	10 6	11 11	0 15	0 19	0 19	0 20	10 8	10 0	14 8	11 0	12 13	0 16	8	...	...							
32	Saran ...	12 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...						
33	Champanan ...	11 8	12 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	15 10	27 0	...	...	...						
34	Monghyr ...	12 0	13 6	17 8	16 8	23 1	36 7	8 4	9 4	13 6	12 6	11 5	17 8	...	...	...						
35	Bhaugulpore ...	12 0	12 10	15 2	20 3	21 3	24 0	10 1	10 11	15 2	13 14	13 14	16 6	...	...	...						
36	Farruck ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...						
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	30 0						
ORISSA.																									
38	Cuttack ...	13 2	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	21 0	26 4	31 8	38 1	...	...	...						
39	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...						
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
41	Hazareebaugh ...	9 8	9 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...						
42	Lohandugga ...	11 0	11 0	1 0	...	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...						
43	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Mannbhoom ...	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...						
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																									
45	Goalpara.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kamroop.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Darrang.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Sowgong.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Sebsargor.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Lukhinipore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

MENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 15th NOVEMBER 1873.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRANAT MILLER— CHOLUM, JOWAR.						LESSER MILLER— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHHENA.						MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.						GRAM.						FIRR-WOOD.						SALT.						REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.										
28 0	3 0	30 0	14 8	14 0	22 8	100 0	90 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	8 8	8 8	9 4										
...	17 8	18 0	20 0	260 0	360 0	...	8 2	8 2	8 10	8 12	8 12	8 8										
...	15 0	17 4	22 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 4	8 4	8 12										
...	14 8	14 8	16 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 8										
...	14 8	16 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0										
...	12 12	14 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 10	8 10	8 14										
...	15 4	16 13	24 10	120 0	120 0	106 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0										
...	16 8	18 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 5	9 0	9 0	8 5										
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17 4	17 8	...	14 8	14 0	38 0	14 4	14 8	19 8	17 8	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 4										
18 0	22 0	32 0	23 0	24 0	...	17 10	18 22 0	...	15 10	16 16 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8										
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...	18 0	20 0	...	17 8	18 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	29 8	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	7 0										
...	33 0	30 0	13 0	16 0	164 0	260 0	260 0	6 12	6 4	6 5										
...	20 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8										

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th November 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.		1873.				
Western Districts.						
1	Burdwan	Nov. 18th*	Nil	Days hot; no rain has fallen except a slight shower in Cutwa.	The last accounts of the prospects of the crops, except in Raneegeunge and Hoodbood, are more favorable, and prices show a downward tendency. Some rice is being exported.	Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	" 15th	Nil	Dry and not as cool as might be expected.	Rice crop as last week; those on low lands are fair and perhaps may give a six or eight-anna crop.	
3	Beerboom	" 15th	Nil	Bright and cold generally, temperature very variable.	No change since last return; harvest of the early rice in progress. Outturn of the district, calculated on the total produce of early and late rice, will probably be about eight annas. Export by rail during the fortnight ending 8th instant was 9,835 maunds, chiefly to the Bhau-gulpore and Patna divisions. Prices falling where the new rice is coming into the market. Considerable store of grain existing in the district; there is no actual distress at present; the district and village roads affording sufficient employment for the laboring class. The scarcity in other districts and rapid export of grain from this may, however, bring about a necessity for relief works some months hence in aid of the mere laborers and cultivators whose crops have totally or in great measure failed.	
4	Midnapore	" 15th	Nil	Fine and dry.	Unchanged. Prices are rising steadily, but not universally, as at Ghuttal they have somewhat fallen.	
5	Hoochly	" 15th	Nil	Clear throughout; wind from north-east.	Irrigation is continued wherever water remains. Some of the earlier crops have been reaped, yielding a two-anna crop. All the remainder, except what is irrigated, must die. It is getting too late to plough for the cold weather crops which have been planted only in patches.	
	Howrah	" 15th	Nil	The nights cold, but the days still very hot; sky unclouded.	The crops on the high lands are being cut as straw and fodder. Much of it never began to form grain, and the rest contain only abortive grain. On other lands it is full of milk, and will come to grain whenever it can get water. Irrigated crops still doing well.	

BURDWAN DIVISION.

* Telegram of the 18th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.</i>		1873.				
6	24-Pergunnahs	Nov. 18th	N	No rain. Days warm for the time of the year; nights cool.	The harvest of the late rice has commenced in the Diamond Harbour and Barrapore sub-divisions. The Deputy Collector in charge of the latter sub-division reports that the loss will not be serious in thannah Jynogore and in most of the villages to the west of the Peali river. The prospects are however very bad on the east of the Peali. In Baraset sub-division the paddy is fast drying up on the high lands and is being cut for straw for thatching purposes. It is otherwise useless as the cattle will not touch it. In Basirhat a ten anna crop is expected in some of the Soonderbun lots. The crops on the high lands have been destroyed, and the outturn in the low-lying lands will be very short. No improvement in Satkhira, Barrackpore, and sudder sub-division. The outturn in Dum-Dum is estimated at four annas. Prices continue to have an upward tendency.	Fever prevalent at Alipore, and still continues at Barrapore, Basirhat, and Satkhira. It has also appeared at Baraset.
7	Nudda	.. 15th	Nil	Clear sky, nights and early mornings cold.	No material changes in the prospects of the late rice since last report. From Kooshien it is reported that the harvest has commenced, and that a ten-anna crop is expected on low lands and a three to six-anna on high lands. A large portion of the cold weather crops remains unsown; but where sown they have had the advantage of heavy dews: the prospects of these crops appear to be somewhat more hopeful. The price of rice has declined in the sudder sub-division.	
8	Jessore	.. 15th	Nil	On the whole clear and dry. Cold in the mornings and evenings with heavy night dews. No rainfall at head-quarters or sub-divisional head-quarters. There were slight showers on the 8th instant in the Bytaghesta station jurisdiction in Khoolnah sub-division. There were heavy showers about Toron and Degolia, south-east of Narrail, on the 4th instant.	In Jhenidah sub-division the rice crop is expected to be an average or half crop. The high land rice in some places being cut for fodder. Prospects of winter crops bad for want of rain, and the crops are not expected to be more than half the average one. In Magooran also the high land rice is being cut; the yield of some fields is good and of some only half average. Low land paddy promises well. The winter crops which have (partially) not had rain, are bad; those that have, are good. In Narrail half or average of the paddy crop is expected, whereas the north-east of the sub-division the losses in upland rice have been greatest; the produce of the cold weather crop will be some compensation. In Khoolnah, rice prospects are reported bad, worse than last week, and worst about Fultala, Chandkhali, and Doonaria. A ten-anna proportion of an average crop is expected. In Bagirhat a ten-anna crop is expected, but prospects are not good. Ranipal, Morrellgunge, and Mollahat, enjoy better prospects than Bagirhat itself. In the sudder sub-division no improvement is reported; the high land crops suffer more and more for want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
9	Mooredabad	Nov. 15th	Nil	No rain during the week. Hot and dry in the day, but rather cool at night. No appearance of rain.	Except in low lands and where irrigation has been resorted to, the late rice crops are entirely destroyed and are being cut for cattle. Winter crops are also suffering badly; much still remains unsown, while in the north the sowings have been destroyed in some places and seeds are being sown anew. Sugarcane, indigo, and teel (oil-seed) are doing fairly, but want rain. There is a slight fall in the price of rice at Jungipore and the sudder sub-division. The rain of last week has done much good to the crops of the area where it fell. A seven-anna rice crop is expected; with more it would be eight annas. Cold weather crops considerably benefited.	Small-pox has not yet entirely disappeared. Cases still reported.
10	Dinagapore	" 15th	Nil	No rain; north wind prevails, and clouds come up occasionally.	No change for the better.	
11	Maldub	" 15th	Nil	Hot and dry. No sign of rain; nights cool.	There has been no rain and consequently no improvement in the state of the crops. Prices, however, are slightly more favorable owing to imports into the south and centre of the district from eastern districts. The cold weather crops within the influence of the Ganges promise a fair yield, provided there is rain before the end of November. The winter rice crop all round will not be more than a three or four-anna crop.	
12	Rajshahye	" 15th	Nil	There has been no rain throughout the district during the past week.	The prospects of the late crop have undergone no change for the better. Since last report absence of rain is telling on the cold weather crops, which are far from being in a flourishing condition. Winter rice on and near beels will yield a fair crop. In the north of Singra and throughout the rest of the district the rice crops have failed. The kalye pulse crop is promising. The winter rice is being cut in places already. The price of rice in Beaulah rose to 11 seers during the week, but lately it fell. The price of rice in the different parts of the districts ranges from 10 seers 10 chittacks to 14 seers to a rupee.	More cases of cholera reported from Charghat.
13	Rungpore	" 15th	Nil	The weather continues fine, but there is no prospect of rain.	The state of the rice crop can hardly be worse; there is very little hope now of even a four-anna crop. The people are sowing wheat, potatoes, and two sorts of millet, "cheena" and "kaon," very extensively as well as mustard, but rain is sadly wanted for all these crops. The tobacco also is in want of rain; in fact the only crops which seem to be doing well are sugarcane and ginger. The people are already suffering from the scarcity in parts of the district. The price of rice all over the district varies from Rs. 3 to 5 a maund, the price rising and falling as rice is imported from other districts.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)						
1873.						
14	Bogra	Nov. 15th	Nil	Still dry and no prospect of rain.	No improvement in the state of the late rice crops; the greater part of them are lost. Sugarcane and sesamum oilseed are doing well in parts. Fair yield of mulberry in Bogra thannah. Good is being done by irrigation in parts of the district.	
15	Pubna	" 15th	Nil	The cold weather has set in with chilly winds continually blowing from the north-west. There has been no rain at all, nor is there any prospect of rain.	The report as to the late rice crop is the same as that of last week. The prospects of the winter crops are still generally regarded as favorable, but they cannot be expected to continue so unless there is rain within ten or fifteen days.	
16	Darjeeling	" 15th	Nil	No rain throughout the district. In the hills mist and dark clouds, and very cold.	Rice crop in certain places is in perfect condition, but unfortunately the area under cultivation is not large. At other places the crops look green and healthy, though many small patches of dried up paddy are seen here and there. A ten-anna, if not twelve-anna, crop may be expected. In no case the ryots anticipate any thing like serious difficulty. Fresh sowings of tur, tobacco, and huldee—turmeric—looked very well. Darjeeling will itself require some aid from without. Ternai will be able to rely on its own crops, and perhaps help Darjeeling without reckless exportation.	
17	Julpigoree	" 15th	Nil	Atmosphere unusually clear; sun more powerful; dew less heavy.	Tobacco, teel (oil-seed), mustard, pulses, and other cold weather crops promising well. The tobacco crop is expected to be unusually good owing to the dry and hot weather. Rain would do great damage now. The prospect of rice is much the same as last report. The unusual dryness of the weather is causing some anxiety as regards the tobacco now being planted. The same cause is operating unfavorably on some paddy to the south which, with ordinary weather, would have come to ear notwithstanding want of rain, but which is being parched up. The Deputy Commissioner reports after personal inspection that in the Doorga there will not be distress among the people. Rain would be very beneficial in Boda and the south generally. Boda is the only part of the district for which some anxiety is felt. Prices slightly fell within the last few days. One bis of paddy (7½ maunds) was sold last year at Rs. 4 by traders going up; now they ask for the same Rs. 5.	
	Cooch Behar	" 18th	Nil	No signs of rain	Prospects are unchanged. The late rice crop is expected to be a ten-anna one, but scarcity is not apprehended. The principal cold weather crop—tobacco—is doing well.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		1873.				
18	Dacca	Nov. 18th*	Nil	Weather dry and cool, but not cold; heavy dews.	Rice as before; cold weather crops germinating better than expected.	Cholera continues, and also fever at Manickgunge.
19	Furzedpore	" 15th	Nil	Clear sunshine throughout the week. The cold weather appears to have set in.	No change in the rice crops since last week. Any rain after this date would do them harm, though the cold weather crops of pulses, oilseeds, &c., would be greatly benefited, the prolonged drought of seven weeks being very injurious to them. The price of rice is daily rising, and unless importations take place, will go up still higher; later in the season much distress, it is feared, will prevail, as the harvest all over the district will not exceed three-fifths of an average year, when even the grain produced is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, but is supplemented by imports from surrounding districts. The Deputy Collector sent to the west of the district to inquire into the state of the crops, writing from Syedpore, states that there will be a twelve-anna crop in that locality, and that the rice grown there does not suffice for consumption.	Four cases of cholera at Gosalunda. All fatal.
20	Backergunge	" 15th	Nil	Only two sub-divisional returns in. No rain reported from anywhere. Dry and cold weather.	No improvement since last week. Lands liable to be submerged at high tides promise good crops as well as other low lands; not so high lands.	
21	Mymensing	" 15th	Nil	Fine and dry	Nothing to add beyond the remarks that the prices have again risen at Jamal-pore and Attea and in the portions bordering on the central districts. The rise is attributable to the demand for Rungpore, &c. Further inland in the Jamal-pore sub-division the smaller markets barely maintained their rates, and excess supplies were carried back unsold, the rate of 20 seers per rupee for early rice not satisfying these traders.	
22	Sylhet	" 8th	0.38	A little rain on Saturday night, and a little more on Tuesday. The rainfall has been very general in the district and greater in the interior than at head-quarters; heavy and sufficient rainfall in several places.	The rain of last week has been most beneficial to the crops. A little more would bring up the outturn of the year to a pretty fair average crop. Certainly more than a twelve-anna crop. A Deputy Collector just returned from the interior reports that the crops near Char-gola are acknowledged by the ryots to be as good as any they have had for some years. Another Deputy Collector, after a careful inspection of the crops in thannahs Latu, Hingajia, Rajnuggur, Nowakhali, Aladabad, and Nabigunge, hopes to see a thirteen-anna crop, if nothing untoward should occur. Pretty heavy rain has fallen in Tajpore, Rajnuggur, Nowakhali, and Hingajia, to be quite sufficient for the crops. Large exportations of rice have raised the price of rice. One or two merchants have received telegrams from Calcutta not to purchase any more rice as it is cheaper in Calcutta.	

Dacca Division.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
Dacca Divy.—(Contd.)	23 Cachar	Nov. 8th	0.75	Saltry	Prospects of crops much the same. Loss by insects in about a third of the district is estimated at two annas. An outturn of ten annas on the average crop or more may be expected. The appearance of the rice crop on the road from Budderpore to the sudder station a day or two ago was most promising.	
	24 Chittagong	" 8th	A few drops on the 3rd instant.	There was a little rain about the 4th, but the fall seems to have been very partial. Weather generally hot for the time of the year and at times cloudy and threatening. Morning of the 8th cooler, bright, and fine, with north-easterly wind.	The reports are generally favorable, except from Secta-coond and Meerka Serai, where insects are said to be still attacking the crops.	
	25 Noakhally	" 8th	0.95	Weather hotter than in the previous week.	In sixty-six villages within the limits of the Sudharum police, a little less than ten annas of the paddy is reported to have been destroyed by the "Mayoah" insect; within the limits of Bamni police station, about two-annas is reported to have been destroyed. In Amceergunge the crops are reported to be in a maddling state. In Ram-gunge the destruction has been three annas in nine, and two annas in five villages. In Lukhipore the crops are reported to have been attacked by the "Mayoah," but the proportion of the crop destroyed is not mentioned. In Sundcep the late rice and kulai—pulse—are said to be progressing favorably, while four annas of the ("Rajashail" and "Posong") late rice are reported to have been destroyed by "Mayoah." Return from Begunungunge and Hatea not received.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	26 Tipperah	" 15th	Nil	A marked change on last Monday, when the cold weather set in. The weather, however, does not seem settled yet.	Prospects are only so far better that the heat of the sun is somewhat less excessive. The late rice crop will be certainly a scanty one, but the early crop was a full one, and the only thing that is likely to cause distress is over exportation: merchants have been busy everywhere, but the call for rice is promptly met. A sudden demand in Comillah on the 26th October forced prices up to Rs. 3 a maund. On the 13th November the price was Rs. 1-12. This rice is the late rice of 1872, and it is believed that this year's early rice crop is still untouched.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 8th	0.4	Heavy dews in the morning up to 8 A.M.; cool at night.	The gathering of the paddy crop has been finished. The outturn has not been equal to that of the past year. The cotton is now being collected; the prospects up to date are good. The mustard crop is now being sown here and there. There seems no dread of scarcity, although the crops are on the whole not so good as usual.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIVN. BELHAR.	Hill Tipperah	Nov. 8th	0.10	Same as last week; cloudy nearly every evening. Slight rain on Tuesday.	No alteration reported. The paddy on high lands has withered in most places, and the jooms in the hills are said to have suffered from want of rain. Insects have not appeared as was apprehended.	
	28 Patna	" 17th	Nil	Days hot; morning and evening cool.	Prospects of the paddy crops are getting worse day by day owing to continued drought. Cold weather sowings however are progressing favorably.	Health of the district good.
	29 Gya	" 15th	Nil	Cool. No rain has fallen in any part of the district.	Prospects of the crops continue bad. The paddy has failed to a large extent. It is only in the low-lying places that it has been saved. In the north-western parts of the Jehanabad sub-division it is reported to be fair. The cold weather sowings have been to a large extent deferred for want of rain; where they have been sown the crops are suffering much for want of rain. Artificial irrigation is carried on wherever possible.	
	30 Shahabad	" 15th	Nil	Slightly cloudy with east wind.	No change since last report. The cold weather crop is still being sown.	
PATNA DIVISION.	31 Tirhoot	" 15th	Nil	Dry and cold.	In the Durbhanga sub-division the rice crop is lost beyond hope. The prospects of the cold weather crop are day by day becoming more gloomy. The land which was prepared for sowing the cold weather crops has been dried up and become unfit for a second sowing. In the Madhubani sub-division the prospects of a good cold weather crop are very small. A great deal of the land usually devoted to the cultivation thereof has been left unsown. The prospects of the rice crop there is by no means cheering. In the Hajee-pore sub-division the rice crop is entirely lost for want of rain, and the cold weather crop is suffering from the same cause. In the Tajpore sub-division the cold weather crop has been benefited by the fall of a little rain in the south-west corner over some villages, but no good has been done to the rice crop which is materially injured and in some places is being cut for fodder. The cold weather crop in other parts of the sub-division is as bad as it can be, and there is still a four-anna of the same left to be sown, and if it rains within the month of Augran, followed by a favorable season, an eight-anna crop may be expected. The tobacco is very backward here. In the Setamarhee sub-division the kurthee and rahar pulses are doing well, and the sugarcane is being cut. The paddy here is being cut for cattle in all places except	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	32 Barun	Nov. 15th	Nil	No rain; hot days and cool nights; west wind prevailing.	where irrigation is possible. The cold weather crop is sown in many places, but not to a very successful issue, and if rain does not fall within a short time there will remain but little hope for it. The prospects of the crop in the sudder sub-division are equally gloomy.	
	33 Champaran	" 15th	Nil	Cool. Weather cloudy now and then; west wind prevailing.	Paddy on the high lands has withered and is being made use of as fodder for cattle, while what little has hitherto been kept alive on the low lands is still doing well. Rain is much wanted for the cold weather crop which has, however, fairly germinated in most parts of the district and would do well if rain fall. Rahur, pulse, cotton, and sugarcane, except in Sewan sub-division, are in good condition. The Collector has himself seen much of pergunnahs Kusmer and Mukair, and a portion of pergunnah Goa, and though the rice crop even in low lands had entirely failed, was surprised to find the cold weather crop looking so well. Many new wells were also being dug. These lands however (known as "koch" soil) are very retentive of moisture. Nevertheless even in "koch" lands without rain it is not probable that the crop will exceed six annas, while in bhangur or clay soil about half the district the crops will entirely fail without rain.	
	34 Monghyr	" 15th	Nil	Very dry; wind changeable. Hot in the middle of the day; occasional small clouds.	The prospect of the late rice crop is very gloomy. The outturn is estimated at two annas. About six annas of the cold weather crop lands have been sown and the remaining ten annas left uncultivated for want of moisture in the ground.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 18th*	Nil	...	Everything in <i>statu quo</i> as reported last week. The cattle are being turned into graze down the rice. The hopes of the cold weather crop diminish daily.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	36 Purneah	" 15th	Nil	Cold and pleasant	No improvement to report; prospect remains same as last week. The cold weather crops on dearah lands very promising. Prices standing	General health remarkably good.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 15th	Nil	Weather fair. Days hot; nights somewhat cold; very little dew at nights.	The prospects of the crops continue the same as last week; rain would do no good for the late rice crop, but would be of great benefit for the cold weather crops which are now being sown.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 15th†	Nil	Hot	No improvement since last report; there is still time for the cold weather crops, if rain would fall up to the 25th instant.	
	39 Pooree	" 8th	0.23	Fair	Prospect of crops good	Public health good
					The Laghoo or second paddy crop is being reaped in certain pergunnahs; the late paddy crop is forming ears. The prospects of the cold weather crops are favorable. Khoordah sub-division.—In a few villages of Panchgur there will be a loss of four	

* Telegram of the 18th November received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.—(Contd.)		1878.				
ORISSA DIVN.—(Contd.)	40 Balasore	Nov. 15th	Nil	As usual at the time of the year. The cold weather has fairly commenced.	to six-sixteenths of the late rice crop, which forms about two-thirds of the whole; one-third heavy Laghoo or second rice which has been cut or which is being now cut shews an average outturn. A good shower of rain would improve the prospects of the late paddy throughout Khoordah, but even without rain at least a twelve-anna crop may be expected. The beali or Laghoo crops have turned out well everywhere. Cold weather crops promise well. There has been no change in the state of the crops since last week. There will be some loss of crop in the northern part of Jellesore and Kamardah Chacklas and in the southern part (Sosoh pergunnah) of the district, but on the whole the crop will be little less than an average one. At present there is some sowing of mustard, pulse, and castor seed.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.					
	41 Hazareebaugh	„ 15th	Nil	No rain reported to have fallen in any part of the district; clouds hanging about.	There is but little to add to last week's report in regard to the estimated outturn of the rice crop; the winter crop must necessarily be a short one in consequence of the drought and want of moisture to enable the full quantity of land being brought under cultivation.	
	42 Lohardugga	„ 15th	Nil	Warmer than usual at this season; clouds come at intervals, but soon pass away.	Prospects continue much the same. The rice crops to the west and south-west are pretty fair, but not so good to the south-east and east. The crop generally has been estimated to be rather more than two-thirds of an average year. In Palamow the prospects of the late rice crop are reported to be better than were at one time anticipated, particularly towards the south, where a ten-anna crop may be realized. Kurthi, pulse, and teel (oilseed), promise very well, and the reports in regard to the serzoojah crop are very favorable from all parts of the district. The great drawback is want of rain for the cold weather sowings. Only about four annas has been sown up to present time. Exportation of rice going on. Prices falling a little.	
	43 Singbhooma	8th	Nil	Dry. Hot during the day, but cool in the evening and morning. Heavy dew at night.	Dhalbhoom.—In all the tarafa it was expected that the outturn of rice would be an eight-anna and in some parts perhaps up to ten-anna. In most parts the crops looked very fair, but great deal of damage had been wrought by the continued drought. The grain was prevented from maturing. The earlier sort now being cut will give a fair return, but it is expected that the late sort will be almost entirely a failure except where irrigated. In many	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>	1873.				
44	Maunbhoom	Nov. 15th	Nil	Cloudy occasionally and warm, but no rain.	tarafs the paddy on high lands has entirely dried up or withered beyond recovery, and in other places it was so bad as to be hardly worth the trouble of cutting; but on the other hand in low lands, where irrigation was resorted to, and in extensive beels, the yield will be a full one. In taraf Purulia Boharagola the fields of 40 to 50 villages have been saved by damming up a khal for irrigation, the outturn of which will be a full one. In another place measures are being taken to divert the course of a khal to water some fields. In taraf Porechattee alone is absolute scarcity apprehended, the eastern portion having almost entirely failed. In the rest of the pergunnahs a full eight-anna crop expected. In Seriakeyla eight to ten-anna outturn of paddy expected. The rice crop in Porahat is very fair, heavy and extensive rain having fallen there in October. A good deal of upland crops entirely perished. Midland, very fair to view, but deficient in quantity. The rest all very good. All cold weather crops have suffered for want of rain, which is much wanted. The yield is expected to be half. Several cold weather crops have not been sown for want of rain. The rice crops are now being cut, and some of the new rice is finding its way into the markets and is selling at from 16 to 20 seers per rupee. It is too soon yet to be able to state what the outturn will be, as but little has been yet thrashed: rain would now do more harm than good to the uncut paddy, but is very much required for the cold weather crops which have and are suffering very much for want of rain, on which account also the sowings cannot be proceeded with, except where irrigation is practicable from tank and bunds.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goonparah	" 8th	Nil	Fair and bright; nights and mornings cool and dewy. No rain during the week, nor any sign of it.	The state and prospects of the late rice crop getting gradually worse, this week having also passed without rain. The rice on high lands is reported to have been almost all dried up, and is rather beyond recovery even if rain falls. The crop on low lands has also suffered greatly and is in danger. Some showers of rain, want of which is the cry everywhere, may, however, benefit it to some extent, if it comes shortly. The rice in beels or very low lands and near water is in a pretty good state. The cultivation of mustard has been retarded to some extent on account	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	States and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1878.				
46	Kamroop	Nov. 17th*	Nil	Mornings raw, misty, and cold. Days clear and hot. Nights cold and heavy dew.	Late rice and tea crops backward; cotton, sugarcane, mustard, and pulse thriving.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 8th	Nil	Bright days and nights daily range of temperatures high. Little easterly breeze.	The entire absence of rain is ruining the rice crops in the southern half of the Mungledye sub-division and those on the high land generally throughout the district. Cold weather crops far below the average.	Fever prevalent.
48	Nowgong	" 8th	Nil	The weather has set in, now clear and fair, with cold, heavy dewy nights.	The late rice crop is stunted and sickly-looking on the very high lands, but an average crop may be looked for. The <i>bau</i> paddy doing well. The pulse crop will be an average one. The sugarcane crop will be a bumper one. Mustard being sown in great quantities. Tea operations slackening.	General health of the district excellent.
49	Seelmaugor	" 8th	Nil	Days moderately hot, but nights and mornings cool and foggy. Few drops of rain on the morning of the 2nd and 7th instant.	There having been no rain since last report, the prospects of the rice crop have not improved. The paddy in most places looks well enough, but the ear is small owing to want of rain. From inquiries made in all directions and from what the sub-divisional officers have seen, the outturn is expected to be three-fourths of an average crop. Scarcity of rain has affected the pulse crop which is not important.	
50	Luckimpore	" 8th	0.07	The whole week was pleasantly fine and perfectly dry, with the exception of a shower on the night of the 7th instant.	Rice crop rather backward. Cold weather crops promising.	Public health fair.
51	Naga Hills	" 1st	Nil	Mornings foggy, evenings chilly, days pleasant.	Joom crops being gathered in and nearly completed; the outturn will be an average one. Terni crops will shortly be cut and promise well. Pathar crops very good indeed, and no hope of their improving.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 8th	Nil	The weather at Shillong has been clear, but in many parts of the country, notably in Jynteah Hills, slight rain has fallen.	The paddy crop has nearly all been harvested, and on the whole it has been equal in yield to last year's produce. The cereals still standing are doing well; as also potatoes and cotton.	
53	Garo Hills	" 8th	Nil	Weather hot during the day time. Nights are getting cold. No signs of rain.	There has been no rain and the prospects of the crops in consequence are bad. There is nothing much to remark on the crops of these hills. On the northern slopes the cotton does not look so well as on the southern. Rice in the borders and in the districts of Goalpara and Mymensing is double the ordinary price.	

* Telegram of the 17th November received on the 18th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 18th idem.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 18th November 1878.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1873.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	0.08	57.52	8th Nov.		
		Chitwa ...	Nil	0.07	30.37	ditto.		
		Chalna ...	Nil	Nil	42.19	ditto.		
		Bond-Bond ...	Nil	0.17	48.30	di to.		
		Rancegungo ...	Nil	0.32	44.85	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	43.72	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah ...	Nil	0.44	47.27	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	Nil	0.08	53.45	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	44.77	ditto.		
		Tumlook ...	Nil	0.02	47.51	ditto.		
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	0.10	46.36	ditto.		
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	0.70	46.57	ditto.		
	Contai ... { Exc. Engr.'s Office...	Nil	Not rec.	51.02	1st Nov.			
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	38.79	8th Nov.		
	Seraampore	Seraampore ...	Nil	Nil	43.13	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	0.10	46.06	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	0.80	46.53	ditto		
		Calcutta ...	Nil	0.01	44.12	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	45.36	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	44.31	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut ...	Nil	0.23	43.62	ditto.		
		Baraset ...	Nil	Nil	40.98	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	50.81	ditto.		
		Batapore ...	Nil	1.07	52.05	ditto.		
		Satkhurah ...	Nil	0.09	47.72	ditto.		
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	Nil	45.07	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	0.03	48.77	ditto		
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	Nil	0.03	43.40	ditto.		
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto.		
		Meherpore ...	Nil	0.20	52.41	ditto.		
		Choodangah ...	Nil	0.07	45.99	ditto.		
		Kooshtraah ...	Nil	Nil	38.76	ditto.		
	Jessore	Ranurhat ...	Nil	Nil	31.51	ditto.		
		Jessore ...	Nil	0.04	41.49	ditto.		
		Nurrail ...	Nil	Nil	63.71	ditto.		
		Khoolna ...	Nil	0.01	59.26	ditto.		
		Jenadah ...	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto.		
	I	Bagirhaut ...	Nil	Nil	55.19	ditto.		
		Magoorah ...	Nil	0.45	47.70	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Behampore ...	Nil	0.02	31.61	ditto.		
		Ramgorehaut ...	Nil	Nil	24.71	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	0.71	27.21	ditto.		
		Jungipore ...	Nil	0.28	36.12	ditto.		
		Azimnuge ...	Nil	0.60	35.34	ditto.		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Lalgolla ...	Nil	1.10	41.51	ditto	From 1st Feb.	
		Dinagopore ...	Nil	Nil	43.21	ditto.		
		Maldah ...	Nil	Nil	27.02	ditto.		
		Rajshahye	Benaulah ...	Nil	0.27	32.13	ditto.	
			Nattore ...	Nil	0.15	43.78	ditto.	
		Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	41.26	ditto.	
			Bhowmunge ...	Nil	Nil	47.28	ditto.	
			Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	82.72	ditto.	
		Bograh ...	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	36.74	ditto.	
		Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	43.18	ditto.	
			Serajunge ...	Not rec.	Nil	35.26	ditto.	Not rec. 26th Oct. to 1st Nov.
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	97.06	15th Oct.		
	Julpigore	Julpigore ...	Nil	Nil	77.74	8th Nov.		
		Fallacotta ...	Nil	Nil	88.20	ditto.		
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	106.19	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	68.67	ditto.		
	Bhutan Dwar	Buxa ...	Nil	Nil	115.65	ditto.		
					175.64	ditto.		

Not rec. 26th Oct. to 1st Nov.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1878.	Rain from 2nd Nov. to 8th Nov. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.		
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0'06	61'30	8th Nov.	
		Moonshegunge ... { Hospital ...	Nil	0'81	50'23	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	63'47	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	50'55	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	0'05	42'08	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burisanl ...	Nil	Nil	60'61	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	55'99	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	0'02	60'35	ditto.	
		Patoankhally ...	Nil	Nil	89'81	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	1'10	100'76	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	61'39	ditto.	
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	0'13	48'69	ditto.	
		Atteah ...	Nil	0'06	44'11	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	0'61	67'91	ditto.	
		Sylhet ...	Nil	0'38	120'72	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Nil	0'75	102'85	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	88'25	25th Oct.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.
		Koyah ...	Nil	Not rec.	83'65	1st Nov. ...	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	84'60	8th Nov.	
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	85'44	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	0'15	0'34	152'47	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	0'05	116'76	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	72'20	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Nil	58'32	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	0'40	73'35	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	0'10	57'57	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	30'49	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	0'05	38'14	ditto.	
		Laoh ...	Nil	0'12	33'30	ditto.	
		Lanapore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	31'16	ditto.	
			... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	31'75	ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	35'51	ditto.	
		Nowa lah ...	Nil	0'13	41'03	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Not rec.	33'04	1st Nov.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	38'73	8th Nov.	
	Shahabad	Arral ...	Nil	Nil	37'72	ditto.	
		Susseram ...	Nil	Nil	34'93	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	22'23	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	Nil	Nil	36'71	ditto.	on fair.
	Tirhoot	Mazufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	2'03	1st Nov.	
		Dumhangah ...	Nil	Not rec.	31'46	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	Nil	Not rec.	35'36	ditto.	
		Mudhubani ...	Nil	Not rec.	27'01	ditto.	
		Sectamar ...	Nil	Not rec.	37'10	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	31'11	8th Nov.	
		Sarun	Chuprah ...	Nil	Not rec.	33'88	1st Nov.
	Sewan ...		Nil	Not rec.	32'29	ditto.	
	Champarun	Moteehari ...	Nil	Nil	41'04	8th Nov.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	32'69	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	0'02	38'22	ditto.	
		Begoesral ...	Nil	0'10	35'95	ditto.	
		Jamooe ...	Nil	Nil	43'09	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	0'06	28'08	ditto.	
		Soopod ...	Nil	Nil	26'73	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	34'54	ditto.	
Banka ...		Nil	Nil	30'12	ditto.		
Sambora ...		Nil	Nil	27'45	ditto.		
Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	39'86	ditto.		
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Nil	37'09	ditto.		
	Arrarah ...	Nil	Nil	35'00	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	44'94	ditto.	Not rec. 1st June to 6th July	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	34'27	ditto.		
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	23'00	ditto.	From 15th June and not rec 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.	
	Moheshpore ...	Nil	Nil	25'24	ditto		
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0'06	53'00	ditto.		
	Godda ...	Nil	Nil	35'81	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1873.	Rain from 2nd Nov. to 8th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	33.50	8th Nov.	From 1st April. Ditto. Ditto.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	0.01	0.03	37.93	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jagipore ...	Nil	0.02	35.93	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Kendrapara ...	0.30	Nil	57.50	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jagatsinghpore ...	0.57	Not rec.	41.38	1st Nov.	
	Pooree	Cuttack ... { False Point ...	0.35	1.00	67.85	8th Nov.	
		Pooree ... { Pooree ...	0.52	0.23	53.62	ditto.	
	Balasore	Pooree ... { Khurdah ...	0.00	0.01	48.93	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Balasore ...	Nil	0.70	47.87	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Bhudhruck ...	Nil	0.10	35.36	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Jellasore ...	Nil	0.70	18.75	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	30.51	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Balasore ... { Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	35.25	ditto.	
		Mehals ... { Sambalpur ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	51.25	25th Oct.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	70.04	8th Nov.	
		Hazareebaugh ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	57.91	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Pachumbha ... { Pachumbha ...	Nil	0.25	51.89	ditto.	
		Loharduggah ... { Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	49.95	ditto.	
	Singhbhum	Palamow ... { Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	39.08	ditto.	
		Singhbhum ... { Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	58.54	ditto.	
	Maunbhum	Maunbhum ... { Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	10.70	ditto.	
		Maunbhum ... { Gobindpur ...	Nil	Nil	13.62	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah ... { Goalparah ...	Nil	Nil	68.21	ditto.	
		Goalparah ... { Dhubree ...	Nil	Nil	91.42	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Kamroop ... { Gowhatti ...	Nil	Nil	49.11	ditto.	
		Kamroop ... { Burnettah ...	Nil	Not rec.	70.78	1st Nov.	
	Darrung	Darrung ... { Tezpur ...	Nil	Not rec.	65.89	ditto.	
		Darrung ... { Mungledye ...	Nil	Not rec.	53.90	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong ... { Nowgong ...	Nil	Nil	70.61	8th Nov.	
		Nowgong ... { Sebsaugor ...	Nil	Not rec.	72.71	1st Nov.	
	Sebsaugor	Sebsaugor ... { Golaghat ...	0.04	Not rec.	66.79	ditto.	
		Sebsaugor ... { Jorhaut ...	Nil	Not rec.	70.52	ditto.	
		Sebsaugor ... { Nazeerah ...	Nil	Not rec.	75.12	ditto.	
		Sebsaugor ... { Dehraoghur ...	Nil	Not rec.	60.87	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Luckimpore ... { North Luckimpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	101.51	ditto.	
		Luckimpore ... { Saldya ...	0.03	Not rec.	82.57	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Naga Hills ... { Samagooelling ...	Nil	Not rec.	13.71	ditto.	
		Naga Hills ... { Shillong ...	Nil	Not rec.	53.37	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ... { Jowai ...	Nil	Not rec.	71.40	ditto.	
		Khasi and Jynteah Hills ... { Cherrapunjee ...	Nil	Not rec.	293.57	ditto.	
	Garro Hills	Garro Hills ... { Tura ...	Nil	Nil	85.22	8th Nov.	
		Garro Hills ... { Lomara ...	Nil	Nil	35.83	ditto.	
		Garro Hills ... { Akyab ...	0.30	Nil	20.60	ditto.	

CALCUTTA.
The 15th November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th Nov. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Nov. 9th	10	30.074	30.002	83.5	72.5	56	E N E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.947	29.965	84.7	70.5	46	N E	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.007	30.085	81.3	67.5	44	E by N	...	...	...	b
		16	29.972	29.990	83.0	65.0	33	N W	...	...	...	b
	11th	10	30.003	30.111	78.1	65.6	46	N	...	...	...	b
		16	29.978	29.996	83.0	67.0	39	N E	...	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.113	30.131	79.6	67.5	50	E N E	...	...	C	b
		16	29.989	29.987	82.8	67.4	40	N E	...	...	C	b
	13th	10	30.089	30.107	79.0	68.7	57	E N E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.975	29.993	83.5	68.5	42	E N E	...	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.075	30.093	77.8	68.0	57	E N E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.953	29.971	84.0	70.0	46	S S W	...	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.101	30.119	81.3	69.0	52	S S W	...	...	C	b
		16	29.972	29.990	83.6	69.8	40	N E	...	...	...	b
SAYBON ISLAND.	Nov. 9th	10	30.112	30.148	83	75	67	N E	8.0	...	CK, C	b, m
		16	30.027	30.033	81	73	56	N	6.4	...	K	b, v
	10th	10	30.110	30.155	80	69	44	N E	7.0	...	...	b
		16	30.002	30.068	83	66	36	N	8.0	...	...	b, v
	11th	10	30.183	30.189	80	66	44	N N E	4.6	...	...	b, v
		16	30.072	30.078	81	64	31	N	8.1	...	...	b, v
	12th	10	30.188	30.194	78	69	61	N	4.3	...	C	b, v
		16	30.072	30.078	83	67	39	N	8.9	...	C	b, v
	13th	10	30.182	30.188	78	70	65	N W	2.4	...	C	b, v
		16	30.086	30.072	83	73	60	S S W	6.6	...	C	b
	14th	10	30.157	30.163	79	70	61	N N W	4.4	...	C	b, m
		16	30.066	30.072	83	73	60	W S W	5.5	...	C	b
	15th	10	30.180	30.195	79	74	77	N N W	4.5	...	C	b, v
		16	30.065	30.071	83	73	60	W S W	5.6	...	C	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	Nov. 9th	10	30.002	30.065	81	70	55	N	3.9	...	...	b, v
		16	29.894	29.904	82	70	52	N	5.3	...	...	b, v
	10th	10	29.990	30.084	77	69	61	N	5.2	...	...	b, v
		16	29.920	30.013	79	67	50	N N W	4.7	...	...	b, v
	11th	10	29.996	30.090	76	70	72	N	6.3	...	...	b, m
		16	29.900	29.993	80	70	58	N W	2.1	...	...	b, m
	12th	10	30.013	30.126	78	68	57	N N W	4.5	...	...	b, m
		16	29.927	30.020	79	71	65	N N W	3.0	...	...	b, v
	13th	10	30.010	30.104	77	70	68	N	4.7	...	...	b, v
		16	29.927	30.020	80	73	66	W	4.9	...	C, CS	b
	14th	10	30.003	30.097	76	70	72	N	5.3	...	C, CS	b, v
		16	29.920	30.019	80	71	67	W	4.5	...	...	b, v
	15th	10	30.024	30.120	75	69	72	N	4.7	...	...	b, v
		16	29.922	30.015	80	68	51	N N W	4.3	...	...	b, v
MADRAS.	Nov. 8th	10	30.035	30.065	86	77	61	N N W	6	...	...	b, c
		16	29.929	29.959	85	76	61	E N E	8	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.034	30.064	84	78	75	N	8	0.01	...	c
		16	29.931	29.961	86	77	61	N N E	11	...	...	c
	10th	10	30.028	30.058	86	78	68	N E by N	11	0.01	...	c
		16	29.943	29.973	81	77	71	N N E	14	...	...	c
	11th	10	30.040	30.070	86	77	61	N E by N	15	...	...	b
		16	29.941	29.974	81	74	60	S E by E	7	...	...	cloudy.
	12th	10	30.032	30.062	84	76	67	S E by E	4	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.950	29.980	83	76	71	E by N	1.9	...	...	cloudy.
	13th	10	30.056	30.086	79	75	82	N E	10	0.36	...	cloudy.
		16	29.940	29.970	79	75	82	N	9	0.77	...	cloudy.
	14th	10	30.021	30.051	76	74	80	N W by N	6	1.48	...	cloudy.
		16	29.918	29.948	80	70	82	S W	8	0.00	...	o
CUTTACK.	Nov. 9th	10	29.973	30.055	81	76	67	W	0.6	...	CK	b
		16	29.857	29.939	87	75	55	E S E	1.9	...	S, K	b
	10th	10	29.998	30.081	77	70	68	N N E	0.9	...	...	b
		16	29.900	29.982	85	70	44	N N E	3.9	...	K	b
	11th	10	30.026	30.109	78	68	57	N N W	0.2	...	...	b
		16	29.915	29.997	84	68	40	N E	1.9	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.039	30.122	79	69	58	N N E	0.4	...	...	b
		16	29.915	29.997	85	69	41	E S E	1.6	...	CK	b
	13th	10	30.019	30.102	78	69	61	N N E	0.5	...	...	b
		16	29.918	30.000	81	69	43	N N E	1.8	...	C	b
	14th	10	29.999	30.081	78	69	61	W	0.6	...	C	b
		16	29.908	29.990	85	70	41	E N E	1.2	...	C	b
	15th	10	30.036	30.119	80	71	62	W N W	0.5	...	C	b
		16	29.965	29.987	87	70	39	N W	2.3	...	C	b
AKYAB.	Nov. 9th	10	30.014	30.036	81	74	70	N	1.8	...	...	b
		16	29.901	29.922	84	74	60	N	6.0	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.000	30.022	78	70	65	N N W	2.5	...	...	b
		16	29.916	29.937	83	75	67	N E	3.3	...	...	b
	11th	10	30.042	30.064	80	71	71	N	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.931	29.955	83	77	75	W	1.1	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.070	30.092	79	71	77	N E	2.4	...	...	b
		16	29.914	29.965	85	75	60	E N E	4.5	...	...	b
	13th	10	30.015	30.077	78	72	73	N	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.949	29.971	81	74	70	W	4.5	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.048	30.060	76	71	77	N E	1.8	...	...	b, g
		16	29.934	29.956	79	72	69	N E	3.6	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.063	30.085	76	69	68	N E	1.9	...	...	b
		16	29.949	29.971	82	72	59	E	3.8	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 15th November 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th November 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Nov. ...		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		Lib.	Miles	In.		
	8th	29.996	88.3	70.3	138.0	81.4	70.1	72.4	0.75	S S W, S W & W	...	83.1	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	9th	30.003	86.6	72.8	132.8	79.2	71.2	65.6	.64	N E	...	101.6	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	10th	.017	85.0	68.4	138.7	75.8	66.6	60.2	.60	E N E & N W	...	99.3	...	...	Clear.
	11th	.029	84.7	64.5	133.0	73.9	65.3	59.3	.62	N N W & N E	...	81.0	...	...	Clear.
	12th	.035	85.0	65.5	137.5	74.3	66.3	60.7	.64	N E & E N E	...	82.9	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	13th	.025	84.5	67.0	137.0	71.9	67.2	61.8	.65	N E & E N E	...	93.1	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	14th	.012	85.2	67.0	133.0	75.3	68.0	62.9	.67	E N E & S S W	...	71.2	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 & 9 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23.8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	88.3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	87.6
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
	{ by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0.47
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th November	...	44.32
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69.19

GOPEENAUTH SEN.

in charge of the Observatory.

The 17th November 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	58,328	23,114 7 6	2,118 16 9	108,858 12	38,625 0 8	3,540 12 7	5,659 9 4
Or per mile of railway	712	146 1 0	13 7 9	214 0	244 1 8	22 7 6	35 15 3
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	509,118	3,15,360 10 6	28,996 12 0	2,174,821 25	7,41,807 1 0	68,007 6 6	96,913 18 5
Total for 18 weeks	558,446	3,38,456 2 0	31,025 8 9	2,283,679 12	7,80,622 1 8	71,547 19 0	102,573 7 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	51,663	20,330 4 11	1,963 12 2	163,914 12	52,721 14 10	4,832 16 10	6,096 9 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	202	129 14 6	11 18 2	1,015 0	386 14 1	30 17 7	42 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	952,154	2,94,154 13 3	26,964 8 9	2,776,745 31	7,47,779 0 11	68,546 9 3	95,610 13 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,263	1,136 0 0	113 12 0	22,654 0	674 0 0	67 8 0	181 0 0
Or per mile of railway	293	40 8 0	4 1 0	809 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	6 9 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	82,076	13,729 0 0	1,372 16 0	317,206 0	10,513 0 0	1,051 6 0	2,424 2 0
Total for 19 weeks	90,279	14,864 0 0	1,486 8 0	339,860 0	11,187 0 0	1,118 14 0	2,605 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,487	1,145 12 3	114 11 6	13,510 8	440 6 6	44 0 10	158 12 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	309	40 14 5	4 1 10	475 14	15 11 8	1 11 5	5 13 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,497	14,915 10 1	1,491 11 3	298,969 14	7,045 8 9	704 11 2	2,106 2 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 1,260 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	* 136,110	* 1,98,124 0 3	18,162 5 9	† 890,770 0	† 3,57,550 12 0	32,775 9 8	60,937 15 1
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	154 12 8	14 3 9	...	279 5 5	25 12 2	30 15 15
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	1,875,441	24,10,554 4 6	220,937 2 2	10,954,854 30	48,31,900 5 0	442,921 3 11	603,891 6 1
Total for 19 weeks	2,011,551	26,08,684 4 9	239,129 7 11	11,845,624 30	51,89,451 1 0	475,899 13 7	714,829 1 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	112,727	1,85,352 0 3	16,981 8 8	518,296 30	3,08,701 0 4	28,297 11 11	46,270 0 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	144 11 8	13 5 4	...	241 2 9	23 2 2	35 7 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,855,751	23,99,924 9 1	219,910 8 0	8,395,312 0	46,58,170 11 5	417,832 6 4	637,742 14 4

* No. 26 and Rs. 37-11 added on account of Viceroy's Special Train ran on 30th and 31st October 1873 from Gazeenbad to Calcutta.
† Mds. 14,407 and Rs. 11,247-11-9 added on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,769	18,275 0 6	1,675 4 3	62,942 10	20,933 8 6	1,838 4 9	3,513 9 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	81 12 4	7 9 11	...	89 11 7	8 4 0	15 14 5
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	66,903	1,08,292 8 9	13,418 11 4	734,404 10	2,27,503 11 6	20,862 15 2	36,381 6 6
Total for 19 weeks	71,672	1,26,567 9 3	17,093 15 7	797,346 20	2,47,647 4 0	22,700 10 11	39,794 15 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,306	23,555 12 2	2,159 5 7	40,784 20	14,307 11 0	1,311 10 9	3,470 16 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	105 6 4	9 13 3	...	64 0 8	5 17 4	15 10 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	81,154	2,04,244 4 5	18,731 11 2	629,375 0	1,92,759 0 6	17,000 11 7	36,401 8 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 2774 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,441	1089 0 0	108 18 0	3,313 0	287 0 0	26 14 0	135 12 0
Or per mile of railway	53	40 0 0	4 0 0	122 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	22,867	17,842 0 0	1,784 4 0	63,611 0	5,990 0 0	599 0 0	2,383 4 0
Total for 19 weeks	24,308	18,931 0 0	1,893 2 0	66,923 0	6,257 0 0	625 14 0	2,518 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,424	1,145 5 8	114 10 8	4,398 30	410 7 0	41 10 0	156 0 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	42 0 0	4 4 0	161 17	15 1 0	1 10 0	5 14 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,748	17,732 11 5	1,773 5 5	78,116 11	7,045 5 3	704 19 10	2,478 5 3



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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EMIGRATION OF LABORERS FROM THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1873.

READ—

Letter No. 3517, dated 19th November 1873, asking on what terms tea planters would be willing to take laborers whom Government might assist in emigrating from the distressed districts.

Read also—

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, enquiring on what terms he would promote immigration into Burmah.

Read also—

Letter No. 7F, dated 21st November, from the Commissioner of Patna, reporting that the bands of laborers who ordinarily emigrate eastwards from Sarun and other parts of Behar at this time of year, are now returning to Sarun because they find food so dear in the eastern districts

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor will be very glad, in pursuance of the policy indicated at paragraph 30 of His Excellency the Viceroy's orders of the 7th November, to promote emigration from the distressed districts to Assam and Cachar as soon as he can find employers ready to engage the immigrants on fair terms. He would hope to be able to arrange for marching emigrants from Sarun and Behar across Northern Behar and Bengal to Dhoobree, supplying them with food from the grain depôts in those districts.

2. The papers described above will be published for general information, with an invitation for offers to take laborers for a term of twelve months, as

proposed in the Government letter of the 19th November. Persons offering to take immigrants should state whether they require all able-bodied men, or whether they will take whole families.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3517, dated Calcutta, the 19th November 1873.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Statistical Dept.

To—The Landholders' Associations of Calcutta and Debrooghurh.

I AM directed to invite your attention to the marginal extract from the

PARA. 30. It is to be hoped that, in the populous tracts visited or threatened by distress, unemployed laborers may emigrate to places where food is in comparative plenty, where a special demand exists for their labor, where cultivable waste abounds, such as the tea districts, the Dooars, the provinces of Assam, and of British Burmah. If it be found possible for the Government to facilitate such emigration, directly or indirectly, the Governor-General will be glad to receive any suggestions which the Lieutenant-Governor may be able to make.

orders issued by the Government of India regarding the impending scarcity of food in Bengal.

immigration to the districts during this exceptional season, and as to the terms on which tea planters may be willing to bear part of the cost of importing immigrants and agree to receive laborers. The Lieutenant-Governor's present view is that immigrants who may be assisted by Government during the present year should not be expected to enter into an agreement for more than twelve months from the date of their arrival in the tea districts. At the end of that period they should be allowed to look about them and make up their minds whether they will stay in the tea districts either as tea coolies, or as ryots on the large surplus of cultivable lands which exists in those districts.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to say at what cost Government Agents may be able to march emigrants across to Dhoobree if they come from North Behar, or to send them by railway and steamer if they come from Western Bengal. But he fears that the cost could not be under 15 to 30 or 40 rupees a head according as they go to near or distant district; and he would wish to know whether tea planters would find it worth while to pay one-half of the cost of carrying emigrants up to a limit of Rs. 10 per head, if they get one year's

Sebsaugor.
Luskimpore.
Durrung.

Cachar.
Nowgong.

agreement from each Government emigrant. Further, up to what limit would the planters of each labor

district care to take coolies at these terms.

4. Copies of this letter will be forwarded to the Commissioners of Assam and Dacca, and to the Deputy Commissioners of the five districts above named, for expression of opinion. The Deputy Commissioners will be asked to invite a certain number of representative planters in these districts either to meet and discuss the matter, or to communicate respectively their opinions and suggestions to Government in this department. The Lieutenant-Governor does not mention Darjeeling as a tea district to be operated upon under these orders, as the Labor Act does not apply to the Darjeeling district, and that district is well within reach of voluntary emigration.

5. As any course of action that may be adopted must be decided upon by the 15th January at latest, I am to ask that replies to this letter may be furnished by the end of December next.

6. It may be well to mention that the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has suggested that relief funds might very usefully be expended in sending down emigrants to Burmah, where labor is always much in demand, where families might be put down in agricultural settlements. The Chief Commissioner considers that perhaps twenty or thirty thousand immigrants could be readily absorbed into British Burmah in a single season.

No. 3504, dated Calcutta, the 19th November 1873.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Statistical Department.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's telegram of the 14th current to His Excellency the Viceroy, I am directed to forward copy of a letter which

the Lieutenant-Governor has caused to be issued to representatives of the tea planting interest on the subject of promoting emigration from Bengal and Behar during the coming season of distress.

2. I am to inquire whether employers of labor, or any of the Government departments of British Burmah, would be disposed to bear a share (up to say Rs. 10 a head) in the cost of conveying emigrants from Bengal to Burmah. I am further to inquire whether able-bodied single men (as suggested in the Hon'ble Mr. Eden's telegram), or families, would be the most acceptable immigrants to Burmah.

No. 7F, dated Bankipore, the 21st November 1873.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Commissioner of Patna,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 230 of the 18th instant, from the Collector and Magistrate of Sarun, reporting that numbers of people who had lately emigrated from his district are returning owing to their inability to pay for the high price of food on the route. The matter is a serious one, but it is too late now to do much to remedy it. As the ordinary season for emigrating is passing by, I have directed that food depôts be laid in along the line of route, and be sold to emigrants at cost price. The officers in charge of the works under Mr. Stevens, Executive Engineer, Raj Durbhangah, might be expected to do this. I would urge the speedy issue of the orders contemplated in regard to facilitating emigration to Assam, &c.

No. 230, dated Chuprah, the 18th November 1873.

From—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Collector and Magistrate of Sarun,

To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I HAVE the honor to report that I have been informed that numbers of people who had lately emigrated from this district, intending to proceed to Cooch Behar and Assam, are now returning owing to their inability to pay their expenses in consequence of the high price of food prevailing on the route. I was told by a planter that 300 of such persons had so returned on his own Dehat alone.

2. As it seems very desirable that measures should be taken to facilitate emigration as much as possible, I beg to report the circumstance with a view to such action as the Government may think proper to take in the matter.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR H. C. CUTCLIFFE.

Extracts (paragraphs 1 and 2) from a letter from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 853, dated 27th October 1873.

I HAVE the honor to submit memorandum No. 3760, dated the 24th instant, from the Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Circle, reporting the death of Surgeon-Major H. C. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., Officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.

2. This very sad and sudden event has deprived Government of the services of a medical officer of high character and intelligence, and superior professional attainments; the Calcutta Medical School, of a distinguished surgeon, an able lecturer, and popular and successful teacher; and the public of this city, of a most efficient, conscientious, and kind practitioner.

Extract (paragraph 1) from a letter from the Additional Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, No. 1242VS., dated 4th November 1873.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 853, dated 27th ultimo, with enclosure, and in reply to express His Honor's great regret at the untimely death of Surgeon-Major H. C. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., Officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, on the 24th ultimo, and his sense of the very great loss the Government and the public have sustained in being deprived of the services of a medical officer so eminent in his profession, and one so well calculated to forward the great cause of surgical science.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																													
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULURH MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																	
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.												
BENGAL.																															
Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan ...	10	12	10	8	12	0	11	0	20	0	21	0	13	8	13	4	19	8	14	8	15	8	23	0			
2	Bancoorah ...	11	8	11	14	14	8	20	0	23	0	20	0	11	4	12	0	15	0	A 14 8 B 15 0	15	0	17	8	...	...	...	
3	Beerbhoom ...	10	8	12	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	12	16	8	15	0	16	8	19	8	...	...	...	
4	Midnapore ...	10	0	10	4	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	A 14 0 B 17 8	15	8	19	8	20	0	A 20 0 B 21 4	20	0	24	0	...	...	...	
5	Hoochly ...	11	0	11	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	10	0	13	0	12	0	13	12	18	0	...	...	...	
	Cowrah ...	12	0	11	0	13	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	11	0	11	0	16	0	13	4	14	0	19	0			
Central Districts.																															
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	12	4	12	4	24	8	24	0	8	11	8	12	8	0	13	4	13	14	18	4	20	0		
7	Nudden ...	11	7	11	7	14	8	20	0	21	12	32	0	11	7	11	7	16	0	13	5	13	5	17	5			
8	Jessore ...	11	8	13	0	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	11	10	17	12	19	0	21	5	26	10	...	...	...	
9	Moorshedabad ...	13	8	14	0	15	0	11	0	11	8	14	0	13	0	13	8	19	0	18	0	40	0	18	0	
10	Dinagopora ...	11	0	11	0	13	8	16	0	16	0	22	8	12	8	11	0	22	0	14	8	14	8	28	0			
11	Maldah ...	12	8	12	8	16	0	25	0	25	0	35	0	13	0	12	0	21	0	14	0	13	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	24	0
12	Rajshahye ...	10	8	10	8	15	0	24	0	26	4	30	0	11	0	12	0	15	0	12	12	13	8	23	8			
13	Rangpoore ...	9	6	10	3	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	10	2	14	10	13	0	11	13	23	8	...	...	...	
14	Bograha ...	12	0	13	8	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	9	12	6	0	15	0	15	0	30	0	...	...	...	
15	Pubna ...	15	0	15	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	17	0	16	8	30	0	...	...	...	
16	Darjeeling ...	5	0	6	8	8	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	9	0	11	0		
17	Julpigore† Cooh Behar.*	7	0	9	0	9	0	16	0	13	0	10	0	18	0	16	0	14	0	16	0	
Eastern Districts.																															
18	Dacca ...	11	0	10	10	13	5	15	0	20	0	32	0	13	0	14	8	21	0	16	0	16	0	32	0			
19	Furroadpore ...	16	0	16	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	17	0	16	8	26	0	...	...	...	
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	14	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	27	8	...	...	...	
21	Mynensiang ...	10	0	10	8	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	14	0	20	0	17	0	17	0	28	0	...	...	...	
22	Sylhet† ...	9	0	10	0	11	0	8	0	11	8	...	16	0	18	4	23	0	23	0	27	0	33	8	...	...	...	
23	Cachar† ...	9	2	9	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	16	0	16	0	20	0	26	10	29	1	...	...	...	
24	Chittagong† ...	8	0	8	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	16	0	17	0	20	0	21	0	22	0	...	...	...	
25	Nonkhally† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	18	0	18	0	21	0	22	0	24	0	...	...	...	
26	Tipperah† ...	9	0	9	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	20	0	20 to 22	21 to 23	32	8	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Tracts† Hill Tipperah	8	8	8	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	13	13	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	
BEHAR.																															
28	Patna ...	11	8	11	8	24	0	17	0	18	0	31	4	11	8	12	0	...	13	8	13	0	21	0	...	...	...	
29	Gya ...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	31	0	8	8	8	8	12	8	10	8	9	8	19	0			
30	Shahabad ...	11	8	11	8	15	8	15	0	18	0	28	0	12	0	12	0	15	8	12	8	13	0	18	4			
31	Tirhoot ...	10	0	10	0	15	0	18	0	19	0	30	0	9	8	10	8	14	8	9	12	11 to 12	15	8	17	0	19	0	...		
32	Sarun ...	12	0	12	0	13	8	17	0	18	0	30	0	8	8	8	0	14	0	11	0	10	0	20	0			
33	Chumparun ...	11	0	11	8	16	0	19	0	20	0	34	0	9	0	9	0	13	0	12	0	13	8	27	0			
34	Monghyr.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bhangulpore ...	12	0	12	0	15	2	20	3	20	3	24	0	10	1	10	1	15	2	18	14	13	14	16	15			
36	Purneah ...	10	0	10	0	16	0	40	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	11	0	11	0	25	0		
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11	0	11	0	15	0	11	0	11	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	19	0	20	0	21	0	30	0	
ORISSA.																															
38	Cuttack.*	23	10	23	10	39	9	34	2	32	13	37	13			
39	Pooree ...	15	1	14	7	15	12	16	0	16	0	21	0	26	0			
40	Balasore ...	13	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																															
South-West Frontier Agency.																															
41	Hazaratbaugh ...	10	0	9	8	14	0	...	16	0	...	...	10	0	8	0	12	0	14	0	12	0	17	0	...	...	...	
42	Lohardugga ...	11	0	11	0	11	0	16	0	11	0	10	0	29	0	17	0	16	0	22	0			
43	Singbhoon ...	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	14	0	12	0	32	0	18	0	16	0	36	0			
44	Mannbhoom ...	11	0	11	0	13	0	...	...	...	24	0	17	0	16	0	21	0	18	0	17	0	26	0	...	...	...	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																															
45	Goonpara† ...	12	0	10	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	
46	Kamrup† ...	13	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	16	0	16	0	18	8	20	0	...	...	...		
47	Dibrang† ...	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0			
48	Nowgong ...	16	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	18	0			
49	Seebhaug† ...	6	0	6	0	12	0	16	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	20	0			
50	Lakimpore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.*	8	0	10	0	13	0	9	0	12	0	13	8			
52	Khasi & Jaintia Hills†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

• Return not received.

† Return for week ending 15th November 1878 received after the publication of the last Gazette.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd November 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.		1873.				
Western Districts.						
1	Burdwan	Nov 25th*	Nil	No rain; dew tolerably heavy.	It is becoming clear that the crops in the east and south of the district are not nearly so bad as those in west and some of the northern thanahs.	Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	" 22nd	Nil	Dry and cold	The sowing of cold weather crops has mostly been a failure. About eight annas of the late or winter paddy expected to come in during December.	
3	Baerbooom	" 22nd	Nil	Cold and bright	Early rice harvest over. Reaping of the late rice commencing. Exportation by rail of week ending 15th instant, 7,002 maunds, chiefly to the Bhargulpore and Patna divisions. Prices show a rising tendency.	
4	Midnapore	" 22nd	Nil	Seasonable, dry and cold	Unchanged since last report. Prices are still the same, but if anything, with a tendency to rise. Rice is being imported to the north of the district from the south in large quantities.	
5	Hooghly	" 22nd	Nil	Clear throughout; wind from north-east. No prospect of rain.	The state of the crops is much the same as when last reported. The early rice is being cut generally throughout the district, the outturn is about two annas. The upland rice is continuing to dry up. The cut at the head of the Kana Nuddee is progressing rapidly, and will place a large volume of water for irrigation at the disposal of the cultivators. Prices are rising generally.	
	Howrah	" 22nd	Nil	Settled, fine; days unseasonably warm; nights comparatively cold; dew very heavy.	The prospects of the crops remain unaltered in all material respects. The water raised from the Damoodah through cuts in the embankments has done much good in many places in Shampore. The Oolooberiah crops are better than what was anticipated, and so are those in Aupfah. But these alterations for the better are not large enough to affect the general result materially.	Fever very bad in Shibpore, — about ten deaths a day. Has now appeared in Belgatchea and its neighbourhood, situated at the other extremity of the municipality.
Central District.						
6	24-Porgunnahs	" 22nd†	Nil	The sky somewhat overcast about the time of the new moon. Weather still warm for the time of the year.	In Diamond Harbour sub-division about a seven-anna crop is expected, and some distress is apprehended in the southern parts of thanahs Sultanpore and Ma-thoorapore, where more than a two-anna crop cannot be hoped for. From Barripore the Deputy Collector reports that the paddy cut contains very little grain, and that the outturn will be very poor. Cold weather crops have been sown here and in Barnaset, wherever water was available. In the latter sub-division the rice crop on the high lands is comparatively destroyed, but some good crops will be taken from the beels and low lands. In Sathkherah and Buseerhaut prospects are reported to be getting worse and worse as the drought	Fever still continues in Barripore, Buseerhaut, and Sathkherah sub-divisions, and at Alipore. Small-pox has made its appearance in Buseerhaut. Elsewhere public health good.

* Telegram of the 25th November received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 22nd November received on the 25th. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.) Central Districts.— (Contd.)		1873.				
7	Nudda	Nov. 22nd	Nil	Sky generally clear; nights cold; days rather hot for the time of the year.	No material change in the prospects of the crops. From the Banaghat sub-division it is reported that there will be only a two-anna crop of the late rice; elsewhere a four-anna crop is still expected.	
8	Jessore	" 22nd	Nil	Clear and sunny, with occasional light clouds.	There has been no rain during the week, and the state of the crops is consequently much the same as last week. In the Sudder Sub-division the urhar (pulse) and indigo look pretty well, but the rest of the cold weather crops suffer from want of rain. The tapping of the trees for date-sugar is commencing. This is an important produce throughout a great part of the district, and cold, clear weather in December and January is what it principally wants; some fears are felt as to the effect of the want of rain on the supply of juice, but it is too early to judge. The other cold weather crops are in bad condition, owing to want of rain. This is particularly the case with the mustard. Pulses and linseed are in some places better than others. The <i>boro</i> rice crop is grown somewhat largely in the south, and this is the time for sowing and transplanting. The drought is said to be interfering with the growth of the seedlings and an insect known as " <i>majra paka</i> " is damaging the seed beds. The general outturn of the late rice as now estimated will not be materially different from the expectations previously reported. Prices throughout the district are still comparatively low.	
9	Moorshedabad	" 22nd	Nil	No rain during the week; occasionally cloudy.	Prospects much the same as last week, but from the Collector's personal observation in the western parts of the district, from which the worst reports had been received, they do not appear to be quite so gloomy as represented. A great deal of the crops has been saved by irrigation. In the north the harvest has commenced, and the sub-divisional officer states that an average outturn of seven annas is expected. The cold weather crops generally want rain, but are getting on fairly in some parts. Prices at headquarters—best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice average 14 seers, early rice 16 seers per rupee.	
10	Dinapore	" 22nd	Nil	No rain, dry; north wind prevailing.	No change for the better.	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

No.	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
11	Maldah	Nov. 22nd	Nil	Weather hot and dry; nights cold; clouds collect and disappear.	There has been no rain this week, and consequently no improvement in the state of the crops. The cutting of the winter rice crop will commence in a few days. The yield of the whole district is not expected to average more than a four-anna crop. In places where there is still some moisture the plant looks well, but the ears do not swell with grain as they should do. It is thus difficult to tell till the crop is reaped what the exact outturn will be. The cold weather crops may still be fairly good if rain falls before the end of November. Relief work in the shape of repairs to district roads is going on.	Health of the district good.
12	Rajshahye	" 22nd	Nil	No rain; cloudy and close the first part of the week; latterly the sky has cleared, and the nights and mornings have been cooler.	In the Bhurindro in the west of the district and in the extreme north of Singrah Thannah the late rice has failed. In Baruigaon the crop is a very fair one, in the rest of the district generally the crop will give an average yield of six annas. The cold weather crops are suffering from continued drought. The mulberry crop is a very fair one. Pulses and teal (oil-seed) are promising, but will require rain shortly. Prices of rice show little or no variation.	Small-pox at Peaulah. Cholera at Poothia. Ditto at Charghat. Ditto at Belmaria. Ditto and small-pox at Natore. Small-pox at Bagmara.
13	Rangpore	" 22nd	Nil	The weather continues fine and tolerably cool, but there does not seem to be any prospect of a rainfall.	The state of the rice crop is extremely bad, not much more than a three-anna crop can be expected. In one or two parts of the district it is hoped that a six-anna crop may be obtained, but in other parts it is expected that it will be as low as one-anna. The price of rice throughout the district ranges from Rs. 3 to 5 per maund. Tobacco, wheat, mustard, and different kinds of pulses have been extensively sown, but the continued want of rain is causing great damage. The sugarcane and ginger crops are said to be good in some parts of the district.	
14	Bograh	" 22nd	Nil	.....	As previously reported, only a small part of the late rice crop will be saved. Some cold weather crops, sesamum, oilseed, &c., are favorably reported on in parts. Sugarcane prospering. 15 seers of rice per rupee at Bograh market on the 22nd November.	
15	Pubna	" 22nd	Nil	Warm for the time of the year; chilly winds however blow from the north-west. There has been no rain at all, and there is no prospect of any at present.	The low ground late rice is still being cut. It will be about an eight-anna crop. The cold weather crops were all sown in proper time, but they are somewhat backward. Their prospects still remain good, but they will fail if the present drought continues long.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.— (Contd.)		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	Nov. 22nd	Nil	A slight sprinkling of rain on Sunday last, not a drop since. Bright, clear sky generally.	Throughout the district (hills and plains) a ten-anna crop of paddy all round may be expected. Bhoota (maize) in the hills, which has just been gathered in, may be put down as a twelve-anna crop: it has gone up in price, but this is owing to its being bought up through the fear of the supplies of rice from the plains falling short, from the temptation to sell it at high prices beyond the district.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 22nd	Nil	Fine, clear weather, but sun very powerful, unusually dry, and no signs of rain.	There is little change in the prospect of the crops this week. Rice is selling cheaper generally in the district since new rice has come into the market.	
	Cooch Behar	" 22nd	Nil	No signs of rain	The late rice crop is good in the low lands, though very poor in the high lands, and altogether there will be at least a ten-anna crop. Exportation to Rungpore by carts and pack-bullocks is taking place. The cold weather crops are looking well. Rain is not wanted for a month, as at present it would injure the tobacco.	
Eastern Districts.						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 25th*	Nil	Weather not so cool as usual at this season.	Prospects of crop much as before. On the whole the out-turn rather better than was expected. Pulses look well; oil seeds, indifferent.	Fever very bad at Manickgunge. Civil Surgeon is gone there.
	19 Furreedpore	" 22nd	Nil	Clear and bright throughout the week; days still hot, but cold in the morning and at night, with heavy dews.	No change in the state of the rice crops since last week. All over the district reaping continues in the low lands, and the weather is favorable for this. In the higher parts the harvest is in, and the paddy is in course of being thrashed and converted into rice. The Deputy Collector deputed to the southern side says that the rice crops in that quarter, for the most part low and marshy, promise to turn out very well, and that no distress is likely to occur there. A Sub-Deputy Collector attached to Goalundo writes from Pangsha, almost at the extreme north-western side of the district, that the harvest in these parts will be about a quarter of last year, that a great number of fields have been abandoned in despair because of the drought, and that the cattle are allowed to feed on the crops. The average price of rice in the district is 18½ seers per rupee. The cold weather crops of pulses, oil-seeds, vegetables, &c., are still in a fair way, especially those sown early. The late sowings are unable to make any progress. Mustard stunted, when 3 or 4 inches high flowers and runs to seed too quickly. The prospects are by no means good, and they must suffer if it does not rain shortly. Sugarcane all over the district has been good.	Cholera still reported from Goalundo.

* Telegram of the 25th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEJAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
81	Tirhoot	Nov. 22nd	Nil	Cool. Cloudy at night...	In the Sittamarhee sub-division the paddy on the ground is still suffering from the long drought. In places it has been cut and stacked for the use of the cattle, and in places the ryots are making every effort to improve the paddy by irrigation. The new rice is not yet coming into the market. The mahajuns have abstained from sending their stored grains to market in order to make large profits hereafter. With the aid of irrigation from streams and tanks the general average yield of rice in the sub-division would be about four annas. The grain and ruhur, kulthe pulses continue promising; caterpillars have injured the wheat in some places. Poppy coming up well where irrigation is possible. Much land will remain unsown if no rain falls during the month of Ughan (to middle of December). Should rain fall next month the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) can be sown. In the Hajee-pore sub-division a very small portion of the cold weather crop has been sown; the rest is left unsown for want of rain. In the Tajpore sub-division the cold weather crops on the Dearah lands are so far excellent. In the corner, north of the Ryn, south of the Talbaryala, and west of the road west of Shawpore Barneghat, the rice will be quite six annas. There are also three or four chura south of Salimpore Murwah and north of Dembranda in which a five-anna crop may be expected. East of Dulsing serai there is the Rupowli chur which should give much the same yield. In the south-east corner of the sub-division the outturn may be yet two to three annas. There is also a little paddy between Dulsing serai and Nundnee which may yield four or five annas. Over all the rest of the sub-division the great majority of the paddy has been cut, the north being specially bare, and what yield there may be from what is on the ground is not worth taking into consideration. North of Tajpore, west of Tarbaryala, and to the east of the Dulsing serai road there is three or four annas of the cold weather crop still to be sown. In the centre and south, and south-west of the sub-division, there is less land lying fallow. All the light lands and half of the heavy lands have been sown, and ryots say that they can still sow for fifteen to twenty days the ordinary cold weather crops, and even after	Public health good. No complaints with regard to cattle.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)					<p>that cheena (millet) with rain within next fifteen days. There is nothing to prevent a nine or ten annas crop all round. On the Dearah it may well be sixteen annas, and in the south-west, about Puhora, it may be more than ten annas. But except in the Dearah everything depends upon rain within the next fifteen days. The worse part of the sub-division is the north of Tajpore, i.e., north of a line drawn from Nihl Dybycha to Samashpore. The rahur pulse is generally stunted, but the janera is better. Aus (potatoes) a very important crop, specially in the south-west, are at present poor and without rain cannot yield more than four annas. Suthus (a sort of bulb) have been rather better. In the Darbhanga sub-division close on fifteen annas of rice is gone. Prospects of the cold weather crop very bad. No starvation as yet, though much pressure is being felt. Prices are generally the same as last week. The prospects of the crop in the Sudder sub-division are gloomy; the prices of food-grains are rising high. The cold weather crops sown have germinated, but are withering for want of moisture. In the Malhubani sub-division prospects have by no means improved. No rain as yet; unless it falls very soon there will be no cold weather crops, and even if it does there will be very little.</p>	
	32 Sarun	Nov. 22nd	Nil	West wind prevailing	<p>There is nothing to add to former reports unless it be to record that with each successive week of continued drought prospects are of course becoming worse. Paddy, except on considerable areas of low land, has altogether failed. Cold weather crops are being irrigated from wells wherever procurable. Many new wells have been dug, but these can hardly hold out if the drought continues. Price of rice has slightly fallen.</p>	
	33 Chumpanun	" 22nd	Nil	Cool weather; west winds prevailing.	<p>The prospects of the late rice crop is very gloomy. The outturn is estimated at 2 annas. About 6 annas of the cold weather crop lands have been sown, and the remaining ten annas left uncultivated for want of moisture in the ground.</p>	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	34 Monghyr	" 22nd	Nil	Set fair	<p>No change since last week. Much of the cold weather crop, which has sprung up, has been destroyed by insects which have multiplied enormously during the dry season. Similar unfavorable reports have been received from subdivisions.</p>	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BEHAR DIVISION.—(Contd.)	35 Bhagulpore	... Nov. 25th*	Nil	.....	The early rice is being cut in Banka sub-division and prices falling. New rice selling at 17 seers. Northern sub-divisional officers report no change from previous week. Prospects of the cold weather crops generally good. The grain recently imported by train is now being exported. Exportations still going on from all parts of the district.	General health remarkably good.
	36 Purneah	... ..	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	.. 22nd	Nil	Cold has now set in. Occasional clouds, but no rain or prospect of any.	From Deoghur sub-division it is reported that the Kartick paddy is nearly all reaped and was poor in yield. No variation in the prospect of the late paddy. In Rajmehal the prospects of the cold weather crops are becoming worse; where seed has germinated it is likely to perish from drought, and in some places is being destroyed by insects.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	.. 25th*	Nil	Weather cool	Prospects of crops good. The export of rice by merchants to different places for trade has raised slightly the market value.	Public health good.
	39 Pooree	.. 15th	Nil	Fair and cool. No rain	The Loghu or second rice crop is being reaped with good outturn, and the harvest is nearing completion. Late rice is coming on. The present state and prospects are fair, and the produce is expected to be average. The cold weather crops are promising. Prices moderate. Advances for export of rice to Calcutta are being made in the Khoordha sub-division. Last year's stock of rice still holds out.	Public health rather bad owing to prevalence of dengue and intermittent fever.
	40 Balasore	.. 22nd	Nil	Seasonable	There is no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week, viz. the crop will be little less than an average one for the whole district. Rice cutting as usual at this time of the year has commenced.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South-West Frontier Agency.						
41	Hazarceebaugh	.. 22nd	Nil	Cold and clear; no rain has fallen in any part of the district.	No change since last report. Complaints are received from all parts of the inability to sow the cold weather crops, owing to the dryness of the soil and water is scarce for artificial irrigation.	
42	Lohardugga	.. 22nd	Nil	Bright and clear, with mornings and evenings cold; no signs of rain.	Things are very much in the same state as last week. As regards the greater portion of the Sudder Sub-division, there appears no reason to doubt the correctness of the general estimate made last week that there will be full two-thirds of an average crop; the only part of the Sudder Sub-division, where there is fear of actual scarcity, is the Tori Pergunnah. Owing to the want of rain the prospects of the cold weather crops are very bad. In many places sowings	

* Telegram of the 26th November received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPÖRE.—(Contd.)						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>	1873.				
43	Singhbhoom	Nov. 15th	Nil	Slight rain in the south of the Colehan about the beginning of the week. General rain very much wanted for the crops on the ground.	have not been made, and where they have been made the crops will be short, unless it rains very shortly. From Palamow the report states that a shorter crop even than was last reported may be expected. The paddy is not expected to be more than a four-anna. Pulse and teel (oil-seed) promise to be about seven or eight-anna crop. Not more than a four-anna of the cold weather crop has been sown. This promise well at present, but of course the outturn depends on an immediate fall of rain, without which there will not be a more than eight-anna crop. With regard to Dhallbhoom, Seraikeyla, and Porahat, much the same as last report. There are good hopes that all the low-land crops will be saved by the active measures in course to irrigate the fields, and the outturn is expected to be eight to ten-anna. Tarof Porchali only is very bad. In the Colehan the early crops have failed to the extent of half everywhere, and up to two-thirds in some few places. The low land crops are all more or less good, and will for the most part be saved. The winter crops in the south of the Colehan are turning out very badly. The pulses are all turning yellow and drying up for want of moisture. The oil-seeds may be said to have completely failed. This part of the district in other years is generally a blaze of colour with mustard, &c., but this year a few scattered fields are all that can be seen.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 22nd	Nil	Settled. Fine. Wind north-west.	The Nuan rice has been cut and a beginning has been made to cut the late rice, but it is too soon as yet to ascertain what the yield will be; it is, however, believed to be tolerably good, and that a fair outturn on all round will be secured; the people are fully employed, and at present there is no distress. The hâts, 41 in number, lately established, are all well attended, and rice and all other supplies freely sold at them. They have been the means of keeping down prices very considerably and made fuel available to the poorer classes at reasonable rates.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 15th	Nil	No signs of rain; weather cool; nights and mornings foggy.	Another dry week has passed and in consequence no material change to report. Some places are worse off than others, and rain could do little good now to rice crops, but is wanted for winter crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	States and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
46	Kamroop	Nov. 24th*	Nil	Mornings cold, raw, and misty; days dry and clear; slight north-east wind; nights clear, heavy dews.	The late rice and tea crops backward for want of rain. Cotton, sugarcane, mustard, and pulse progressing.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 15th	Nil	Fogs in the mornings, bright days, little breeze.	No rain. Crops drying up. No improvement since last report.	
48	Nowgong	" 15th	Nil	Weather cool and seasonable, with heavy dews at nights.	The late rice crop is poorer at the western end of the district than to the east of the sudder station, but still an average crop may be expected. Pulse doing fairly. Sugarcane and mustard doing well. Tea operations rapidly slackening. Tea-making season being nearly over.	General health of the district excellent.
49	Sechsaugor	" 15th	Nil	Weather cool; no indication of rain.	No rain has fallen during the week, and there has been no change in the prospect of the outturn of the rice crop. If heavy rain comes now it might do harm to the rice, but it is wanted for the mustard cultivation as also tea.	
50	Luckimpore	" 15th	Nil	No rain during the week: the weather perceptibly cooler.	Nothing new to report	Public health fair.
51	Naga Hills	" 8th	Nil	Cold weather coming on fast, although the sun is still very hot at mid-day.	The crops in the hills could scarcely be better. The joom crops both of the Nagas and Kookies have yielded one of the best outturns known for years past, whilst the terrai crop of the Angamies promises to be a bumper one. In the plain the look-out continues to be a very bad one indeed, and the pathar crops can scarcely improve very much now.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 15th	Rain did not fall in sufficient quantity to obtain a record.	The weather has been bleak and cloudy, and on the night of the 14th instant a smart shower of rain fell at Shillong and its neighbourhood.	The rice crop has all been harvested, and the produce is already appearing in some of the markets. There is no scarcity in the hills, but as the rice raised in the country is not sufficient to meet the wants of the inhabitants and a considerable quantity of rice has to be imported from the plains, from Sylhet, and from Assam, the price of the staple is rising in the markets owing to an expected scarcity in the plains. Though a good shower of rain has fallen in the hills, yet it is of no great consequence, as the cereals still standing are nearly ready for the sickle and do not require further moisture.	
53	Garo Hills	" 15th	Nil	Hazy throughout the week, very dry, but tolerably cool. Nights cold and dew heavy. A few clouds have generally gathered about the Tura range during the afternoons, but soon dispersed again and not a drop of rain has fallen.	Vegetables, yams, and the like, besides cotton, are the only crops which remain uncollected in the hills; much less rice has been brought to Tura during past week from the Mymensingh side, and reports from that direction state that it is daily becoming more difficult to obtain supplies thence. A few of the inhabitants along the foot of the hills and traders still bring up small quantities of rice.	

* Telegram of the 24th November received on the 25th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 25th instant.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 25th November 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 9th to 15th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.08	Nil	57.52	15th Nov.	
		Catwa ...	0.07	Nil	39.37	ditto	
		Culna ...	Nil	Not rec.	42.18	8th Nov.	
		Bodd-Bodd ...	0.17	Nil	48.50	15th Nov.	
		Raicegunge ...	0.32	Nil	118.5	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	43.72	ditto	
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	0.14	Nil	47.27	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0.08	Nil	53.45	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	14.77	ditto	
		Tumlook	0.02	Nil	47.5	ditto	
		Gurubetta	0.10	Nil	46.36	ditto	
		Contai ... Dy. Collr's Office	0.70	Nil	49.57	ditto	
	Exe. Engr's Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	51.92	1st Nov.		
Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	32.79	15th Nov.		
	Seraupore	Nil	Nil	43.13	ditto		
Howrah	Howrah	0.10	Nil	46.66	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.80	Nil	48.53	ditto	
		Calcutta	0.01	Nil	44.41	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	45.36	ditto	
		{ Jail	Nil	Nil	44.31	ditto	
		Busserbant	0.23	Nil	43.62	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	40.28	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	59.81	ditto	
		Harripore	1.97	Nil	52.05	ditto	
		Satkhora	0.69	Nil	17.72	ditto	
		Barackpore	Nil	Nil	45.97	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0.03	Nil	48.77	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0.63	Nil	46.50	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto	
		Meherpore	0.20	Nil	52.41	ditto	
		Choudlangah	0.77	Nil	45.69	ditto	
		Koostoh	Nil	Nil	38.96	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	31.51	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0.04	Nil	44.49	ditto	
		Nurrai	Nil	Nil	66.71	ditto	
		Khooldea	0.01	Nil	59.26	ditto	
		Jenadah	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto	
		Bagirbant	Nil	0.23	55.12	ditto	
		Magoorah	0.15	Nil	47.70	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0.02	Nil	31.61	ditto	
		Ramporchaut	Nil	Nil	28.71	ditto	
		City Moorshedabad	0.17	Nil	27.21	ditto	
		Jungipore	0.28	Nil	30.12	ditto	
		Azingunge	0.60	Nil	35.38	ditto	
		Lalgolia	1.10	Nil	41.51	ditto	From 1st Feb.
	Dinagapore	Dinagapore	Nil	Nil	43.21	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	27.92	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	0.27	Nil	32.17	ditto	
Sattore		0.15	Nil	43.78	ditto		
Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	44.26	ditto		
	Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	47.28	ditto		
	Titalya	Nil	Nil	82.72	ditto		
Bograh	Bograh	Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto		
Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	43.18	ditto		
	Setagunge	Nil	Nil	35.26	ditto	Not rec 26th Oct. to 1st Nov.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	24.66	15th Oct.	
		{ Hospital	Nil	Not rec.	77.74	8th Nov.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	83.20	15th Nov.	
		Fallecotta	Nil	Nil	106.39	ditto	
		Bodah	Nil	Nil	66.67	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	115.55	ditto	
	Bhutan Dwar	Buxa	Nil	Nil	175.64	ditto	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 9th Oct. to 15th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1873.	
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.60	Nil	61.30	15th Nov.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.84	Nil	50.22	ditto.	
		Moonsheegeeunge ...	Nil	Nil	61.47	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manickgeeunge ...	Nil	Nil	48.66	ditto.	
		Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	50.55	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Goulundo ...	0.05	Nil	42.08	ditto.	
		Burrisaul ...	Nil	Nil	60.61	ditto.	
		Perzepore ...	Nil	0.30	51.29	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	0.01	Nil	60.35	ditto.	
		Patoonkhally ...	Nil	0.18	60.02	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Dowlat Khan ...	1.10	Nil	100.96	ditto.	
		Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	61.39	ditto.	
		Jamulpore ...	0.13	Nil	48.69	ditto.	
		Atteah ...	0.05	Nil	44.11	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Kishoregeeunge ...	0.51	Nil	67.94	ditto.	
		Sylhet ...	0.38	Nil	126.72	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	0.75	Nil	102.85	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	88.25	25th Oct.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.
		Koyah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	83.65	1st Nov. ...	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	84.00	15th Nov.	
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	85.41	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	0.34	Nil	152.47	ditto.	
	Nonkhally	Nonkhally ...	0.95	Nil	116.76	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	72.20	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Nil	58.32	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0.40	Nil	73.35	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.10	Nil	57.57	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Not rec.	30.49	8th Nov.	
		Behar ...	0.05	Nil	38.14	15th Nov.	
		Bah ...	0.12	Not rec.	33.30	8th Nov.	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	34.16	15th Nov.	
			... Cantonment	Nil	Not rec.	34.75	8th Nov.
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	35.51	15th Nov.	
		Nowadah ...	0.13	Nil	41.03	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	33.04	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	38.73	ditto.	
		Shahabad	Atrah ...	Nil	Nil	37.72	ditto.
	Susseam ...		Nil	Nil	31.93	ditto.	
	Buxar ...		Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.	
	Bhuboonah ...		Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	21.03	ditto.	
		Dumhaugah ...	Nil	Not rec.	31.46	ditto.	
		Hajeepore ...	Nil	Not rec.	35.36	ditto.	
		Mudhubani ...	Nil	Not rec.	27.61	ditto.	
		Seetamaree ...	Nil	Not rec.	37.10	ditto.	
		Tajpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	31.11	8th Nov.	
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	33.88	15th Nov.	
		Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	32.29	ditto.	
	Champaran	Motechari ...	Nil	Nil	41.40	ditto.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	32.69	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	0.02	Nil	38.22	ditto.	
		Begowserai ...	0.10	Nil	35.95	ditto.	
		Jamocle ...	Nil	Nil	43.09	ditto.	
	BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	0.06	Nil	28.63	ditto.
Sooool ...			Nil	Nil	26.73	ditto.	
Mudhrypoorah ...			Nil	Nil	34.54	ditto.	
Banka ...			Nil	Nil	30.12	ditto.	
Samborsah ...			Nil	Nil	27.45	ditto.	
Purneah		Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	30.86	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Nil	37.09	ditto.		
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	35.00	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	44.94	ditto.	Not rec. 1st June to 5th July.	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	34.27	ditto.		
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.		
	Mohesulpore ...	Nil	Nil	25.24	ditto.	From 15th June and not rec. 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.06	Nil	53.00	ditto.		
Godda ...	Nil	Nil	35.81	ditto.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 9th to 15th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	33.50	15th Nov.	From 1st April. Ditto. Ditto.		
		Cuttack { Hospital ...	0.03	Nil	37.93	ditto.			
		Jajepore ...	0.02	Nil	35.33	ditto.			
		Kendrapara ...	Nil	Nil	57.50	ditto.			
		Jagatsinghpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	41.38	1st Nov.			
		False Point ...	1.00	Nil	57.85	15th Nov.			
	Pooree	Pooree ...	0.23	Nil	55.02	ditto.			
		Khurdah ...	0.01	Nil	48.93	ditto.			
	Balasore	Balasore ...	0.70	Nil	47.87	ditto.			
		Bhuddruck ...	0.10	Nil	35.48	ditto.			
		Jellaspore ...	0.70	Nil	48.75	ditto			
		Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	39.55	ditto			
	Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	35.25	ditto				
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpur ...	Not rec	Not rec.	51.25	25th Oct.			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY								
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	59.04	15th Nov.			
		Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	53.91	ditto.			
	Pachumbha	Pachumbha ...	0.25	Nil	51.80	ditto.			
		Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	49.05	ditto.			
	Loharduggah	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	39.08	ditto.			
Chyebassa ...		Nil	Nil	38.54	ditto.				
Singbhoom	Parulia ...	Nil	Nil	40.70	ditto.				
	Gobindpore ..	Nil	Nil	49.62	ditto.				
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
Goalparah	Goalparah ...	Nil	Not rec.	68.21	8th Nov.				
	Dhoobree ...	Nil	Not rec.	91.42	ditto.				
Kamroop	Gowhatti ...	Nil	Nil	49.11	15th Nov.				
	Burpettah ...	Nil	Nil	70.78	ditto.				
Durrung	Tezporo ...	Nil	Not rec.	65.89	8th Nov.				
	Mungledye ...	Nil	Not rec.	53.90	ditto.				
Nowgong	Nowgong ..	Nil	Nil	70.61	15th Nov.				
Sochaungor	Sochaungor ...	Nil	Not rec.	72.71	8th Nov.				
	Golaghat ...	Nil	Not rec.	60.79	ditto.				
	Jorehaut ...	Nil	Not rec.	59.52	ditto.				
	Nazeerah ..	Nil	Not rec.	75.12	ditto.				
Luckimpore	Debrooghur ...	0.07	Not rec.	90.94	ditto.				
	North Luckimpore ..	0.04	Not rec.	101.55	ditto.				
	Suddya ...	0.56	Not rec.	83.13	ditto.				
Naga Hills	Semoogoodting ...	Nil	Not rec.	43.71	ditto.				
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ..	Nil	Not rec.	53.37	ditto.				
	Jaowai ...	1.09	Not rec.	71.49	ditto.				
	Cherrapunjee ...	0.27	Not rec.	293.84	ditto.				
Garo Hills	Tura ...	Nil	Nil	85.22	15th Nov.				
	Benares Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	35.83	ditto.				
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	20.80	ditto.				

CALCUTTA.
The 22nd November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd Nov. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Nov. 16th	10	30.131	30.149	77.2	68.5	61	N E	...	...	...	b
	16	16	30.020	30.038	83.0	67.9	42	N by W	...	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.130	30.148	78.0	69.5	63	E by N	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.980	30.001	82.5	67.2	41	N by E	...	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.107	30.125	76.0	67.0	60	N by E	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.967	29.985	80.8	67.3	46	N by E	...	...	C	b
	19th	10	30.100	30.118	78.5	70.0	63	N by E	...	...	C	b
	16	16	29.983	30.001	80.5	68.1	51	E N E	...	...	C	b
	20th	10	30.101	30.119	78.5	69.8	62	E N E	...	...	C	b
	16	16	29.979	29.997	81.0	68.3	49	N by W	...	...	C, CS	b
SAVON ISLAND.	21st	10	30.089	30.107	76.0	68.0	64	N	...	...	C	b
	16	16	29.955	29.973	80.2	68.1	51	N E	...	...	...	b
	22nd	10	30.090	30.114	76.0	65.7	55	N E	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.969	29.987	80.0	67.0	47	N E	...	...	CS	b
	Nov. 16th	10	30.216	30.222	80	69	54	N	7.0	...	...	b, m
	16	16	30.124	30.130	83	70	49	W S W	6.9	...	...	b, v
	17th	10	30.227	30.233	79	69	58	N N W	5.5	...	...	b, v
	16	16	30.086	30.092	82	70	52	N	8.5	...	...	b, m
	18th	10	30.167	30.183	76	70	73	N N W	4.0	...	...	b, m
	16	16	30.061	30.067	81	68	41	N	9.4	...	C	b, v
CHITAGONG.	19th	10	30.166	30.202	77	70	68	N N W	6.2	...	C	b
	16	16	30.098	30.102	80	69	51	N N W	5.5	...	CS	b
	20th	10	30.186	30.192	77	71	73	N N W	5.7	...	C	b
	16	16	30.071	30.077	81	68	44	N	8.1	...	C	b, v
	21st	10	30.176	30.182	77	68	60	N	7.1	...	...	b, m
	16	16	30.054	30.060	79	67	50	N	9.2	...	CS	b, m
	22nd	10	30.172	30.178	77	67	58	E N E	7.6	...	C	b, m
	16	16	30.066	30.072	80	68	51	N	9.5	...	C	b, m
	Nov. 16th	10	29.996	30.000	76	70	72	N N W	4.3	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.967	30.000	79	68	54	W	4.7	...	...	b, m
MADEIRA.	17th	10	30.016	30.110	77	69	61	N N W	5.4	...	...	b, v
	16	16	29.952	30.015	80	70	58	W N W	4.1	...	...	b, v
	18th	10	30.013	30.106	78	70	65	N	4.7	...	...	b, v
	16	16	29.914	30.007	81	69	51	W	5.1	...	...	b, v
	19th	10	30.033	30.127	77	71	73	N N W	4.4	...	C	b, m
	16	16	29.910	30.033	80	74	74	W N W	4.1	...	C	b, v
	20th	10	30.018	30.111	78	72	73	N N W	4.0	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.914	30.007	81	73	66	W S W	4.6	...	CK, K	b, v
	21st	10	29.988	30.081	79	70	61	N W	3.6	...	C	b, m
	16	16	29.882	29.975	81	70	55	W S W	5.1	...	C	b, m
CUTTACK.	22nd	10	30.000	30.093	78	73	77	N	4.7	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.904	29.997	81	73	66	W S W	5.7	...	...	b, v
	Nov. 16th	10	30.016	30.040	81	77	71	S W by W	6	0.08	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.931	29.961	80	76	82	S E by E	5	0.02	...	cloudy.
	16th	10	30.084	30.114	85	75	60	N by W	4	...	...	b, c
	16	16	29.903	30.023	81	74	70	S E by E	5	...	...	b, c
	17th	10	30.083	30.121	84	74	60	S W by W	8	...	...	b
	16	16	29.965	29.995	82	73	63	S E by E	9	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.074	30.104	83	72	56	N by W	3	...	...	b
	16	16	29.951	29.981	83	73	60	S E by E	6	...	...	b
ARAB.	19th	10	30.050	30.080	82	72	53	S E by E	6	...	...	b
	16	16	29.953	29.983	82	72	59	N	18	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.046	30.066	82	73	63	S E by E	9	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.921	29.951	81	73	66	S E by E	8	...	...	cloudy.
	21st	10	30.035	30.065	74	72	90	N N W	9	1.04	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.923	29.953	75	73	90	N by W	10	0.08	...	cloudy.
	Nov. 16th	10	30.003	30.146	82	71	55	W S W	0.4	...	...	b
	16	16	29.933	30.015	87	71	42	N N W	1.7	...	C, K	b
	17th	10	30.001	30.183	83	72	56	W S W	0.7	...	...	b
	16	16	29.915	29.997	86	68	35	N N E	2.1	...	C	b
ARAB.	18th	10	30.023	30.106	81	69	51	N N W	0.3	...	...	b
	16	16	29.908	29.990	84	69	31	N N E	2.4	...	...	b
	19th	10	30.011	30.125	75	65	55	W	0.2	...	C	b
	16	16	29.913	30.026	80	66	44	N N E	2.0	...	C	b
	20th	10	30.004	30.117	77	68	53	N N W	0.3	...	C	b
	16	16	29.913	29.996	81	67	44	N	2.7	...	C	b
	21st	10	30.024	30.107	76	68	56	W N W	0.2	...	C	b
	16	16	29.880	29.968	82	67	42	N N E	2.8	...	C	b
	22nd	10	30.024	30.107	77	65	49	W N W	0.2	...	C	b
	16	16	29.910	30.002	79	67	60	N N E	3.0	...	CS, C	b
ARAB.	Nov. 16th	10	30.105	30.107	78	72	73	N E	2.1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.991	30.015	83	75	67	S W	4.1	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.007	30.099	81	76	78	E	1.7	...	...	b
	16	16	29.944	29.966	82	76	74	W	4.1	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.006	30.082	80	71	74	N E	2.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.951	29.972	83	75	67	W	4.1	...	...	b
	19th	10	30.000	30.092	79	74	77	N E	2.3	...	...	b
	16	16	29.966	29.987	84	75	64	N E	4.3	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.007	30.070	81	74	70	N E	2.3	...	...	b
	16	16	29.904	29.985	83	75	67	N E	4.5	...	...	b
ARAB.	21st	10	30.024	30.106	81	76	78	E N E	1.3	...	...	b
	16	16	29.926	29.948	81	76	78	N N E	8.5	...	...	b
	22nd	10	30.037	30.069	80	75	78	N E	2.2	...	...	b
	16	16	?	?	82	75	70	S	2.6	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 22nd November 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of September 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height since sea level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.								HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		MEAN OF				Range.	SOLAR.		GROSS NOCTURNAL.		Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	MEAN OF				Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Monthly range.	MEAN OF				In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.		Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.					4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.				Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.			22 hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Port Blair	61	29.761	29.805	29.717	...	1085	136.6	30th	159.0	80.3	83.7	84.0

CALCUTTA—SEPTEMBER 1873.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	...	29.678	Mean temperature of 16 years	...	83.2	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	85.2	Mean rainfall of 16 years	...	65
Idem ditto of 1873	...	29.665	Idem ditto of 1873	...	84.5	Idem ditto of 1873	...	85.5	Actual fall in 1873	...	65
Defect in 1873	...	0.01	Excess in 1873	...	1.3	Equal in 1873	...	...	Defect in 1873	...	0

CALCUTTA,

The 25th November 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.824	80.4	...	...	2	13	8	37	...	...	...	...	78 S, 19°W	298.7	5.58
Madras	29.807	85.1	...	...	11	8	3	16	17	5	...	...	36 S, 43 W	239.0	...
Vizagapatam	29.731	85.0	2	2	7	14	8	24	59	4	...	...	56 S, 65 W	99.7	5.38
Akyab	29.761	81.4	2	4	18	26	26	14	21	6	...	...	38 S, 1 E	84.1	2.99
False Point	29.709	84.1	1	5	2	15	9	38	36	10	1	3	53 S, 57 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.609	83.5	1	5	3	2	11	25	14	0	...	47	31 S, 53 W	46.2	6.12
Saugor Island	29.687	84.6	2	2	7	10	34	41	10	14	...	...	55 S, 30 W	231.5	4.21
Chittagong	29.707	82.1	6	5	23	30	12	14	9	3	...	18	34 S, 40 E	112.5	4.97
Calcutta	29.686	84.5	7	1	13	18	31	32	12	4	...	...	48 S, 11 W	139.0	...
Burdwan	29.676	...	1	15	...	8	9	18	9	...	...	...	28 S, 19 W	...	4.66
Jessore	29.688	83.9	1	...	1	30	14	6	7	1	...	...	65 S, 15 E	93.8	4.27
Dacca	29.708	84.2	4	3	7	24	35	24	...	3	...	16	54 S, 9 E	110.8	4.39
Silchar	29.804	82.3	7	23	14	10	6	7	16	10	...	18	14 N, 37 E	52.2	2.39
Hazareobaugh	29.693	81.9	3	6	12	9	...	3	12	15	...	...	16 N, 13 W	199.1	4.42
Berhampore	29.694	85.3	4	5	17	29	15	13	10	3	...	24	33 S, 20 E	101.3	4.47
Gya	29.628	85.5	1	7	14	10	2	4	8	11	3	...	13 N, 76 E	43.7	5.34
Patna	29.688	85.4	...	2	21	2	2	6	22	1	...	2	9 S, 11 W	118.9	5.15
Monghyr	29.686	85.0	2	5	34	4	1	28	15	2	...	17	19 S, 40 E	72.8	4.22
Darjeling	...	...	1	7	25	18	15	20	17	13	...	4	22 S, 5 E	...	1.68
Gowalparah	29.701	82.9	4	6	16	7	8	8	7	3	...	1	22 S, 52 E	96.0	2.82
Benares	...	85.4	...	0	41	1	7	10	45	...	...	7	10 S, 30 W	99.3	3.15
Roorkee	29.671	82.9	1	1	...	26	...	18	...	3	...	71	23 S, 9 E	48.4	6.27

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperature given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTE ON THE DEFICIENT RAINFALL OF SEPTEMBER.

THE rainfall during the month has been deficient at all the Bengal stations in the list except Hazareebaugh, where it was about one-half greater than the average of the month. The deficiency has been about the same at most of the stations, viz. between 3 and 6·5 inches, and greatest at Patna, where less than an inch fell, the average being nearly 7½ inches. At Benares the deficiency was about the same as in Bengal, but at Roorkee the fall was nearly four times the usual amount, and at Akyab the average was exceeded by 2 inches. The winds, which in September are generally easterly or south-easterly in the Lower Provinces, were much less so than usual, and in many places very decidedly westerly. This was especially the case at Benares, in Behar, at Cuttack, Hazareebaugh, Saugor Island, Calcutta, and Berhampore; somewhat less so in the eastern districts. At Roorkee, on the other hand, south-easterly winds were unusually prevalent, which accounts for the greater rainfall of that station. The atmospheric pressure was somewhat below the average, especially at Cuttack and Lucknow; but considerably above it at Hazareebaugh, Saugor Island, Chittagong, Silchar, and Darjeeling. This abnormal distribution of the pressure partly explains the generally westerly tendency of the winds, of which the diminished rainfall is a natural consequence; but in the absence of information from Western, Central, and Southern India, and the Punjab, no complete elucidation of these irregularities is possible. The following table gives a complete view of the wind, rainfall, and pressure at several stations :—

STATIONS.	PRESSURE.		WIND.		RAINFALL.	
	Average.	Diff.	Average.	1873.	Average.	Diff.
Port Blair	29·761	0·00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	776	+0·26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akyab	760	—0·18	S by E	S	25·2	+1·9
False Point	696	—0·13	S W	S W by W	11·9	—5·3
Cuttack	662	—0·16	S S E	S W by W	0·0	—3·0
Saugor Island	666	+0·15	S ½ E	S S W ½ W	15·5	—8·2
Chittagong	634	+0·40	S E by S	S E	13·1	—3·2
Calcutta	679	—0·21	S S E ½ E	S by W	10·4	—4·6
Burdwan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·8	—4·4
Jessore	674	—0·07	.....	.....	9·5	—4·9
Dacca	678	—0·06	S S E	S by E	9·1	—4·4
Silchar	680	+0·32	.....	.....	16·0	—5·3
Hazareebaugh	27·677	+0·26	S E	N by W	4·2	+3·9
Berhampore	29·624	—0·06	E by S	S S E ½ E	9·6	—4·6
Gya ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·2	—3·2
Patna	511	—0·21	E by S	S by W	7·4	—6·5
Monghyr	516	—0·11	.....	.....	7·9	—4·2
Darjeeling	23·323	+0·48	.....	.....	17·7	—4·0
Goalpara	20·328	—0·14	E S E	S E by E	13·0	—5·9
Benares	413	.....	E N E	S W by W	8·6	—3·6
Dehra ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·0	+0·6
Bareilly ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·6	+1·9
Agra	133	—0·13	N N W	N N W ½ W	3·3	+6·3
Lucknow	326	—0·40	.....	.....	11·7	—0·6
Goruckpore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	—7·0
Jhansi	28·837	—0·11	N W ½ W	N by W	4·5	+9·1
Ajmere ... ..	.....	.....	W S W	S W	0·3	+2·3
Roorkee	28·792	—0·03	W by N	S ½ E	4·0	+11·4

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st November 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Lb.	Miles	In.		
Nov. ...	15th	30.085	85.5	68.7	131.0	76.2	68.2	62.6	0.84	S S W, & N E	...	89.8	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	16th	30.063	85.0	66.3	133.4	74.5	66.7	61.2	.85	N E & N	0.4	109.3	...	...	Clear.
	17th	30.058	84.0	66.2	136.5	74.3	66.0	61.7	.86	E by N & N by E	...	100.4	...	...	Clear.
	18th	30.028	83.0	64.0	129.4	72.0	65.4	59.4	.84	N by E & N N W	...	101.6	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	19th	30.038	82.2	60.5	129.4	74.0	67.4	62.8	.69	N by E & E N E	...	42.7	...	...	Clear and cirri. cumuli. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	20th	30.035	82.7	65.5	132.0	73.5	66.5	61.6	.68	E N E & N	...	64.7	...	●	Clear and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy at Mid-night & 1 A.M.
	21st	30.017	83.0	66.0	130.0	73.0	66.1	60.6	.67	N N by W & N E	..	79.0	...	..	Clear and cirri.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	21.5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	85.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	85.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0.03
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st November	...	44.32
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69.22

GOPERNATH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th November 1873.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of October 1873.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. **Longitude** 88° 20' 34" East. **Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level,** 18.11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29.834
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 A.M. on the 10th	29.963
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 3rd	29.701
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	0.262
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29.899
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29.778
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	0.121
<hr/>	
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	82.0
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 3rd	93.0
Min. temperature occurred at 6 & 7 A.M. on the 31st	69.3
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	23.7
Mean of the daily max. temperature	88.9
Ditto ditto min. ditto	76.4
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	12.5
<hr/>	
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	75.6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6.4
Computed mean dew-point for the month	71.1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	10.9
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0.753
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	8.10
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3.37
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0.71
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	138.5
	Inches.
Rained 6 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	2.05
Total amount of rain during the month	2.40
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	2.17
Prevailing direction of the wind	E. & E. N. E.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPRENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th November 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,076½	25,261 15 0	2,324 16 11	97,808 13	27,040 11 7	2,584 11 3	4,859 8 1
Or per mile of railway	247	160 4 3	14 13 10	618 0	174 11 6	16 0 4	30 14 2
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	500,118½	3,15,340 10 6	28,906 12 0	2,174,821 25	7,41,897 1 0	66,007 6 5	96,913 18 5
Total for 19 weeks	530,195	3,40,702 9 6	31,231 8 11	2,272,633 38	7,69,546 13 7	70,541 17 7	101,773 6 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,053½	20,141 13 8	1,846 6 8	101,875 38	50,230 0 10	5,460 8 5	7,275 15 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	192	128 11 3	11 15 11	1,226 0	378 7 5	34 13 10	40 9 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,12,537½	8,14,296 10 11	28,810 10 5	2,908,686 24	8,07,009 10 9	73,975 17 8	102,786 8 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th November 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,990	1,106 0 0	110 12 0	10,558 0	705 0 0	70 10 0	181 2 0
Or per mile of railway ...	286	39 8 0	3 10 0	609 0	25 0 0	2 10 0	6 9 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	90,279	14,864 0 0	1,480 8 0	339,860 0	112,187 0 0	1,118 14 0	2,005 2 0
Total for 20 weeks ...	98,279	15,970 0 0	1,597 0 0	350,418 0	11,992 0 0	1,189 4 0	2,786 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,452	1,136 11 0	115 13 5	12,694 0	896 12 0	80 13 6	153 6 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	302	40 9 0	4 1 2	453 0	14 2 0	1 8 4	5 0 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	101,010	10,032 5 1	1,005 4 8	241,654 14	7,442 4 9	744 4 8	2,340 9 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINK.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th November 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	113,410	1,01,133 5 3	17,520 11 1	* 908,759 0	* 4,51,141 4 0	41,354 12 4	58,975 3 5
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	140 5 2	13 13 9	.....	852 7 8	32 6 2	45 19 11
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	2,400,551	20,08,684 4 9	239,129 7 11	11,543,624 30	51,80,451 1 0	475,699 13 7	714,829 1 6
Total for 20 weeks ...	2,122,961	27,90,817 10 0	256,640 10 0	12,752,383 30	56,40,592 5 0	517,054 5 11	773,704 4 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	108,546	1,90,685 2 8	17,112 16 2	620,835 20	3,74,542 10 9	34,333 1 6	51,445 17 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	145 13 7	13 7 5	.....	292 9 9	26 16 5	40 3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,044,207	25,85,707 11 9	237,023 4 2	9,225,187 20	40,32,718 6 0	452,105 7 10	689,168 12 0

* Mds. 12,000 and Rs. 10,000 added on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures of previous weeks.
 Rs. 30,136-13 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grain due from Government in week ending 8th November 1873.
 Rs. 30,633-14 ditto ditto of this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th November 1873, on 229½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,843	19,780 2 0	1,814 0 0	64,729 10	* 21,580 14 0	1,978 5 0	3,792 5 0
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	88 8 8	8 2 4	.....	98 8 11	8 17 0	16 19 4
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	71,673	1,98,477 9 3	17,003 15 7	707,346 20	2,47,647 4 0	22,700 19 11	30,794 15 6
Total for 20 weeks ...	77,515	2,08,266 11 3	18,907 15 7	862,075 30	2,69,228 2 8	24,679 4 11	40,587 0 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,490	15,207 12 2	1,394 0 11	42,716 30	14,732 6 8	1,350 9 5	2,744 10 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	68 0 8	6 4 9	.....	63 14 8	6 0 10	12 5 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	85,057	2,19,552 0 7	20,125 12 1	672,091 30	2,07,491 7 1	19,030 1 0	30,145 15 1

* Rs. 354-8 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food grain due from Government in week ending 8th November 1873.
 Rs. 30 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto of this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 29th November 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL,
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
 and
 The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN.

POWERS OF MAGISTRATES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act XXI of 1856 of the Council of the Governor-General and Act II of 1866 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He said this Bill had been published by the order of His Honor the President, according to the rule of the

Council in that behalf, in anticipation of the Council's permission to introduce it. It was merely a technical Bill. As the thing stood, the Abkari Laws and the Suburbs of Calcutta Law, Act II of 1866 of this Council, restrict the powers of Magistrate in a certain way as regards offences under those special laws. He had nothing more to explain in regard to this Bill than what had been expressed in the Statement of objects and reasons. The object was to assimilate the trial of these offences as regards the tribunals before which they should be tried with the general scheme of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. DAMPIER applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business to enable him to move that the Bill be read in Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it was doubtful whether it was necessary to suspend the Rules in regard to this Bill. The principle of the Rules seemed to be, ordinarily, that a Bill should not be read in Council unless it had been for three days in the hands of the members. Under the authority vested in the President, this Bill had been published in the *Gazette*, and it had been in the hands of the members for more than three days. In order, however, to obviate any doubt as to whether there had been a sufficient compliance with the Rules, and in order to relieve the District Officers from work of the nature to which this Bill referred as soon as possible, he would suspend the Rules.

The Hon'ble MR. DAMPIER then moved that the Bill be read in Council.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate-General and himself: this being a merely technical Bill, he would not trouble other Hon'ble Members to sit in committee.

The motion was agreed to.

MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE REGISTRATION.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces. He said this Bill, like the last one, had been published by special order of His Honor the President, and it had been in the hands of members for more than three days. Hon'ble Members were aware that we found in this country, as an established institution, certain Mahomedan functionaries known as Cazees. They were recognised by our law, Regulation XXXIX of 1793, which recited:—

"Cazees are stationed at the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, and the principal towns, and in the pergunnahs, for the purpose of preparing and attesting deeds of transfers and other law papers, celebrating marriages, and performing such religious duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan law as have been hitherto discharged by them under the British Government, and also for superintending the sale of distrained property and paying charitable and other pensions and allowances, under Regulations XVII and XXIV, 1793. The nature of the above-mentioned duties renders it necessary that persons of character, and duly qualified with respect to legal knowledge, should be appointed to these offices; and to encourage them to discharge their trusts with diligence and fidelity, they should not be liable to removal unless proved to be incapable or guilty of misconduct to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council."

And then the law provided that the Governor-General in Council should make the appointment, and that the cazees should not be removable except under his sanction. It was also provided by Section 7 that—

"The head cazeer and the cazeers stationed in the cities, pergunnahs, and towns, are to keep copies of all deeds and law or other papers which they may draw up or attest, and are to affix thereto their seals and signatures. They are likewise to keep a list of all such papers; and in the event of their death, resignation, or removal, the list and papers are to be delivered complete to their successors."

Things remained pretty well in this state until the year 1859, when a discussion began which led to the passing of Act XI of 1864, which abolished the office of cazeer by a stroke of the pen as being unnecessary. In 1859, in the course of that discussion, Sir John Peter Grant, whilst recommending the repeal of the regulation, suggested that the repealing Act should constitute the office of cazeer on a proper footing as that of a Mahomedan marriage

registrar. It was pointed out that there was nothing of the nature of a religious ceremony in a Mahomedan marriage, and it was observed that as Mahomedans have by law the power of marrying by civil contract, and an office, which must be held by a Mahomedan, had been created for the legal record of their marriages, it would not be a just or decorous act substantially to abolish that office.

That advice was not adopted; and no trace appeared of it in Act XI of 1864 which abolished the office of *cazee*. In recent years the want which was anticipated by Sir John Grant had begun to be realized in practice. The question had been judicially tried, and it had been settled that there could be no legal *cazee* according to the Mahomedan law, unless the officer were appointed by the Sultan or ruling power. Therefore the effect of the passing of the law of 1864 was practically to do away with the Mahomedan functionary altogether. No person could be appointed by the Mahomedan community whose appointment would be valid under the Mahomedan law. Some two years ago it was noticed that offences against marriages were increasing amongst the Mahomedans, especially those of the lower classes. Many charges were preferred, but as a general rule the complainants failed to obtain redress from the courts. On analysing the causes it was found that one great moving cause was the want of any functionary to take the place of the old *cazee* as regards Mahomedan marriages. No recognised authority acceptable to the community concerned was competent authoritatively to attest marriages and similar contracts. Since the abolition of *cazees* marriages were performed in the presence of casual witnesses only; and the proof of the marriage depended on the evidence of such witnesses only. Therefore when these cases were brought and the court insisted, as our courts must do, on legal proof of the marriage, none was forthcoming which satisfied it. The testimony of the witnesses was either not forthcoming or was met by counter evidence which threw doubt on it.

So again with regard to divorces. Sometimes when a marriage happened to be proved, it was met by the plea that the wife had been repudiated according to the forms which the Mahomedan law required. Here again a question of fact arose in regard to which it was often impossible to satisfy the courts.

The object of the Bill was not in any way to interfere with the existing customs, ceremonies, and injunctions of the Mahomedan law and Mahomedan society, but was merely to give those who wished it a safeguard against those questions of the fact of the marriage or divorce being raised in issue,—to give them in fact a popular means of registering the evidence of such acts, which evidence should be accepted by the courts *prima facie* as authoritative. There was to be no compulsion; and even in the matter of fees the Bill did not attempt to interfere between these Mahomedan registrars and those who voluntarily went to them to register the fact of particular marriages and divorces taking place. The opinions of the law officers and other gentlemen who had been consulted were nearly unanimous that such an opportunity of voluntarily registering marriages and divorces should be given. MR. DAMPIER hoped the Council would allow him to introduce the Bill.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said before he put the question he wished to say one or two words. The object of the Bill, and the reasons which induced the Government to devise such a Bill, had been very clearly stated by the Hon'ble Member. He might say that this was a humble attempt to deal with a great and difficult subject. The difficulty was one which had been felt for many years past. It was one with which he had had occasion to deal in several capacities, and he had for many years had much doubt as regards the solution to which it would be possible to arrive. This Bill was the outcome of a good deal of consideration on the subject. His own feeling had been that it was a doubtful question whether it was or was not advisable to abolish the old *cazees*; but he had felt and expressed the opinion that once they were abolished it would be impossible to the British Government to restore them in their old form. If we attempted to restore the *cazees*, we would be attempting to restore a Mahomedan officer whose office had many peculiarities and many incidents connected with the Mahomedan law and the Mahomedan religion.

The British Government would have great difficulty in establishing such officers. His HONOR also felt this additional difficulty that in the Mahomedan religion, as in most other religions, there were various sects, and if we attempted to set up cazees we should be beset with the difficulty from which sect were we to choose, or whether we were to choose cazees from amongst all the sects. That being so, and the question of the re-establishment of cazees being involved in great difficulty, his feeling, and that of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, had been to confine themselves to the one practical and immediate want before them—to provide a means of registering Mahomedan marriages and divorces. The Mahomedan law seemed clear on this point, that the celebration of these most important social contracts and de-contracts must be conducted by officers appointed by the ruling power; it was not essential that he must be a caze. The best solution therefore would be to meet in practice the want that had arisen by appointing officers on the part of the ruling power who were authorized to perform these acts. His HONOR at one time thought that if the ordinary registrars of deeds were authorized to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces it would meet the requirements of the Mahomedan community. But to that course it was found that there were objections. The men most fit and most acceptable to the Mahomedans would be the men whom they themselves would choose to register these contracts; and we now believed that it would be more acceptable to the Mahomedans that they should have special registrars for the purpose. In that view we had devised as an expedient this Bill, which went no further than to appoint a marriage registrar to whom the parties might apply. We had not touched the substantive law. The registrars would only register the contract, and leave it to the ordinary law to decide what validity those contracts had. We had taken for our guide the Christian Marriage Act. Amongst Christians there were several sects, and the policy of that law had been to enable any minister of any sect to celebrate marriages. We had adopted the same essentials as regards Mahomedan marriages. We had said that Mahomedans might have their own registrars who should perform the marriage ceremonies and register the contracts. All we proposed was that those who had hitherto performed these offices, and who were respectable and versed in the Mahomedan law, should receive licenses to ply that trade, and ply it so far as their co-religionists saw fit to employ them for that purpose.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAMPIER applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business to enable him to move that the Bill be read in Council.

His HONOR THE PRESIDENT said this was not a Bill which the Government wished to hurry; but as the Bill had been for some days in the hands of members, it would be a mere useless ceremony to postpone the motion that the Bill be read in Council to another day, and on that account he would suspend the rules so far as was necessary to proceed with the Bill to the next stage.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAMPIER then moved that the Bill be read in Council.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAMPIER moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdeol Luteef, the representative of the Mahomedan community in this Council, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a month. This Bill had been prepared, under the instructions of His Honor the President, in the Executive Department of the Government, and was handed over to Mr. Dampier in that stage. He might mention that it appeared to him that it would be necessary to make considerable alterations in it in committee.

The motion was agreed to.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

THE HON'BLE Mr. SCHALCH moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses. He said it would be in the recollection of the Council that this Bill was taken into consideration a short time back and its final clauses settled on the 13th of September last. It was then ordered to be

printed and published in order to give parties interested a final opportunity of submitting any representations they might wish to make. No representations had since been received; but he had taken advantage of the interval carefully to go through the provisions of the Bill, and the result of that scrutiny had been that he had to move four amendments which he would do *seriatim*.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCHALCH said the first of the amendments which he had to move referred to Section 4, Clause 5. The object of the clause was, where it was found after a road had been constructed that the drainage of the country was impeded, to give power to alter that road and make a water-course for the proper drainage of the surrounding lands. By the clause as it stood the expense of so doing was thrown entirely on the road, whether the impeding of the drainage was caused by insufficient provision being made at the time of the construction of the road for the natural drainage then existing, or whether the impediment to the drainage resulted from causes arising subsequently to the construction of the road.

It seemed fair that if the road when constructed did afford proper means of drainage, the expense should not fall on the road, but on those who would benefit by the alteration required by the contingency which had afterwards arisen. He therefore proposed to throw the cost upon the road only where it was proved that at the time of the construction of the road sufficient provision for drainage had not been made, and in all other cases to levy the cost rateably under the general provisions of the Bill amongst those who would benefit by the alteration. With this view he moved to add to Clause 5 of Section 4 the following words:—

“So far as the same shall have been incurred on account of insufficient provision having been made at the time of the construction of the said road for the natural drainage then existing.”

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCHALCH said the second amendment he had to propose was in Section 5. It was there prescribed that a copy should be prepared of the survey map showing the boundaries of the estates to be affected by the work proposed. The survey maps were made, not by estates which very often comprised a large area with scattered villages, but by mouzahs, and it would not be possible to give a survey map of the estates to be affected. He would therefore move that the words “of the villages” be inserted after the word “boundaries” in line 7 of Section 5.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch a similar amendment was made in paragraph 2 of Schedule A.

In Section 19, relating to railroads, an amendment similar to that carried out in Section 4, Clause 5, was made on the motion of Mr. Schalch.

The Hon'ble MR. SCHALCH said the last amendment he had to propose was in Section 31. By that section no claim to compensation could be entertained which was made later than one year next after the completion of the work by which any right was injuriously affected. It was thought that as this was an ultimate proceeding, and there was no appeal to the Civil Court, and it might not be easily ascertainable within one year after the execution of a work what rights were injuriously affected, it would be better to allow a longer period for the preferring of such claims. It was therefore proposed to extend the period allowed from one year to two years; and he accordingly moved that the word “two” be substituted for “one” in line 2 of Section 31.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCHALCH then moved that the Bill be passed. As he had already stated, the Bill since its last amendment had now been before the public more than two months. No representations had been made during that time, and the alterations which had just been proposed and made were not of any great importance. It would therefore be quite within the Rules if the Bill were now passed without further delay.

The motion was agreed to.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the Council had now concluded the business for that day, but before adjourning to next Saturday, he would intimate that, having in pursuance of his promise consulted the Government of India in regard to the circumstances which might affect our course with respect to the Labor Districts Emigration Bill, the Government of India had informed him that there was a probability that the proposal for separating Assam from Bengal might soon be carried out if Her Majesty's Government should think fit to approve of the proposal. The Government of India further went on to say that "as regards the Labor Districts Emigration Bill the Government of India think it desirable, after the careful consideration that has been given in the Legislative Council of Bengal to the Bill, that it should be passed in that Council and not transferred to the Government of India."

That being the opinion expressed by the Government of India, and it being not improbable that within a short period Assam and the other adjoining districts might be separated from Bengal, His Honor thought the Council were bound to proceed with the Bill as fast as they safely could. Very great difficulty would arise if those districts were separated from Bengal before the Bill was passed. He therefore proposed to bring on the Bill again for consideration at the next meeting.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 6th December next.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

In publishing the subjoined correspondence which has passed between the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division and Rai Luchmееput Singh, Bahadoor, holding zemindaree estates in the districts of Rungpore and Dinagepore, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank this gentleman for the humane course he is taking to relieve the distress of his tenantry, and trusts that his example will be followed by the class he represents in all the districts afflicted by the drought. His Honor would remind these gentlemen of the obligations they are under to show consideration for their ryots at such a period, and that by seizing the opportunity of showing sympathy and good will towards them, they may do more to re-establish friendly relations with their tenantry, where those relations have unhappily been interrupted, than any act whatever of the Government or the Legislature could do for them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 394, dated Berhampore, the 24th November 1873.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for His Honor's information, a copy of a letter from Rai Luchmееput Singh, Bahadoor, and of my reply, and to state that I consider the Baboo's intentions well worthy the commendation of Government.

Dated Baloochur, the 16th November 1873.

From—RAI LUCHMEEPUT SINGH, BAHADOOR,
To—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice the measures that I have decided to adopt with a view to mitigate, if not to remove, the evils of the impending famine likely to affect the people of my zemindaries situated in the districts of Rungpore and Dinagepore.

2. I have instructed my people to ascertain the stock of rice and food-grain, and to render me a rough census of the people of that part of the country, in order to test the capabilities of the local markets for meeting the requirements of the people for a given period, viz., until the reaping of the first crop of the next year.

3. The reports when furnished shall enable me to complete the details of the arrangements I have contemplated to make; but that the stock will fall short of the local consumption for the period referred to is a certainty, and as provision at this exigency I intend to import and keep a sufficient stock of rice at hand to be freely supplied to the people when necessity comes, at the average price which they have been paying for food-grain at that time of the year for the past five years.

4. This arrangement has reference to the ryots and people *directly* under me as their zemindar in contradistinction to those under my putneedars and durputneedars, in whose matters of arrangement and management of the properties I have no control whatever. But I shall, at the same time, be glad to contribute to the relief of the general distress of the country should it come up to the worst anticipations now held.

5. I beg further to inform you that at the places where the people have already begun to feel distress from the total failure of the crops, as Lat Hekundery in Dinagapore, I have, in addition to the remission of the whole year's rents already granted, ordered advance of money to the poorer class to provide themselves and families against the consequences of the impending famine. Such advances bear no interest whatever, and are repayable when the people are in a position to do so.

6. In submitting these measures already taken, and the one I have decided to adopt, to your superior judgment for approval, I have to solicit the favor of your kindly making suggestion or notification you think proper in reference to this famine matter, which shall be promptly and readily responded to by me.

No. 203, dated Berhampore, the 24th November 1873.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—RAI LUCHMEEPUT SINGH, BAHADOOR.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, stating the measures which you intend to adopt to meet the expected calamity of scarcity which threatens your tenants.

2. I congratulate you on the very liberal measures you propose to adopt, which seem sufficient, and would only suggest that possibly, as occasion demands, you may be able to open works for those who have no money to buy, and who would prefer to labor than take the advances.

3. Such work as would provide a good supply of water, as would result in improving the land by drainage or clearance of jungle, would be a real and lasting benefit to your estate.

4. I shall not fail to inform the Government of your intentions, and I shall be glad if you would furnish me with a list of your properties in this division in which distress is likely to occur, in order that I may inform the Magistrates of your plans.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the under

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWER MUSKET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	10 8	10 12	12 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	13 6	13 8	19 8	15 0	14 8	23 0	...	...	...						
2	Bancoorah	11 8	11 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	15 4	A 14 8 B 15 4	14 8	19 0	...	...	...						
3	Beerbhoom	10 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	16 8	13 8	15 0	19 8	...	...	...						
4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	A 14 0	14 0	17 0	A 18 0 B 20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...						
5	Hooghly	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	...						
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	13 0	13 4	20 0	...	...	...						
Central Districts.																									
6	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	...	...	12 4	...	...	24 0	8 12	8 14	8 0	C 13 5	13 4	18 4	...	...	20 0			
7	Nuddea	11 7	11 7	14 8	20 0	20 0	32 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	13 5	13 5	17 12	...	...	...						
8	Jessore	11 0	11 8	13 5	...	...	...	11 12	13 0	17 12	16 0	19 0	26 10	...	...	...						
9	Moorshedabad	12 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	28 0						
10	Dinapore	11 0	11 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	22 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...	...						
11	Maldah	12 0	12 8	16 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	11 8	13 0	21 0	12 8	14 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0									
12	Rajahmhye	11 4	10 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	13 8	12 12	22 8	...	...	...						
13	Rungpore	9 7	9 6	11 4	...	...	...	11 2	10 2	14 10	F 14 0	13 0	22 8	...	...	...						
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 0	15 12	15 0	34 0	...	...	...						
15	Patna	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	...	...	...						
16	Darjeeling	5 0	5 0	6 0	3 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...						
17	Julpigoree.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooh Behar.*																									
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca	10 8	11 0	13 5	14 0	15 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	G 14 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...						
19	Furzedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...						
20	Backergunge... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	13 5	17 8	14 14	19 0	27 8	30 to 54	32 to 60	...			
21	Mymensing	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	20 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...						
22	Sylhet†	8 0	9 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	...	13 0	16 0	23 0	17 8	23 0	33 8	...	...	...						
23	Cachar†	9 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	20 0	29 1	...	...	...						
24	Chittagong†	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...						
25	Nonkhally† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...						
26	Tipperah	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 12	20 0	32 8	...	...	...						
27	Chittagong Hill Tract† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	18 to 13	16 0	16 0	...	...	...						
	Hill Tipperah† ... ..	...	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	26 6	17 7	17 7	40 0	...	...	...						

A Old.

B New.

C Price of common rice at the several sub-divisions ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

D Price of common rice at Jhenidah sub-division 17-8 to 21-8; Magoorah sub-division, 18-8 to 20; Bagirhat sub-division, 20 to 23 seers per rupee; and best rice at the latter place 14 to 16 seers.

E In Jungipore sub-division.

mentioned districts of Bengal on the 29th November 1873.

THE SHEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

BENGAL.

Western Districts.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	District.
...	14 0	14 0	22 8	90 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	...	Burdwan.
...	19 0	20 0	32 8	15 4	15 4	17 12	360 0	360 0	...	8 2	8 0	8 8	...	...	Baoucorah.
...	15 0	...	11 4	13 0	22 0	210 0	240 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	...	...	Boerbhoon.
...	13 0	13 4	18 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	...	...	Midnapore.
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	Hooghly.
...	14 8	14 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	Howrah.

Central Districts.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	District.
...	13 5	12 4	17 8	100 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	0 0	...	24-Pergunnahs.
...	15 4	15 4	26 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	...	Nudda.
...	15 4	15 8	20 0	100 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Jessore.
...	16 8	17 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	Moorshedabad.
...	10 12	10 12	20 0	98 7	98 7	...	7 8	7 8	7 6	...	Dinagopore.
...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	Maldah.
...	13 8	13 8	...	320 0	360 0	...	8 2	8 0	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	11 4	11 4	15 0	107 0	107 0	120 0	7 6	7 6	6 4	...	Rangpore.
...	12 0	13 8	12 0	60 0	65 0	80 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	Bojrah.
...	18 12	18 12	20 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	Pubna.
...	8 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	21 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	Darjeeling.
...	Julpigoree.*
...	Cooch Behar.*

Eastern Districts.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	District.
...	10 10	12 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	Dacca.
...	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Furreedpore.
...	11 to 16	11 to 16	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	Backergunge.
...	9 8	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	...	Mymensing.
...	13 8	14 0	17 8	107 0	107 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	Sylhet.†
...	10 10	11 13	15 1	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 6	8 6	7 4	...	Cachar.†
...	11 8	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	Chittagong.†
...	10 0	10 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	Nonkhally.†
...	10 11	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	...	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	Chittagong Tracts.†
...	8 0	10 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Hill Tipperah.†

F the highest price of common rice in the interior was 11-4, and lowest price 10-8 per rupee.

G The price in the district may be taken at 10 seers. New rice has been selling at 20 to 22 seers per rupee.

H At sub-divisions and interior.

I Bundles.

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 22nd November 1873 received after the publication of the last Gazette.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			MULBERRY MILLS— CUMBOO, BARRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BEHAR.																
28	Patna	14 0	11 8	24 0	17 0	17 0	31 4	11 8	11 8	...	14 0	12 8	21 0	...	...	...
29	Gya	10 8	10 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	19 8	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	12 0	11 8	16 0	15 8	15 0	28 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	19 0	17 0	16 0	29 0
31	Tirhoot	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	...	...	...
32	Sarun	12 0	12 0	13 8	17 4	17 0	30 0	9 0	8 8	14 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparan	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	12 6	12 6	18 3	22 0	23 1	36 7	8 4	10 5	12 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	12 10	12 0	15 2	20 8	20 3	24 0	10 1	10 1	15 2	12 10	13 14	17 11	...	...	...
36	Purneah	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	9 5	11 0	25 0	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs... ..	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	30 0
ORISSA.																
38	Cuttack†	13 2	13 2	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	21 0	21 0	23 10	26 4	38 1	...	...	...
39	Pooree†	11 13	15 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	27 9	27 9	34 2	37 12	...	...	...
40	Balasore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
South-West Frontier Agency.																
41	Hasareebaugh	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	22 0	...	...	...
43	Singhbhoom†	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	14 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	36 0	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom	10 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																
45	Goalpara†	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
46	Kamroop†	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
47	Durrung†	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
48	Nowgong†	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
49	Seebaugor† ... ..	...	...	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...
50	Luckimpore†	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...
53	Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† At sub-divisions and interior.

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 22nd November 1873 received after the publication of the last Gazette.

districts of Bengal on the 29th November 1873:—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRANAT MILLETT— ARIZOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RASI OR MURWA, AND CHRENA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
...	
H	...	H	16 0	15 8	40 0	14 8	14 8	31 0	13 0	13 8	26 0	100 0	100 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Patna.
16 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	16 0	16 4	30 0	16 0	15 8	29 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gya.
...	17 0	18 0	...	17 0	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Shahabad.
16 0	16 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	...	17 8	16 0	...	16 0	15 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Tirhoot.
...	21 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	33 0	16 0	16 6	24 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 4	Sarun.
...	H	...	...	15 7	16 8	36 7	15 7	15 7	29 6	117 0	147 0	...	7 5	8 4	8 9	Chumpanun.
...	20 to 25	19 to 30	34 51	17 0	17 11	39 2	15 12	15 12	27 12	176 12	176 12	164 2	8 3	8 3	8 3	Monghyr.
...	to 60	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bhaugulpore.
...	Purneah.
...	30 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
BEHAR.																		
...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 9	27 9	26 9	300 0	320 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	Patna.
...	23 10	26 4	27 9	105 0	105 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Gya.
...	10 0	10 0	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	Shahabad.
ORISSA.																		
...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 9	27 9	26 9	300 0	320 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	Tirhoot.
...	23 10	26 4	27 9	105 0	105 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sarun.
...	10 0	10 0	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	Chumpanun.
CHOTA NAG- PORE.																		
South-West Frontier Agency.																		
...	19 0	19 0	...	18 0	17 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 4	7 0	Monghyr.
...	28 0	...	16 0	31 0	26 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	168 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 8	Bhaugulpore.
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	4 8	4 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	40 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	280 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mamnbhoom.
ASSAM AND AD- JACENT HILLS.																		
...	12 0	11 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	Goalpara.
...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamroop.
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Durrung.
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong.
...	8 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Sebsaugor.
...	4 0	4 0	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Luckimpore.
...	Naga Hills.
...	6 4	5 8	8 0	160 0	100 0	...	5 4	5 8	5 0	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.
...	Garo Hills.

H At sub-division and interior.

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 23rd November 1873 received after the publication of the last Gazette.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th November 1873.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUDDWAN DIVISION.	1 Buddwan, 2nd* Dec. 1873	Nil	Cloudy, but no rain. Were rain to fall now, it would do more harm than good to the late rice crops. Nowan rice has been cut and has lowered the price of common rice in some places. Export of limited quantities to Behar continues. Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah, 29th Nov. "	Nil	Cloudy. The sowings of the cold weather crops are nearly completed, but the extent of cultivation is very small. The reaping of the rice crop continues. There has been some exportation of rice to Raueegunge, but prices have not risen here.
	3 Beerbhoom, 29th " "	Nil	Dry and clear during the first half of the week, cloudy in the latter half. Harvest of late rice progressing; yield of this crop, which is somewhat over two-thirds of the whole, estimated to be about six annas, giving with the ten-anna yield of the early crop a total on the two crops of about eight annas or about 3,500,000 maunds of cleaned rice, only sufficient with economy for home consumption. Export by rail for week ending 22nd November close on 14,800 maunds, chiefly to the Bhargulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices show an upward tendency.
	4 Midnapore, 29th " "	A few drops of rain fell on each of the last three days.	Seasonable, cloudy, and cold. No change needing comment has occurred since last report, except that there has been a slight rise in the price of rice in the town, which is probably due to present cloudy weather, which to some extent affects the preparation and importation of rice in the markets.
	5 Hooghly, 29th " "	·03	Clear and cloudy. Wind from north-west. Little rain fell on the night of the 28th November. Personal inquiry made by the Collector has shown that irrigation has preserved more of the crop than was thought possible, and he entertains hopes of an eight-anna crop. The slight showers may help the sowing of some cold weather crops, but it is almost too late now for this. The area sown is, however, larger than previously reported by the police. The sugarcane crop not much below the average. The cloudy weather, if it continues, will injure the pulses and oil-seed.
PASCHIM DIVISION.	Howrah, 29th " "	Nil	The sky was cloudy on Thursday, some rain fell that night, more fell on Friday, and on Saturday it rained still more. The rain, though gentle and scanty, was general throughout the district, but too late to benefit the rice crops. It has moistened the ground pretty well, and it is hoped that it has sufficed to enable the people to sow some cold weather crops which could not otherwise have been grown. There is nothing whatever to add to the last report about the rice crops, their state and prospects continue unchanged; the crops at Oolooberiah and Ampta are better than at first believed. The fever in Silpore is showing signs of abating, and that in Belgatchea is at least not worse.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 2nd† Dec. 1873.	0·08	Cloudy, with a slight shower on Saturday, which has lowered the temperature. There has been no improvement since last report. While a good shower would have benefited the cold weather sowings, it would have injured the late rice, which is now being rapidly cut except on heel lands. From Satkhirah it is reported that the mustard is being injured by insects. Epidemic fever still prevails in parts of Barripore and Basairhat. There is some fever in Baraset and the places adjacent. One case of small-pox reported at Satkhirah where fever is abating.
	7 Nuddes, 29th Nov. 1873	Nil	Heavy clouds for the last three or four days. There was a little drizzling rain at 2 P.M. of the 29th instant, enough to lay the dust. The appearance of the sky is such that in an ordinary season rain would be confidently looked for. The late rice harvest has begun; no change has occurred in the prospect of the outturn. Not more than four annas is to be looked for. Arhur (pulse), teal (oil-seed), chillies, sugarcane, and date-sugar all promise fairly, but all other cold weather crops are miserably poor. In the event of a tolerable fall of rain, grain and other seeds might still be sown. Prices are rising but little. In most parts of the district coarse rice can be had for Rs. 2·8 per maund, and in some for less. The sub-divisional officer reports distress in the part of Meherpore west of Jellinghee, a tract which depends upon the late rice and cold weather crops. By "distress" it is supposed that apprehension is meant rather than actual suffering, since, even under the most favorable circumstances, no crop could have been reaped by this time. A road has been projected by the District Committee for the benefit of this part of the country, which will be taken in hand. The Collector's cold weather tour is so arranged that he hopes to see this tract in about a fortnight.
	8 Jessore, 29th " "	Nil	The last few days have been cloudy, and there have been a few drops of rain on the 29th November. The late rice crop is being reaped. The continued drought has not much affected the previous estimates of the outturn. Prices have made a very marked rise during the week. The price of goor (molasses), the produce of date tree, has risen owing to the commencement of manufacture. The peasantry at this season depend a good deal on this important industry. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally much the same as last week. They would be much benefited by a gentle rainfall, of which the present hazy state of the atmosphere gives some, though not very certain, promise.

* Telegram of the 2nd December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 2nd December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
9	Moorshedabad, 29th Nov. 1873.	Nil	Somewhat hotter in the day, but cooler at night; the sky was cloudy, with prospects of rain on the 29th November. No change for the better is observed, as there has been no rain during the week. The outturn of the late rice crop in the Jungipore sub-division is still expected to be seven annas; in the Ramporehaut sub-division, not more than a five-anna crop is expected. The cold weather crops are very backward in most places; in the Palsa thannah no sowings have yet been made. Sugarcane and indigo are progressing favorably in the north. Prices are lowering this week owing partly to importation and partly to the introduction of the newly-cut rice into the markets.
10	Dinapore, 29th " "	Nil	Cloudy during the latter part of the week. Hymunty or winter paddy is being cut; the cold weather crops suffering for want of rain; sugarcane seems to promise a fair crop. The price of rice cheaper at Gungarampore since the relief works have been opened.
11	Maldah, 29th " "	Nil	Sky overcast with clouds, but no rain; regular cold weather set in; wind northerly. There has been no rain and no improvement in the state of the crops. The last three or four days have been very cloudy, and there are still hopes of rain. The amun or late rice crop is being reaped; the yield will not be more than a four-anna crop; the hymunty winter crop will be cut in a few days; it is not expected to yield more than three or four-anna crop. The cold weather crops, especially pulses in the low lands, are still looking well, and if rain falls will give an average yield. A few boat-loads of paddy and rice arrive at intervals from the eastern districts. Prices are not quite so favorable this week as last, especially in the north-west of the district, notwithstanding the in-coming crop. Perhaps one-fourth of the cultivating classes have supplies enough to last them from two to six months, but the bulk of the people depend on the local supplies at local markets. Relief work going on on ordinary roads, and new works being projected. Health of the district good.
12	ajshahya, 29th " "	Nil	The sky has been overcast with every appearance of rain, but no rain has fallen, and there has been scarcely any dew. The early portion of the amun or late rice crop is being reaped. What little has been sowed in the lowest lands in the Bhurind has yielded from one to two annas. In Sattore the yield will be from six to eight annas. In Pootra and the east of Beaulah, about six annas. In Bagmura and part of Singraha and Bhundaikhara from six to eight annas. In parts of Barraigaon the paddy is good, and from eight to twelve annas will, it is hoped, be harvested. In Charchat and Beelmaria, from six to eight annas. Boro paddy is being sown for the low lands where there is water, and in some places the seedlings are about three inches high in the nurseries. The paddy just cut near Sahibgunge (a place where the Goor river runs out of the Attra) has been selling at one rupee per kutchu maund. The mulberry crops are looking well; sugarcane is being cut, and is a very fair crop. Wheat and barley have germinated and look well as yet, but unless it rains they will be seriously damaged. A good deal of moosoor pulse—about three to four inches high: this was sown early; the latter sowings have more or less failed owing to the want of moisture. Mustard is a rather thin crop generally this year, but there are some coming up thick. It is now in flower. Urhur and kalai pulses, and teel—oil-seed—are looking well, but require rain to ensure a crop.
13	Rungpore, 29th " "	Nil	Cloudy, but no rain; weather cool. Cutting of rice has taken place to a small extent, but the produce is scanty, and much of the crop is cut only for the straw. Mustard, millet, and other crops look fair; potatoes have been planted in large quantities. The reports from all parts but the north are very bad, and some emigration has taken place from north-east to Goalparah. Rice is selling at prices from Rs. 3 to 5 a maund throughout the district, and distress is prevalent all to the south and east.
14	Hograha, 29th " "	Nil	The sky has been cloudy of late, but no rain has fallen. The cutting of the new rice has begun. Good has been done in parts by irrigation. No general improvement can be reported with regard to the late rice, but the failure is by no means a total one. In parts the crops are good.
15	Pubna, 29th " "	Nil	The weather is warm for the time of the year. Chiefly winds blow from the north-west. The last three days have been cloudy and the sunrise invisible. A few drops of rain fell on the morning of the 29th November. The low ground late rice is still being cut. There will not be less than an eight-anna crop—probably a full nine-anna crop. The winter crops are backward and much require rain.
16	Darjeeling, 29th " "	Nil	Still no rain and no signs of it. In the plains the people begin to fear that they will not get even a ten-anna crop. In the hills the young crops of wheat, barley, and buck wheat do not progress very favorably for want of rain, but as yet no serious loss is perceptible. Indian-corn has fallen in price during the week.
17	Julpigree, " "	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar, 29th " "	Nil	Some clouds on the 27th and 28th November. The same as last week. Rice is being exported to Rungpore.

RAJSHAHY DIVISION.

COOCH BEHAR DIV.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL. — (Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—</i>			
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca, 2nd ^o Dec. 1873	0.2	Weather cloudy for four days, with very slight showers on the 29th and 30th November. State of the winter crops better than could have been expected. Cholera prevalent in the Moonsheogunge sub-division, and virulent fever at Manickgunge.
	19 Furreedpore, 29th Nov.,	Nil	Very cloudy from Wednesday up to end of the week ; on Saturday a slight drizzle, but not sufficient to benefit the cold weather crops. State of the crops is much the same as last week ; no change whatever in the state of the rice crop, which has been reaped in all the high lands, and in the low lands and beels reaping is still going on. The long drought of nine weeks has been very injurious to the cold weather crops of cereals, pulses, and oil-seeds, but at most these would only give four days food-supply and are not important. The harvest of this year will be three-fifths of an ordinary year, i.e., about 11,003,136 maunds of paddy; if exportation does not alter the state of things this outturn will probably meet the requirements of the population for the next twelve months with a small surplus at hand, by which time the next early and boro rice crops will have been reaped. The stock at hand of the previous year is estimated at 15,950 maunds of rice and 2,770 maunds of paddy. Wheat, barley, and different sorts of pulses and peas are very little cultivated in this district, and the quantity of these grains sown have germinated, but perishing from want of rain.
	20 Backergunge, 29th „ „	Nil	Cloudy. There is not much change in the state and prospects of the crops, but the cloudiness of the weather is causing apprehension, for it is feared that it will breed insects among the paddy.
	21 Mymensing, 29th „ „	Nil	Cloudy since 27th November and promise of rain. No change to remark on the state and prospects of the crops. The late rice harvest is commencing everywhere.
	22 Sylhet, 22nd Nov. „	Nil	Not so cool as last week. Reports from all parts of the district are favorable as to the prospects of crops; unless anything unforeseen happens; all expect a twelve-anna crop all round. The rain a fortnight ago was most beneficial to the crops; all that is to be feared now is a blight. Price of rice is going up steadily; large exportations continue. At Behadoorpore, one of the large rice marts of the district, forty large boats have come from Nattora in Rajshahye, Pubna, Furreedpo e. Naraingunge, Serajgunge, Patna, Monghyr, Ghazepore, and other places. 15,000 maunds exported from Behadoorpore up to date.
	23 Cachar, „ „	Nil	Unseasonably warm; clouds collect for a day or two and disperse again. Thunder on Friday morning; slight rain probable; much the same as last week. The Hylakandy crop and the rice generally to the south of the river is doing well, getting a good deal of moisture from the morning fogs. Bikrampore and Kaline paddy fair.
CHITTAGONG Division.	24 Chittagong, „ „	Nil	Rather cloudy and warmer at the change of the moon, otherwise fine and seasonable. Reports generally favorable. Reaping of the late rice crops has commenced in the south of the district. The damage done by insects in Meerkasera and Setacound is reported to be inconsiderable.
	25 Nonkhally „ „	Nil	Fair. The slight rain at the beginning of the month is said to have done some good at Luckhipore. In Sadaram, Begumgunge, and Ramgunge, the prospects are much what they were last week. The average loss at Sundeeep and Amergunge is still reported at four annas. Reports from other parts of the district are more favorable. Price of ordinary rice has risen from 21 to 18 acers per rupee. Much sickness in the town.
	26 Tipperah, 29th „ „	Nil	Fine, though rather hot for the first three days of the week; the last four days have been very gloomy and must have, it is feared, blighting effect on the reaping crop. In the head-quarters sub-division an eight-anna rice crop may be expected in succession to a generally good early rice crop. As it is supposed that the district annually exports half its crops, this should be enough for home consumption and something more, and it is said that the ryots are sufficiently provident. From Brahmunbariah it is reported that the large and rich Jergunnah of Haldakhally will give a twelve-anna crop, and the rest of the sub-division a six-anna crop.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 22nd Nov. 1873.	Nil	Cloudy up to 9 A.M. in the morning, and much less cold at night than in last week. The cotton is now being gathered and the prospect is good; the mustard crop is sown and fully germinating; the outturn of the former is promising.
	Hill Tipperah, 22nd Nov. 1873.	Nil	Bright during the beginning of the week; slightly cloudy and close during the remainder. Paddy reaping has commenced; the mustard crop has germinated in some places and promises fairly. Prices stationary.
BEHAR.			
PATNA Division.	28 Patna, 1st ^o Dec. 1873	Nil	Weather clear and cold. No alteration in the state of crops since last report: there is still time to sow the rest of the cold weather crops, about half of which has been sown, if there be rain in the next fifteen days. Health of the district good.
	29 Gya, 29th „ „	Nil	Cool and cloudy. No rain is reported to have fallen in any part of the district. No improvement in the state of the crops. Rain is much wanted for the cold weather crops. In the Aurangabad sub-division insects are said to be attacking the cold weather crops.
	30 Shahabad, 29th „ „	Nil	One day cloudy and threatening and now clear and cold. In Sasaram sowings of cold weather crops can be carried on for another fifteen days. Sugarcane, where unirrigated, is being cut. No change for the worse in the cold weather crops generally.

Telegram of the 2nd December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 1st December received on the 2nd. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	31 Tirhoot, 29th Nov. 1873	Nil	Cool, sometimes cloudy. In the Seetamurhi sub-division, wheat, oat, mustard, linseed, cucumber, and moosoor pulse sown in the lands that can be irrigated, are flourishing, but where irrigation is not possible, only half that was sown has come up. One-third of the area usually sown with cold weather crops, in the <i>elaka</i> of Shewhur, remains unsown. Wheat, grain, oats, moosoor and khacraee pulses, cucumber, peas, mustard, and linseed are sown, and three-eighths of the same has come up well. At Bazidpore and Patheali the people have cut the dried paddy and sown cold weather crops in the ground. The tract of country between Poopree and Kamtoni is backward as regards the cold weather crops, and the rice crop has been almost a total failure. In the Durbhangah sub-division, about fifteen-sixteenths of the paddy crops are lost. The prospects of the cold weather crops are worse than last week. In the Mudhoobanee sub-division the state of the rice crops not improved. The hope of a cold weather crop becoming less daily in the absence of rain. In the Tajpore sub-division nothing has transpired to alter the condition of the crops, except that of course seven days more drought has dried everything more. There is no reason yet to despair of the cold weather crops. Some of the lands from which paddy has been cut are being prepared for the cold weather crops in the hopes of rain falling. In the sudder sub-division the weather has been cloudy during the week, but there has been no rain. Heavy dews seem to do some amount of good. The prospect of the cold weather crops is much the same. That sown in the low lands and lands irrigated looks promising, but growth has stopped. More seed has germinated than was at first anticipated. Lands on which paddy has failed are being cultivated, and the sowings of cold weather crops in such lands will go on till the middle of December. Cold weather crop has been sown more than usual in this part of the country.
	32 Sarun, 29th	Nil	Cool, east and west winds. The prospects are gloomy, but the cold weather crop is still doing well, though rain is much wanted. Sugarcane is being cut and put into the mills. People are being employed on the district local roads, and relief works have been also opened in the town and are affording employment to larger numbers. Prices have slightly fallen.
	33 Chumparun, 29th	Nil	Weather cool, with west winds. The prospect of the late rice crop is more gloomy than heretofore. There will not be even a 2-anna crop as anticipated last week. Up to date 12 annas of the cold weather crop lands have been cultivated, the seed in half of which has germinated, and the plants on two annas have been destroyed by insects and on four annas the seed did not germinate at all. As yet the young plants are looking healthy, but if it does not rain soon they will die except those on banks and beds of rivers, where there is water-supply available for artificial irrigation.
BHAGALPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr, 29th	Nil	Heavy clouds all Thursday and Friday, but quite clear on Saturday. No rain, weather cold. Slight shock of earth-quake on Thursday. Crop as much worse than last week as another week's drought can make it. A small average of hardy cold weather crop like rihur pulse may live through it, but the rest must shortly perish entirely.
	35 Bhagalpore, 2nd* Dec. ..	Nil	Very cloudy from the 26th November, on which day there was a slight shock of earth-quake. No rain. Reaping of the late rice commenced. Prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. Price of rice falling slightly, and new rice in the markets in Banksa sub-division sells at 17-8 seers per rupee. Health of the district very good.
	36 Purneah, 29th Nov. ..	Nil	The clouds which were hanging about have cleared away. The reports from the neighbourhood of the Kusi are good. The winter rice has yielded a full crop. The mustard in the south promises well; reports from Arareah are also very favorable. The wheat which has been sown is giving fair promise of coming to maturity. From Kishengunge it is reported that though the wheat and pulses sown have germinated, they are withering for want of rain. Here too the rice crop has been a great failure. The worst part of the district is the east of thannah Kusia Anoor and Kudhab; the winter rice has nearly all failed, and what cold weather crop has been sown is being attacked by insects. The sowing is not so forward as in other parts. Importation has commenced and prices have suddenly risen.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 29th Nov. 1873.	Nil	Latter part of the week cloudy and consequently great want of dew at night. The aghany or late crop is being reaped in Rajmehel, but no improvement is reported. The cold weather crop will not succeed, if there be no rain. From Deoghar an eight or nine-anna crop is still expected, but exportation is continuous. Sudder sub-division—no change.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 2nd* Dec. 1873	0.27	Weather cool, late sarud rice ripening, and early sarud rice is almost harvested. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 22nd Nov. ..	Nil	Generally hot and dry; 19th and 20th colder, with a few clouds at Khurdah. A little rainfall on the 16th November in the southern part, and the sky was cloudy towards north-west on that day. The high or second rice crop is still being reaped; more than half the harvest has been gathered, the outturn is good. The sarud or late rice is coming on and will ripen shortly; the present state and prospects are fair, and the produce is expected to be an average crop. The cold weather crops are growing well and promising. Prices rising owing to purchases of grain for export to Calcutta and other places. Dengue and intermittent fevers are somewhat prevalent.
	40 Balasore, 29th	1	Weather very cloudy. Paddy cutting going on very vigorously. Miscellaneous crops doing well.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
41	Hazareebaugh, 29th Nov. 1873.	Nil	Clear and cloudy alternately; a sprinkling of rain is reported here and there. No material change in the prospects of the crops since last week. The little rainfall will undoubtedly benefit the young cold weather crops, but was insufficient for the purpose of getting the land which had not been sown, under cultivation. Insects are reported to have made their appearance in some parts of the district and damaging the crops.
42	Lohardugga, ..	Nil	Cloudy, with rain threatening. Nearly all the paddy has now been cut, and the reports from the district show that the general average for the sudder sub-division will be about ten to eleven annas of an average crop. The quantity of land under cultivation for the cold weather crop is much smaller than usual owing to the want of rain, and for the same reason what crops there are will be short. From Palamow a general average from four to five annas is expected as regards the rice crops. The prospects of the cold weather crops are bad, not more than a four-anna crop being now expected.
43	Singhbhoom 22nd ..	Nil	Cloudless sky, days hot, nights cold. There is very little to add to the report of last week. No rain has fallen; but rain now, so far as the rice crops are concerned, would be of very little use one way or the other. There are good hopes that most of the low land crops will be saved in Dhalbhoom, Serai Keyla, and Porahant from the active and energetic measures in course to irrigate artificially; and in the Colehan from the circumstances that a great part of such low lands as there are are natural low lands, that is the hollows and ravines that carry off the drainage of the undulating or hilly country, and such lands will keep sufficiently moist till the crops are all cut. Some portions of the more northern (Colehan) pirs immediately adjacent to Chachassa have suffered less than the southern pirs. The winter crops are turning out very badly. The kurthi, orid pulses are all more or less dead or dying from want of moisture, and there is very little mustard and surgooja (oil-seed) this year, whereas other years the district exported oil-seed very largely.
44	Maunbhoom, 29th ..	Nil	Cloudy, but no rain. The late rice is now being cut, but it is too soon to be able to give a correct estimate of the outturn, it will however most probably average a twelve-anna crop which, with the loss sustained in the other rice crop, will reduce the yield about half a crop all round. Those villages, however, which have no means of irrigating the low lands have suffered considerably, and distress in those may be expected to show itself shortly. The crops of surgooja (oil-seed) and kurthi (pulse) have been better on the Gobindpore than in the sudder sub-division, but the yield will not exceed a four-anna crop all round. The sugarcane has suffered considerably from want of moisture, and will only give an indifferent return. The wheat, barley, and potatoes lately planted at present promise well, but will require rain before long.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			
45	Goalparah, 22nd Nov. 1873	Nil	Weather cool, nights and mornings dewy. No change in the prospect. The late rice crop is expected to be an eight-anna one. Harvesting of the late rice and moong crops and ploughing of land for early rice have commenced in some places. Mustard is not getting on well and somewhat injured in Khoontaghat by insects. The cutting of jute is completed and outturn fair. A shock of earth-quake at 11 P.M. of the 17th instant.
46	Kamroop, 1st* Dec. ..	Nil	No rain fell. In the early part of the week, misty mornings, clear days with cool north-east wind and dewy nights. In the latter part the sky was overcast. Late rice is being reaped in some places, and likely to yield half ordinary outturn. Sugarcane and mustard crops progressing favorably. Public health good.
47	Durrung, 22nd Nov. ..	Nil	Bright days, nights cold, range of temperature high, north-east wind prevailing. In the southern portions of the Mungledye sub-division three-fourths of the rice crops are ruined for want of rain. To the north, where the land is irrigated, the crops are first-rate. In the centre of the district the rice crop is fair and some of it ready for the sickle. To the east of the district the accounts are on the whole unfavorable. Rain wanted; but pulses, mustard, and sugarcane looking well, being favored by the heavy dews. Public health good, with the exception of fevers probably brought on by chills.
48	Nowgong, ..	Nil	Weather reasonable, with very heavy dews at night, and cold foggy mornings. The rice crop now on the ground not so poor or bad as might have been anticipated from the late drought. In several places to the west of the district a full bumper crop will be realized. On the whole an average crop may be looked for. The early rice crop reaped and stored in August was a full one. The kalai pulse crop now on the ground doing middling, mustard doing poorly, sugarcane doing well, and largely cultivated this season. Tea operations very nearly concluded. General health good.
49	Sebsaugor, 22nd ..	Nil	Mornings and nights are cold and foggy, days bright and sunny. No indication of rain. The prospect of the rice crop continues the same as before. Harvesting has commenced in a few places. No rain has fallen during the week—a bad prospect for the mustard crop.
50	Luckimpore, 22nd ..	Nil	No rain during the week, the middle of the day is still hot, but the mornings and evenings are very cool. The state of the rice crop generally is neither very good nor very bad. The outturn will probably be about two-thirds of an average year; there does not appear to be any cause for anxiety. The crop is just commencing to be reaped. The cold weather crops promise well. The report from North Luckimpore is "crops good, taken as a whole; the pulses are not quite so good as usual; but the rice, so far as is reported, leaves nothing to be desired except in a few high spots near the Berhampooter, but these suffer more or less every year." Public health has improved, but fever not yet disappeared.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)			
51	Naga Hills, 15th Nov. 1873.	Nil	Seasonable throughout the district, and everything that could be desired. All "joom" crops have been cut and gathered in, and the outturn in the hills is said to have been a remarkably good one, better by far they have had for years past. The hill "terai" crops are now being cut and promise to give an equally good yield. In the plains, however, portions of the "pathar" crops have suffered from want of rain, and the outturn is therefore not expected to be even a fair one, still there is no actual apprehension of want anywhere in the district, and in the greater portion of it the yield will be above the average. Fever still very prevalent.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 22nd Nov. 1873.	Nil	Fine and cold. The whole of the rice crop has been gathered. The murwah is doing well. Rice just now is plentiful and has been selling this week at a cheaper rate than that of last week, and if there is no failure of crops in the plains of Sylhet, Mymensingh, and Assam bordering on the hills, no scarcity will be felt here. Another food-grain jobsteers (corn) is nearly ripe for the sickle, and the yield is not likely to fall short of last year.
53	Garo Hills, 22nd Nov. 1873.	Nil	Much the same as last week except that a few drops of rain fell on Monday morning. The atmosphere has been on some days clear. The few drops of rain which fell in the vicinity of Turu extended over too small an area to affect the crops. The ground is in much the same state as during the past week, viz. dry, dusty, and cracked, such as it usually is in February and March. The cotton, which will be gathered later in the season, must necessarily be deficient in quantity, but in some cultivations the outturn is already said to be fair.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd December 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 9th to 15th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 16th to 22nd Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	57.52	22nd Nov.	Not received 9th to 15th Nov.
		Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	39.37	ditto.	
		Culina ...	Not rec.	Nil	46.18	ditto	
	Bancoorah	Bond-Bond ...	Nil	Nil	48.30	ditto.	
		Bancezunge ...	Nil	Nil	44.85	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	43.72	di to.	
	Beerbhoom	Bancoorah ...	Nil	Nil	47.27	ditto.	
		Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	53.45	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	44.77	ditto	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	47.51	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	40.36	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office { Exc. Engr.'s Office.	Nil	Nil	46.57	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	38.79	ditto	
		Serampore ...	Nil	Nil	43.13	ditto.	
Howrah	Howrah ..	Nil	Nil	46.66	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	48.53	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	44.32	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	45.36	ditto.	
		{ Jail	Nil	Nil	44.31	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut ...	Nil	Nil	43.62	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	Nil	Nil	40.98	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	50.84	ditto.	
		Barriporc ...	Nil	Nil	50.05	ditto.	
		Satkhcrab ...	Nil	Nil	47.72	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	Nil	45.97	ditto	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	48.77	ditto	
		Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	46.40	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	42.20	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil	52.41	ditto.	
		Cionddangah ...	Nil	Nil	45.99	ditto.	
		Kooshicah ...	Nil	Nil	38.66	ditto.	
	Jessore	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	31.51	ditto.	
		Jessore ...	Nil	Nil	44.49	ditto.	
		Nurrail ...	Nil	Nil	60.71	ditto.	
		Khoolna ...	Nil	Nil	59.26	ditto.	
		Jendah ...	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto	
		Bagrhaat ...	0.23	Not rec	55.42	15th Nov.	
	RAJSHAHYE.	Muzoorah ...	Nil	Nil	47.70	22nd Nov.	
		Moorshedabad	Berhaupore ...	Nil	Nil	31.61	ditto.
Ramporehaut ...			Nil	Nil	29.71	ditto	
City Moorshedabad ...			Nil	Nil	27.21	ditto.	
Jungpore ...			Nil	Nil	36.42	ditto.	
Azingunge ...			Nil	Nil	35.38	ditto.	
Dinagepore		Laleolla ...	Nil	Nil	41.51	ditto.	
		Dinagepore ...	Nil	Nil	43.21	ditto	
		Maldah	Maldah ...	Nil	Nil	27.02	ditto.
			Rajshahye	Beaulcah ...	Nil	Nil	32.13	ditto.
	Nattore ...	Nil		Nil	43.78	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	41.96	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	47.29	ditto.	
		Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	82.72	ditto.	
	Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	36.74	ditto.	
		Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	43.18	ditto.
	Serajungce ...		Nil	Nil	35.26	ditto.	
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office	Not rec	Not rec.	83.66	31st Oct.	
		{ Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	77.74	8th Nov.	
		Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	88.20	22nd Nov.
			Palincootta ...	Nil	Nil	106.39	ditto.
Bodah ...	Nil		Nil	66.67	ditto.		
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ..	Nil	Nil	115.55	ditto.		
Bhutan Dwar	Buxa ...	Nil	Nil	175.64	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 9th Oct. to 16th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 16th Nov. to 22nd Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ... Nil Nil 61.30 22nd Nov.					
		... { Hospital ... Nil Nil 59.23 ditto.					
		Moonsheergunge ... Nil Nil 63.47 ditto.					
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge ... Nil Nil 48.86 ditto.					
		Furzedpore ... Nil Nil 50.55 ditto.					
	Backergunge	Goalundo ... Nil Nil 42.08 ditto.					
		Burriemul ... Nil Nil 60.61 ditto.					
		Perozepore ... 0.30 Nil 58.29 ditto.					
		Madaripore ... Nil Nil 60.35 ditto.					
		Patoakhally ... 0.18 Nil 60.02 ditto.					
	Mymensing	Dowlat Khan ... Nil Nil 100.76 ditto.					
		Mymensing ... Nil Nil 61.39 ditto.					
		Jamalpur ... Nil Nil 48.69 ditto.					
	Sylhet	Attanah ... Nil Nil 41.11 ditto.					
		Kishoregunge ... Nil Nil 67.94 ditto.					
	Cachar	Sylhet ... Nil Nil 126.72 ditto.					
		Cachar ... Nil Nil 102.85 ditto.					
		Hylakandy ... Nil Nil 88.25 15th Nov.					
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Koyah ... Nil Nil 85.62 ditto.				
Chittagong { Telegraph Office ... Nil Nil 84.60 22nd Nov.							
... { Jail ... Nil Nil 85.44 ditto.							
Coz's Bazar ... Nil Nil 132.47 ditto.							
Nonkhally		Nonkhally ... Nil Nil 116.76 ditto.					
Tipperah		Comillah ... Nil Nil 72.20 ditto.					
		Brahmanbariah ... Nil Nil 59.32 ditto.					
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamalee Hill ... Nil Nil 73.35 ditto.						
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ... Nil Nil 57.57 ditto.						
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Chittagong ... Nil Nil 73.35 ditto.					
		Patna ... Nil Nil 30.49 ditto.					
		Behar ... Nil Nil 38.14 ditto.					
		Barh ... Nil Nil 33.30 ditto.					
	Gya	Dinapore { Jail ... Nil Nil 34.16 ditto.					
		... { Cantonment ... Nil Nil 34.75 ditto.					
		Gya ... Nil Nil 35.51 ditto.					
		Nowadah ... Nil Nil 41.03 ditto.					
		Arungabad ... Nil Nil 33.04 ditto.					
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ... Nil Nil 38.73 ditto.					
		Arrah ... Nil Nil 37.72 ditto.					
		Sasaram ... Nil Nil 34.93 ditto.					
		Buxar ... Nil Nil 22.23 ditto.					
	Tirhoot	Bluboun ... Nil Nil 36.71 ditto.					
		Mozufferpore ... Not rec. Not rec. 21.03 8th Nov.					
		Dumhaurah ... Not rec. Not rec. 31.46 ditto.					
		Hajepore ... Not rec. Not rec. 35.30 ditto.					
		Mudhubani ... Not rec. Not rec. 27.61 ditto.					
	Sarun	Saketnaree ... Not rec. Not rec. 37.10 ditto.					
		Tajpore ... Not rec. Nil 31.11 22nd Nov.					
Chuprah ... Nil Nil 33.88 ditto.							
Sowan ... Nil Nil 32.20 ditto.							
Champaran	Moteehari ... Nil Nil 41.01 ditto.						
	Hettiah ... Nil Nil 32.00 ditto.						
	Monghyr ... Nil Nil 38.22 ditto.						
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Begoesree ... Nil Nil 35.05 ditto.					
		Jamouie ... Nil Nil 43.00 ditto.					
		Bhaugulpore ... Nil Nil 28.68 ditto.					
	Purneah	Soopool ... Nil Nil 26.73 ditto.					
		Mudheypoorah ... Nil Nil 24.51 ditto.					
Banka ... Nil Nil 36.12 ditto.							
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Purneah	Sankar ... Nil Nil 27.45 ditto.					
		Purneah ... Nil Nil 30.86 ditto.					
		Kishengunge ... Nil Nil 37.69 ditto.					
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrareah ... Nil Nil 35.00 ditto.					
		Deogbur ... Nil Nil 44.94 ditto.				Not rec. 1st June to 5th July	
		Jamtara ... Nil Nil 34.27 ditto.					
		Rajmehal ... Nil Nil 23.00 ditto.					
		Moheshpore ... Nil Nil 23.21 ditto.				From 16th June and not recorded 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.	
		Nya-Dootaka ... Nil Nil 53.00 ditto.					
		Godda ... Nil Nil 55.81 ditto.					

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 9th to 15th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 15th to 22nd Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	33.50	22nd Nov.	From 1st April. Ditto. Ditto.		
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	37.93	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { Jagipore ...	Nil	Nil	35.33	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { Kendrapara ...	Nil	Nil	57.50	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { Jugutsingapore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	41.38	1st Nov.			
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	Nil	Nil	57.85	22nd Nov.			
		Pooree	Pooree ... { Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	55.02		ditto.	
			Pooree ... { Khurdah ...	Nil	Nil	48.93		ditto.	
		Balasore	Balasore ... { Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	47.87		ditto.	
			Balasore ... { Bhuddruck ...	0.12	Nil	35.48		ditto.	
	Balasore ... { Jellasore ...		Nil	Nil	48.75	ditto.			
	Balasore ... { Sorah ...		Nil	Nil	30.55	ditto.			
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehal ... { Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	35.25	ditto.			
		Sambalpur ... { Sambalpur ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	51.25	25th Oct.			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY								
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	50.04	22nd Nov.			
		Hazareebaugh ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	53.91	ditto.			
		Pachumba ... { Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	51.80	ditto.			
	Loharduggah	Ranchee ... { Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	40.95	ditto.			
		Palamow ... { Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	30.08	ditto.			
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ... { Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	38.64	ditto.			
	Maunbhoom	Purnia ... { Purnia ...	Nil	Nil	40.70	ditto.			
		Gobindpore ... { Gobindpore ...	Nil	Nil	49.02	ditto.			
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Goalparah	Goalparah ... { Goalparah ...	Not rec.	Nil	68.21	ditto.				
	Dhoohee ... { Dhoohee ...	Not rec.	Nil	91.42	ditto.				
Kamroop	Gowhatti ... { Gowhatti ...	Nil	Nil	40.11	ditto.				
	Burpottah ... { Burpottah ...	Nil	Nil	70.78	ditto.				
Durrung	Tezpore ... { Tezpore ...	Nil	Nil	65.80	ditto.				
	Mungledye ... { Mungledye ...	Nil	Nil	53.90	ditto.				
Nowgong	Nowgong ... { Nowgong ...	Nil	Nil	70.61	ditto.				
Seesaugor	Seesaugor ... { Seesaugor ...	Nil	Nil	72.71	ditto.				
	Golaghat ... { Golaghat ...	Nil	Nil	86.79	ditto.				
	Jorehaut ... { Jorehaut ...	Nil	Nil	59.52	ditto.				
	Nazcarah ... { Nazcarah ...	0.15	Nil	75.27	ditto.				
Luckimpore	Debrooghur ... { Debrooghur ...	Nil	Nil	90.94	ditto.				
	North Luckimpore ... { North Luckimpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	101.55	15th Nov.				
	Suddya ... { Suddya ...	0.06	Not rec.	83.19	ditto.				
Naga Hills	Samoogoodting ... { Samoogoodting ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	43.74	8th Nov.				
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ... { Shillong ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	53.37	ditto.				
	Jaowai ... { Jaowai ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	74.40	ditto.				
	Cherrapunjee ... { Cherrapunjee ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	293.84	ditto.				
Garohills	Tura ... { Tura ...	Nil	Nil	85.22	22nd Nov.				
	Benares ... { Benares ...	Nil	Not rec.	35.83	15th Nov.				
	Akyab ... { Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	202.60	22nd Nov.				

CALCUTTA,
The 29th November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th Nov. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Nov. 23rd	10	30.067	30.105	78.0	68	64	N E	...	...	CS	b
		16	29.961	30.079	80.0	67.5	49	E N E	...	...	C	b
	24th	10	30.077	30.095	78.3	71	61	E N E	...	...	C	b
		16	29.967	30.075	82.1	70.2	53	E by S	...	...	C	b
	25th	10	30.100	30.118	78.2	68.2	67	E	...	...	C	b
		16	29.978	30.096	82.3	64.4	45	N E	...	...	C	b
	26th	10	30.100	30.124	77.5	67.5	56	E N E	...	...	C	b
		16	30.075	30.093	80.8	68.3	49	N	...	...	CK	b
	27th	10	30.049	30.064	72.4	68.0	59	N by W	...	...	...	o
		16	29.949	30.067	77.6	68.0	59	N	...	...	...	o
SANDWICH ISLAND.	Nov. 23rd	10	30.164	30.170	75	68	68	N	6.2	...	C	b, m
		16	30.053	30.069	80	67	47	N	9.8	...	C	b, v
	24th	10	30.162	30.168	78	67	53	N N E	5.1	...	C	b, v
		16	30.059	30.065	82	71	55	W	6.0	...	K	b, v
	25th	10	30.167	30.173	79	69	58	N E	6.8	...	C	b, v
		16	30.059	30.065	83	70	40	E	8.0	...	CS	b, v
	26th	10	30.182	30.188	76	69	50	N N E	6.3	...	CK, C	b, m
		16	30.076	30.082	79	71	65	N	9.5	...	N	o, v
	27th	10	30.133	30.139	73	68	64	N	6.0	0.10	N	o, d
		16	30.051	30.057	75	68	64	N W	6.7	0.10	N	o, m, d
CEYLON.	Nov. 23rd	10	30.010	30.103	78	71	69	N	5.5	...	C	b, m
		16	29.902	30.004	83	74	63	N	3.3	...	C	b, v
	24th	10	30.003	30.097	76	71	77	N	4.2	...	C	b, v
		16	29.914	30.107	81	70	70	W S W	6.5	...	C	b, v
	25th	10	30.013	30.107	75	70	76	N	4.6	...	K, CK, C	b
		16	29.904	30.096	83	68	42	N	8.1	...	C, CK	b, v
	26th	10	30.016	30.110	74	71	70	N	4.2	...	CK, K	b, v
		16	29.960	30.053	81	73	66	N	3.3	...	N	b, m
	27th	10	29.958	30.051	81	68	48	N	5.6	...	C, K	b, v
		16	29.884	29.957	81	74	74	N N W	3.9	...	CK, K	b, m
MADRAS.	Nov. 22nd	10	30.035	30.065	77	73	81	N W by N	11	2.42	...	cloudy.
		16	29.923	29.953	79	75	82	N S W	9	0.01	...	cloudy.
	23rd	10	30.037	30.067	76	71	90	N N W	9	0.43	...	cloudy.
		16	29.947	29.977	79	71	69	N by E	15	...	...	cloudy.
	24th	10	30.007	30.037	78	71	69	N by W	12	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.898	29.928	79	73	69	N	16	...	...	cloudy.
	25th	10	29.995	30.025	79	75	82	N E by N	13	0.12	...	cloudy.
		16	29.901	29.931	79	74	77	N E by N	10	0.01	...	cloudy.
	26th	10	29.954	29.984	77	75	90	N W by N	6	0.53	...	cloudy.
		16	29.870	29.900	77	75	90	N by W	7	0.19	...	cloudy.
CUTTACK.	Nov. 23rd	10	30.027	30.110	76	80	56	N	0.3	...	C	b
		16	29.909	29.992	82	65	35	N N E	3.2	...	...	b
	24th	10	30.000	30.093	75	69	59	W N W	0.7	...	C	b
		16	29.890	29.979	81	65	38	E N E	0.3	...	CS	b
	25th	10	30.007	30.090	78	68	57	N N E	4.1	...	C	b
		16	29.893	29.975	83	70	49	E N E	1.3	...	CS	b
	26th	10	30.009	30.092	77	68	53	N N E	4.6	...	KS, C	u
		16	29.929	30.012	77	67	64	N N W	0.6	0.10	N, C	d
	27th	10	30.012	30.096	70	69	80	W	0.7	...	N	d
		16	29.927	30.011	73	69	80	W N W	0.2	0.10	N, C	d
ARAB.	Nov. 23rd	10	30.050	30.073	80	73	70	N E	1.2	...	...	b
		16	29.944	29.965	83	75	67	W S W	2.6	...	...	b
	24th	10	30.045	30.067	78	72	73	N E	1.8	...	...	b, g
		16	29.949	29.971	82	74	66	N E	4.5	...	...	b, g
	25th	10	30.082	30.051	79	72	69	N	2.5	...	...	b
		16	29.940	29.971	81	71	70	N N E	4.6	...	...	b
	26th	10	30.027	30.040	81	74	70	E	2.5	...	...	b
		16	29.924	29.946	82	75	70	N E	4.8	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.907	30.019	83	78	78	E N E	1.6	...	...	b
		16	29.801	29.923	83	78	78	W	6.1	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

NOTE ON THE RAINFALL OF OCTOBER.

THE rainfall was deficient everywhere except on some parts of the coast of the Bay, the chief exception being False Point, where there fell nearly 8 inches more than the average. In Behar and the North-Western Provinces there was no rain, and such was also the case at Goalpara and Darjeeling. Cachar alone received an average quantity, and Chittagong about two-thirds of its average. At all other places the fall varied between one-half and nothing. In most parts of the delta the total fall of the month did not amount to half an inch.

In Bengal Proper and Orissa, the winds were northerly to an unusual degree, while in Behar they were from the west and somewhat southerly. At Roorkee the prevailing wind was from south-east to a greater extent than usual. Generally the atmospheric pressure was higher than is usual in October, and most so at those places at which it was above the average in the previous month. At Roorkee, however, it was considerably below the average, and such was also the case at Cuttack, and to a less extent on both coasts of the Bay, probably therefore over the Bay itself. On the whole there was a general rise of pressure over Bengal, while the irregularities in its local distribution noticed in September remained but little modified. This persistence of local-barometric irregularities has been before noticed* as a characteristic of Indian Meteorology, and affords a partial explanation of another apparent law of some importance, viz. that any abnormal peculiarity that marks the beginning of a monsoon season generally continues to characterize it throughout. The following table gives a complete view of the wind, rainfall, and pressure at several stations.

STATIONS.	PRESSURE.		WIND.		RAINFALL.	
	Average.	Diff.	Average.	1873.	Average.	Diff.
Port Blair	29.790	—011	.....	49 S $\frac{1}{2}$ E	.....	.....
Madras	859	—049	.....	39 N W by W	.....	—2.7
Akyab	846	—021	10 S E by E	15 E by S	19.7	+1.8
False Point	852	—010	21 N E by E	71 N E by N	12.1	+7.9
Cuttack	821	—017	30 N $\frac{1}{2}$ E	40 N N E $\frac{1}{2}$ E	6.3	—3.8
Saugor Island	827	+014	5 E by N	54 N E	12.5	—7.8
Chittagong	755	+035	7 N N E	37 N W	7.0	—2.5
Calcutta	840	—006	13 N W by W	62 E by N	6.3	—2.9
Burdwan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	53 N N E	5.8	—5.6
Jessore	29.832	.....	.....	.....	0.4	—5.8
Dacca	29.817	+012	3 S S E	25 N	5.8	—5.6
Silchar	773	+004	.....	10 E S E $\frac{1}{2}$ E	8.3	—0.1
Hazareebaugh	27.848	+035	34 W N W	53 N W by N	3.6	—3.4
Berhampore	29.769	+020	13 N N E	28 N $\frac{1}{2}$ W	6.1	—5.7
Gya ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4 N N W	3.2	—3.2
Patna	094	+001	4 N by E	20 W S W	2.6	—2.6
Monghyr	086	+001	.....	34 W	3.8	—3.8
Darjeeling	23.391	+042	.....	18 W S W	8.1	—8.1
Goalpara	29.423	+038	43 S S E $\frac{1}{2}$ S	41 E N E	5.3	—5.3
Benares	606	.....	27 W N W	73 W $\frac{1}{2}$ S	1.9	—1.9
Dehra ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.7	.....
Barilly ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	.....
Aggra	321	.....	27 W $\frac{1}{2}$ N	.....	0.5	.....
Lucknow	499	.....	.....	.....	2.1	.....
Goruckpore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.7	.....
Jhansi	019	.....	.....	.....	1.6	.....
Ajmere ... ..	.....	.....	28 N W by W	.....	0.2	.....
Roorkee	28.900	—069	7 S E by S	15 S E by S	0.7	—0.7

* Asiatic Society's Journal 1870, Part II.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th November 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Nov. ...	22nd	Inches. 30·027	82·4	66·5	129·4	73·0	65·3	59·1	0·63	N E	Lb. ...	Miles 110·8	In. ...	...	Cirri, cirrostrati, and clear. Slightly foggy from Mid-night to 3 A.M.
	23rd	·023	81·0	65·5	130·0	72·8	65·4	59·6	·65	N E & E N E	...	130·5	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy at 11 P.M.
	24th	·013	84·5	65·8	131·0	74·2	67·5	62·8	·60	E N E & E	...	73·7	...	...	Clear, cirri, and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy at Mid-night.
	25th	·034	84·5	66·0	136·0	74·5	67·3	62·3	·67	E & E N E	...	84·1	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 11 P.M.
	26th	·031	83·3	67·5	128·0	75·0	67·2	61·7	·65	E N E & N	...	132·1	...	...	Cirri and cirrocumuli. Slightly foggy at Mid-night.
	27th	·006	78·5	60·7	112·0	73·7	67·0	62·3	·60	N by W & N	...	96·5	...	☾	Overcast. Drizzled at 11 P.M.
	28th	29·951	75·6	69·0	100·0	71·1	65·3	60·0	·68	N N E, N & E by N	...	113·4	0·04	...	Chiefly overcast. Drizzled after intervals.
	29th	·977	73·2	65·0	...	60·4	65·2	61·8	·78	E by N	...	84·9	0·09	...	Overcast. Drizzled after intervals.
	30th	30·034	74·6	64·2	93·0	69·0	65·0	61·8	·79	Variable.	...	76·2	...	...	Chiefly overcast. Slightly foggy at 7 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	20·3
The maximum temperature during the past nine days	...	84·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	83·4
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0·69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	... { by lower rain gauge	0·13
	... { by anemometer gauge	0·05
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	Nil
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th November	...	44·45
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69·22

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st December 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of October 1878.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—48 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.							
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.																
		Maunds.	Rs.							Maunds.	Rs.																		
20	Coal	5,976	2,054	10,625				1	Iron stores	490	4,000	625				2,452	Local	57,709	554,633	5,159	51,270	1,967	8						
14	Cotton	1,332	20,448	3,700													Irrigation Works	400	4,000	22	536	9	6						
9	Firewood	890	343	2,275																									
25	Grain	3,670	5,418	7,425																									
11	Hides and horns	1,410	14,318	2,975																									
27	Jaggery and sugar	2,265	8,205	6,625																									
11	Metal	1,110	32,700	2,750																									
176	Miscellaneous	8,974	32,452	27,450																									
23	Oil and oil-seeds	2,550	7,640	6,125																									
62	Paddy and rice	8,976	8,283	16,725																									
43	Piece-goods	2,155	21,980	5,825																									
38	Thread	2,565	92,550	7,950																									
29	Garden produce	1,739	6,689	4,950																									
26	Pottery	1,040	1,040	5,025																									
42	Salt	6,050	23,000	12,800																									
16	Silk and indigo	523	92,500	3,550																									
8	Butte	650	2,553	1,500																									
20	Straw	3,480	907	7,500																									
12	Tobacco	1,570	10,110	3,325																									
2	Tiles	200	88	675																									
10	Sand	1,524	424	4,150																									
19	Rafts of timber	1,035		1,035																									
403	Empty boats			Loges 77																									
1,205	Passengers			(43,050)																									
	Ditto			No. 11-810																									
	Miscellaneous			(76,325)																									
	revenue																												
15	Police boats																												
2,452	Total for corresponding month	57,709	5,84,633	145,125	5,183	54,276	1,967	8	1	400	4,000	625	22	536	9	6	0	58,109	589,633	6,205	54,812	1,976	14						
2,913	last year.	122,968	5,87,101	230,825	10,024	83,862	2,164	13	2	2	20	75	2	66	2	5	0	122,963	587,121	10,081	83,928	2,167	2						

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal for the month of October 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Amount of boats or falls.	Nature of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Ra. A. P.		
				Mannds.	Tons.							Mannds.	Tons.											
24 Straw Kahans	254	473	7,850	...	...	53 12 9	0 6	Sack Flakes	...	825	2,200	2,575	...	...	48 10 9	0 1403	Local	87,074	1,17,919	7,204 1/2	2,08,917 1/2	3,091 6 6
1 Wooden doors	6	109	300	...	...	2 10 4	4	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5 3	10	Irrigation	825	2,200	91 1/2	2,687 1/2	39 0 0
15 Pottery No.	15,330	180	1,635	...	...	17 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Water	...	...	499	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Plantain, K.	...	...	205	...	...	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Tobacco	2,873	15,467	8,235	...	...	105 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Salt	1,080	4,435	2,350	...	...	25 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Miscellaneous	774	7,740	2,975	...	...	28 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Iron	107	500	450	...	...	3 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Clothes	42	7,700	595	...	...	7 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Betel	3	9	40	...	...	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Oilcake	213	900	800	...	...	4 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Mustard seeds	313	1,280	800	...	...	6 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cotton	100	1,800	760	...	...	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Spices	300	2,500	400	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Shooting line	500	145	85	...	...	6 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Papers	7	13	70	...	...	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
666 Paddy	70,321	63,245	145,123	...	...	21 30 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Firewood	650	120	1,100	...	...	7 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Charcoal	100	40	375	...	...	2 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Rice	709	711	18 1/2	...	...	24 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Vegetables	6	2	50	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Brass plates	2	200	40	...	...	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Hemp	784	3,780	2,435	...	...	17 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 " seeds	100	160	3 10	...	...	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Shells for lime	260	67	475	...	...	8 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Sand	50	2	1 10	...	...	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Coal	15	15	40	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Timber, No. 2	...	10	...	...	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Bamboos	125	16	125	...	...	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Mats	585	3,429	16,050	...	...	11 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Tab for boats	4	163	2 5	...	...	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Baskets	50	34	100	...	...	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Jagery	435	970	1,650	...	...	7 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
507 Passengers, No. 287.	...	...	2,950	...	...	57 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
604 Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	52 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Nuts mannds	...	...	1,295	...	...	13 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1403 Total for corresponding month	87,004	117,919	2,01,713	7,204 1/2	2,08,917 1/2	3,081 6 6	10	...	...	825	2,200	2,575	91 1/2	2,687 1/2	48 10 9	1413	...	87,829	1,20,119	7,298 1/2	2,11,684 1/2	3,150 6 6
630 last year	49,290	97,796	80,675	3,238	84, 99	1,032 2 5	2	...	...	70	840	235	8	208	5 4 6	641	...	49,358	98,638	3,216	84,477	1,037 6 3

N. B.—Tonnage shown above is of the boats not of cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmince Division, High Level Canal, for the month of October 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of Boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approx. weight of cargo.		TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or carts.	Nature of cargo.	Approx. weight of cargo.		TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or carts.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of Traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.		
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.					Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.										
9	Rice	202	202	427	151	907	1 15 11	6	Firewood	2310	231	4452	150	19 8	22 0 0	51	Private mer-	807	1,395 0 0	2,025 1/2	73 7 2		
3	Furniture	200	200	339	123	410	6 8 4	2	Oil stone	511	...	1241	41 1/2	15 0 1/2	14 6 0	9-2 1/2	chandize ..	3,181	534 0 0	9,331 1/2	113 8 7		
2	Firewood	210	210	424	152	25 1/2	3 0 0	1	Marble	...	...	175	6 1/2	21 1/2	2 10 0	...	Govt stores ..	...	...	...	...
1	Castor seed, &c.	217	217	175	67	219 1/2	2 10 0	1	Uncertainable	...	...	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Luggage	33	33	67	21 1/2	215 1/2	0 8 0	4	Stores	...	...	4000	142 1/2	407 1/2	51 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Salt	10	50	50	2 1/2	245 1/2	3 0 0	4	Steamer	...	...	8134	113 1/2	1,787 1/2	10 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Empty	...	...	1101	36 1/2	705 1/2	10 15 6	10	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bamboo, 16800 in No.	...	210	...	...	...	42 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Timber, 6 in No.	...	12	...	...	...	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Passenger	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Total for corre-	807	1,395	2,737	97 1/2	2,126 1/2	73 7 2	21	...	3,181	234	13,062	150 1/2	9,381 1/2	113 5 7 7 1/2	...	...	39-9	1,629 0 0	11,407 1/2	186 15 9
22	per line month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	per year	575	1,640	1,131	40	914	20 14 6	14	...	2,204	270	6,557	108 1/2	2,852	122 4 3 3 1/2	...	...	2,779	1,910 0 0	3,768	143 2 9

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldandah Canal for the month of October 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL EXCISE SITE OF TON- SAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL EXCISE SITE OF TON- SAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton Tonnage-mileage.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					Maunds.	Tons.	Maunds.	Tons.											
1	Fuel	...	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0	315	11½	11½	Rs. A. P. 0 12 7	22	rubble stone	...	280	478½	7,173½	33 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. ...
2	.....	...	40 0 0	917½	32½	455½	2 4 8	1	Plantain shoots	...	4	34	14	10 0 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6,500 Bamboos	...	108 8 0	...	...	...	10 6 8	1	Mortar mills	...	40	128½	4½	0 5 1	9	Local traffic	...	171 8 0	...	508½	15 0 5
4	Empty	...	...	512½	18½	36½	1 4 6	...	1,200 bamboos	...	20	...	...	1 0 0	38	Irrigation traffic	...	324 0 0	573½	8,514½	41 8 4
5	Demurrage of one boat for one day	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	14	Empty	...	...	94½	1,326½	6 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Receipts of corresponding month, last year	...	171 8 0	1,745	62½	5,46½	15 0 6	38	...	...	324	575½	8,514½	41 8 4	47	...	...	405 5 0	641	9,021	56 8 9
7	...	...	195 0 0	368	13	67	9 8 8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	13	67	9 8 9

The 1st December 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
 Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
 in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th November 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Wight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,035½	20,506 5 0	1,805 4 11	107,875 18	30,073 12 1	2,750 15 3	4,042 0 1
Or per mile of railway	177	129 15 4	11 18 3	682 0	190 0 8	17 8 5	29 6 8
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	539,185	3,40,702 9 6	31,231 8 11	2,272,623 38	7,60,546 12 7	70,541 17 7	101,773 6 6
Total for 20 weeks	567,130½	3,61,268 14 6	33,116 13 10	2,380,498 16	7,99,620 8 8	73,296 12 9	106,415 6 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,131½	20,403 5 4	1,870 6 1	146,968 30	46,809 0 10	4,206 6 7	6,166 12 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	212	130 6 0	11 19 0	904 0	299 7 9	27 9 1	39 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,645,689	3,54,700 0 3	30,680 16 6	5,115,600 14	8,53,478 11 7	78,272 4 3	108,953 0 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd November 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,994	1,058 0 0	105 16 0	10,379 0	377 0 0	37 14 0	143 10 0
Or per mile of railway	285	38 0 0	3 16 0	371 0	13 8 0	1 7 0	5 3 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	98,278	15,070 0 0	1,597 0 0	359,418 0	11,392 0 0	1,189 4 0	2,746 4 0
Total for 21 weeks	1,06,272	17,028 0 0	1,702 16 0	369,797 0	12,390 0 0	1,226 18 0	2,829 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,517	1,050 13 0	105 10 8	24,155 3	817 10 0	81 15 3	187 14 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	268	37 14 0	3 15 8	861 0	29 3 0	2 18 5	6 14 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	109,438	17,112 2 1	1,711 4 4	26,809 17	8,259 14 9	825 9 11	2,537 4 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd November 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	106,980	1,75,070 6 6	15,947 5 9	1,050,119 10	4,50,000 11 9	41,000 17 10	59,248 5 7
Or per mile of railway	83	135 14 8	12 9 2	819 0	375 0 1	31 7 6	46 16 8
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	2,122,961	27,99,817 10 0	256,610 19 0	12,552,343 30	56,40,592 5 0	517,954 5 11	773,704 4 11
Total for 21 weeks	2,229,941	29,73,788 0 6	272,597 4 9	13,60,464 0	61,30,692 0 9	561,057 3 9	833,652 8 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,755	1,82,833 0 4	16,759 13 11	640,186 39	3,90,609 1 2	36,361 1 8	53,123 15 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	90	142 13 5	13 1 11	500 0	300 14 9	28 8 2	41 10 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,004,052	27,68,540 12 1	257,782 18 1	9,867,324 1	5,29,412 7 2	488,529 9 6	742,312 7 7

* Rs. 64,913-12 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-trains due from Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd November 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,307	27,091 2 6	2,066 2 8	69,106 0	* 18,110 12 0	1,600 3 0	4,224 5 8
Or per mile of railway	23	121 4 1	11 9 7	309 0	81 0 0	7 8 7	18 18 2
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	77, 16	2,06,266 11 3	19,397 15 7	872,675 30	2,69,928 2 0	24,679 4 11	4,587 0 6
Total for 21 weeks	82,842	2,34,260 13 9	21,473 18 3	941,781 30	2,87,938 14 0	26,679 7 11	47,813 6 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,639	30,520 12 10	2,798 11 3	46,253 10	16,462 8 1	1,594 2 11	4,306 14 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	25	136 9 7	12 10 5	206 0	73 0 10	6 15 0	19 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	91,206	2,59,091 13 5	22,924 3 4	718,375 0	2,33,943 15 2	20,528 3 11	43,482 7 3

* Rs. 640 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grain due from Government for this week.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls in the Taldundah Canal for the month of October 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPT BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or mules.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPT BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton Tonnage.	Tollage.			
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					Maulds.	Tons.	Maulds.	Tons.											
1	Fuel	...	Rs. A. P.	315	11½	11½	0 12 7	22	rubble stone	...	Rs.	13,394	478½	7,173½	33 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	...
2	.....	...	40 0 0	917½	32½	452½	2 4 8	1	Plantain shoots	...	4	34	14	10	0 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6,500 Bamboos	...	106 8 0	...	...	...	10 6 8	1	Mortar mills	...	40	123½	4½	4½	0 5 1	9	Local traffic	...	171 8 0	62½	596½	15 0 5
4	Empty	...	...	512½	19½	30½	1 4 6	...	1,200 bamboos	...	20	...	...	...	1 0 0	38	Irrigation traffic	...	324 0 0	578½	8,514½	41 8 4
5	Demurrage of one boat for one day	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6	14	Empty	...	...	2,654	91½	1,326½	6 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Receipts of cor-responding month, last year	...	171 8 0	1,745	62½	5-8½	15 0 5	36	...	...	324	16,214½	575½	8,514½	41 8 4	47	...	...	405 8 0	641	9,021	56 8 9
7	...	...	185 0 0	368	13	67	9 8 9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	195	...	13	67	9 8 9

The 1st December 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th November 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,935½	20,596 5 0	1,885 4 11	107,875 18	30,073 12 1	2,756 15 2	4,642 0 1
Or per mile of railway	177	129 15 4	11 18 3	682 0	190 0 8	17 8 5	29 6 8
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	539,195	3,40,702 9 0	31,251 8 11	2,272,623 34	7,69,546 12 7	70,541 17 7	101,773 6 6
Total for 20 weeks	567,130½	3,61,268 14 6	33,116 13 10	2,380,498 16	7,99,620 8 8	73,298 12 9	106,415 6 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,151½	20,403 5 4	1,870 6 1	146,908 30	46,860 0 10	4,200 6 7	6,166 12 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	212	130 6 0	11 19 0	904 0	299 7 9	27 9 1	39 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,045,669	3,34,700 0 3	30,080 16 6	3,115,590 14	8,53,878 11 7	78,272 4 3	108,953 0 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd November 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,994	1,058 0 0	105 16 0	10,379 0	377 0 0	37 14 0	143 10 0
Or per mile of railway	285	38 0 0	3 16 0	371 0	13 8 0	1 7 0	5 3 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	98,278	12,970 0 0	1,597 0 0	359,418 0	11,892 0 0	1,189 4 0	2,796 4 0
Total for 21 weeks	1,06,272	17,028 0 0	1,702 16 0	369,797 0	12,269 0 0	1,226 18 0	2,920 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,517	1,059 13 0	105 19 8	24,155 3	517 10 0	51 15 3	187 14 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	268	37 14 0	3 15 8	861 0	29 3 0	2 18 5	6 14 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	109,438	17,112 2 1	1,711 4 4	265,809 17	8,259 14 0	825 19 11	2,537 4 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd November 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	106,980	1,73,970 6 6	15,947 5 9	1,550,119 10	* 4,50,000 11 0	44,000 17 10	69,044 5 7
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	135 14 8	12 9 2	...	375 0 1	34 7 6	46 16 8
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	2,122,961	27,99,817 10 0	255,619 19 0	12,52,343 30	56,40,592 5 0	517,654 5 11	773,704 4 11
Total for 21 weeks	2,229,941	29,73,788 0 6	272,597 4 9	13,802,464 0	61,20,602 0 9	561,655 3 9	843,652 2 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,755	1,82,833 0 4	16,739 13 11	640,180 30	3,96,693 1 2	36,304 1 8	55,123 15 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	142 13 5	13 1 11	...	309 14 0	28 8 2	41 10 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,004,052	27,68,540 12 1	255,782 18 1	9,865,324 1	48,29,412 7 2	484,729 9 6	712,312 7 7

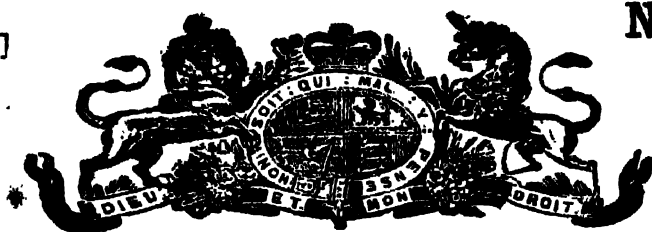
* Rs. 64,013-12 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due from Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JERBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd November 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,367	27,994 3 6	2,560 2 8	60,106 0	* 18,110 12 0	1,600 3 0	4,220 5 8
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	125 4 1	11 9 7	...	81 0 6	7 8 5	18 18 2
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	77,15	2,66,266 11 3	1,397 16 7	862,975 30	2,66,228 2 0	24,379 4 11	4,587 0 6
Total for 21 weeks... ..	82,882	2,84,260 13 9	21,473 18 8	922,181 30	2,87,558 14 0	24,379 7 11	47,813 0 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,639	30,529 12 10	2,798 11 3	46,283 10	16,432 8 1	1,504 2 11	4,300 14 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	136 9 7	12 10 5	...	73 9 10	6 15 0	19 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	91,290	2,60,081 13 5	22,024 3 4	718,375 0	2,23,943 15 2	20,528 3 11	43,462 7 3

* Rs. 840 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grain due from Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 6th December 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding*,
 THE HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 THE HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH,
 THE HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER,
 THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE,
 THE HON'BLE C. E. BERNARD,
 THE HON'BLE T. M. ROBINSON,
 THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
 and
 The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL also moved that the clauses of the Bill be taken into consideration in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the first amendment on the paper stood in his own name. He said one, because, although the amendments were put in a tripartite form, they were really one. Before coming to the specific amendment, he might say one or two words as regarded the general position of the question. On the last occasion he had explained to the Council why it was desirable that this Council should deal with this Bill, and not leave it to be afterwards dealt with by another Council. He might add that the unfortunate scarcity which now prevailed, and the probability that many people would seek relief by emigration, rendered it peculiarly desirable that this Bill should be settled as soon as possible; and, therefore, he was quite sure that he should carry them with him when he asked the Council to apply to it their best energies. We should do what we could to make it a Bill that would really subserve the purposes for which it was intended. Perhaps he was going a little beyond the amendment before the Council; but he should like to allude to another amendment which was at one time upon the paper, but had since been removed. The Bill had now been for a very considerable time before the Council, and we owed to a committee of the Council, who were good enough to bestow upon it great care and great labor, that it had been put into mature shape; it would be, he believed, a great improvement upon the previous law, and also a great improvement upon the Bill as it was originally placed by the Government before the Council. The state of matters was this:—At our last meeting the question of the further amendment of the Bill was narrowed to two or three questions, which he had then submitted to the Council. The first of the proposals, which was then put upon the paper in his name, was that which no longer appeared upon the paper, namely this, that the districts of Cachar and Sylhet should be removed from the list of labor districts, and taken out of the operation of this Bill. Well, he would explain to the Council why we thought it right to give up that amendment. We had consulted the officials, the planters, the coolies, and other persons interested in the matter, and we found that opinions were far from being unanimous. So far as Cachar was concerned, he might say that a great majority of the planting interest were opposed to the entire excision of that district from the operation of the Bill. As regarded Sylhet, he thought the result of our enquiries was that the majority of the limited number of planters interested in that district were favorable to its being removed from the Bill. Still there were planters connected with that district, whose gardens were at remote and difficult situations, who were not in favor of the omission of Sylhet. The Commissioner of the Division, on considering the whole question, had thought fit to recommend that Sylhet should not be removed from the operation of this Bill. Taking, then, into consideration that it would not be possible to give a more prolonged consideration to this part of the question, and that it would be rash to act in this matter in a hurry, the Government had come to the conclusion that the time had not arrived to ask this Council to remove Cachar and Sylhet altogether from the operation of this Bill. His Honor was inclined to believe that things were tending that way. He was inclined to think that, sooner or later, that result might be attained. But in the meantime we did not propose to ask the Council to remove these districts from the operation of the Bill.

HIS HONOR now came to the amendments which still stood in his name. If the Council would allow him, he would take them in somewhat the reverse order in which they stood with regard to the numbering of the sections upon the notice paper. He proposed that Sections 15, 16, and 17, which rendered a penal offence the recruiting of laborers otherwise than under this Act, should be expunged from this Bill. We propose to say—We will no longer send you to jail for recruiting in the ordinary manner and under the ordinary law, and not under the special Act. That was a proposal which he thought no one would object to. The gentlemen of the tea interest would no doubt be content that

they would not be liable to punishment for recruiting outside the law. The result of the simple excision of those clauses would be to render lawful ordinary contracts for labor otherwise than under the Act. But we had considered that, seeing the caution that was necessary before people could be bound down to serve for long periods in countries and under conditions that were unknown to them, it would not be desirable to go so far as that. On a former occasion he had indicated to the Council that we might take for example the plan that had been adopted by the Government of India with regard to a Bill before the Legislative Council of India, with respect to British Burmah. The proposal that was made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of that Bill was that there should be no penal clauses to interfere with free emigration, but simply a clause to provide that no contract shall be binding upon a laborer unless it was made in accordance with the Act. Well, so the matter stood when the question was last before them; but since he had last addressed the Council regarding this Bill, a considerable change had taken place in consequence of the unhappy scarcity which afflicts the country at present, and which threatens to afflict it in the future. As he had said, the Government thought it probable that emigration might take place largely in consequence, and the Government had also indicated a desire to assist emigration as far as possible.

The Government had further suggested that persons who might be assisted to emigrate under this Bill, might fairly be expected to contract for one year, one year being the term for free labor contracts usual in the tea districts.

Accordingly the Members of the Government had decided to propose for the consideration of this Council the clause which stood in his name, and which was as follows:—"No contract to labor in the labor districts for more than one year shall be binding upon an emigrant, unless it is made in accordance with this Act; and no emigrant shall be bound to fulfil any contract of labor upon any estate or portion of an estate which has been declared unfit for the residence of laborers under the provisions of sections 119 and 120." He might explain that the latter part of this section was one which had been added for a reason which he thought the Council would consider very sufficient, namely this, inasmuch as these contracts were made by an emigrant before he reached the labor districts, it would not be fair and just that he should be forced to perform that contract in an estate which had been declared unfit for residence. Therefore, he had no doubt the Council would consider that we had justly inserted this clause.

Well, then, the only question which really required the full consideration of the Council was this, whether a system of free labor contract outside the provisions of the Act shall be allowed in these labor districts, or not. On that subject we were in the possession of a number of valuable opinions. He thought he might say the great majority of these opinions was in favor of the proposal which he had now submitted to the Council. He admitted, however, that there were some variations in the opinions we had received direct. First, there was the opinion which was received from Messrs. Young, Grey & Co., who looked upon the proposals of the Government as admirable, and would like to see them carried out entirely; then another from Bahner, Lawrie and Co., who took another view, and said—"We think it is desirable to let well alone;" then another gentleman, Mr. S. H. Robinson, who was strongly in favor of the free system of recruiting; then we came to another gentleman, Dr. C. W. Turner, who was of an opposite opinion, and did not think the free system was good. His Honor now came to more important documents, namely, the reports of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, and the Magistrate of Sylhet, who had fairly collected and reported the opinions of the planters consulted, the opinions of the coolies consulted, and their own opinions. The result of these enquiries seemed to show that there was a very great majority of opinion in favor of permitting free recruiting. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar tells us that he finds that in that district "the possibility of carrying out free recruiting side by side with the Coolies' Act is maintained by a large majority of the planters. Very few only have doubts about it."

"9. In the matter of free emigration side by side with an Act, the general opinion of the planters, as far as expressed, is quite in favor of it; and the possibility of carrying it out side by side with the Coolies' Act is maintained by a large majority; a very few only have doubts on the subject.

Many planters characterize it as a great boon, whilst one gentleman of well-known influence informs me that he has always been averse to any special Acts, and is glad that signs are being now shown that before many years we shall see the last of them.

They say of course that certain remote gardens will not be able to use it for the present to any extent, but that others will avail themselves of the permission largely.

10. At the present moment there are free-recruited men working on many of the gardens; some of them, as the managers state, come up of their own free-will, paying their own expenses; others come up at the instigation of old garden coolies, who, when visiting their homes, and in some cases managers, have recruited outside the Act.

I visited a garden lately where, according to the manager's statement, there was hardly a coolie who had been imported by the garden. * * *

"Now, these men are as healthy-looking and contented a set of coolies as I have seen, and their lines were a model of cleanliness. * * *

In another flourishing and well-managed garden employing over 600 coolies, I found about 360 coolies recruited or re-engaged under the Act, about 140 under civil contract, and over 100 without any contract at all.

11. In a letter this instant received, the manager of a concern with more than 300 coolies under the Act alone, says: 'I would heartily welcome a system of free recruiting, and further, I believe that free labor is possible working alongside the contract plan, and on this garden as well as on many others *there are both kinds.*' * * *

12. One gentleman alone in alluding to this subject pronounced free recruiting to be (in his case) a failure; he got up some coolies who absconded one by one, he never being able to get an agreement from any of them. Now, this exactly bears out what has been stated by me, for the garden is placed in a comparatively remote part of the district, and not far from Monierkhall, which has had an unfortunate notoriety.

Even this gentleman 'as an experienced planter,' sees no reason why the system, (*i.e.*, allowing free recruiting), should not work side by side and be tried for a time at least.

13. On this point the coolies also were generally of one opinion, *viz.*, that 'free recruiting' should be allowed. One or two individuals said that men could not be brought from Calcutta without an agreement being obtained from them before they started, but almost all who gave an opinion alleged that a large number would come up if the movement once began; and some sirdars stated that if such permissions were granted, they would go down of their own accord, and bring up coolies at their own entire risk, and not for remuneration, only for such coolies as they furnished willing to work on the garden. * * *

14. My own views suggesting the propriety of free emigration being allowed side by side with the Act, have been expressed before, and the present inquiries fully confirm them, and I have little to add beyond pointing out that transit of coolies under the Act is necessarily more expensive and tedious than that which would result from free recruiting. Under the latter system also men of better physique would be selected, as the present contractors have not that amount of interest in obtaining healthy and strong laborers which a garden or other recruiter would have. Men who were not robust would seldom undertake the journey of their own motion. * * *

Some have proposed as a modification of the above that the agreement should be taken from the coolie on arrival here before the local Magistrate, who would compel its execution unless the garden was unfit for habitation."

Now that was exactly what we proposed to give, and something more. We proposed to say that local contracts made with coolies who had arrived in the district were lawful; and further, that up to the limit of one year the contract may be considered as binding, though made with an emigrant before he reaches the labor districts.

In Sylhet the tendency of opinion was still more favorable to the free system; and as regarded the coolies, His Honor found that the majority of the coolies also wanted to be free, and expressed a decided opinion to that effect, always excepting one especially intelligent cooly who made this sage remark—"What does it matter to us whether there be an Act, or no Act, so long as our bellies are filled." But it was reported that it was perfectly clear that to those gardens where free labor prevailed, the coolies went much more readily.

He thought then that he might say that the opinions of officials, non-officials, planters, and coolies, were such as to show a very large balance of argument in favor the optional free system. He thought the circumstances under which we were placed by the scarcity rendered it greatly desirable to assist laborers to proceed to the labor districts. And feeling that on the one hand,

it would not be fair to bind them down for too long a term, and on the other hand that if planters were to import coolies they must have some kind of contract to make a fair start. He trusted the Council would consider the amendment he had proposed as a fair compromise. He was sure they would give it a fair consideration, and would decide what they thought best. He would begin, then, by moving to omit sections, 15, 16, and 17, that was to say, the penal clauses of the Act.

THE HON'BLE MR. COLVIN said that, as he took occasion when the Labor Transport Bill was introduced to offer a few remarks on its general scope and some of its particular provisions, and as he had since had the opportunity in respect to the greater portion of the Bill of urging in Select Committee such alterations and amendments as appeared to him expedient or essential, he need not now occupy the time of the Council for more than a few minutes. But there were one or two general considerations to which he was anxious to draw attention before referring specially to the amendments of the Hon'ble President. He thought the Council would hear him out in believing that the anticipation which he ventured to express when the measure was first brought forward, that it would be found to involve important changes in the existing law, and to re-open the whole subject in the minds of those interested, to produce a good deal of comment and provoke a certain amount of criticism, had been fulfilled; and if at that time he had been somewhat distrustful of the effect of fresh legislation, he was now ready to admit that it had been attended with certain distinct advantages in addition to those which had been then adduced in its favor. For it had brought to bear upon the whole question a quantity of practical information and a number of valuable opinions, which had been of great service in enabling the Select Committee to frame the Bill in the form in which it was now submitted to the Council for consideration; it had also made public the declared purpose of the Bengal Government to aid and assist emigration to the tea districts, rather than to place difficulties and delays in the way; to encourage the great and growing industry of tea cultivation, rather than to burden it with any new restrictions; and further, it had placed beyond doubt that which had previously been imperfectly understood or believed, that in the great majority of instances, the relations between employers and laborers in the tea districts were consistent with the well being of the latter, and that both on the higher ground of humanity as well as on the lower one of self interest, the care of the cooly was not neglected by the planter, and that the present body of owners of gardens and planters generally might claim credit, not only for energy and enterprise in pushing their trade to its present state of prosperity through many difficulties and disappointments, but also for the strict and honorable observance of the conditions under which it had seemed good to the Government to favor the establishment and extension of the trade.

Passing on to the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble President, Mr. Colvin would say that although he had previously expressed an opinion which had then been shared in by all his hon'ble colleagues on the Select Committee, that complications were likely to arise from carrying out two separate systems of recruiting side by side, he had become on further consideration of the matter and of the opinions submitted upon it, less apprehensive of the effect of omitting the penal clauses of the Act, for he doubted whether the two systems would thereby be brought in practice into such close competition as to produce results inequitable to those who had previously been compelled to recruit solely within the provisions of the Act; that apprehension being thus to a great extent removed, he was quite ready to relinquish the ground of objection and to support the amendments of His Honor; and further he felt that being as they were almost within the shadow cast before the coming of a dreaded event in parts of the province, he could not but acquiesce in an arrangement to facilitate emigration from districts where there was likely to be lack of labor and scarcity of food supplies to places where employment and the means of subsistence were comparatively easy to obtain.

The Hon'ble President had explained to the Council why the suggestion for exempting a portion of the labor districts from the operation of the Act had been withdrawn. Mr. Colvin considered from his own knowledge of the

matter, and from the testimony of others, that the experiment would have been in Sylhet desirable, in Cachar doubtful, and in Assam dangerous, and he was quite content that it should be left to some future time to decide when and where such exemption, if any, should take effect.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, before he proceeded further, he might notice that the motion went further than it was intended to go. He had described it as removing the penal clauses of the Act. He found, however, that Section 17 went further than that. If the Council would allow him to change the motion, he would so far change it as to move the omission of Sections 15 and 16 only, leaving Section 17 for a separate motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, if the Council would allow him he would put the motion with regard to Section 17 in a somewhat altered form, namely this—Omit the first six lines of Section 17, and the words “period which,” and substitute these words:—“A contract registered under this Act.” Section 17 would then read in this wise:—“A contract registered under this Act shall in no case exceed the term of three years from the date of the arrival of the emigrant in the estate of his employer in any labor district. Every such contract shall be in the form in Schedule (A) annexed to this Act, and shall be reduced to writing, and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the name of the district in which the service is to be performed, and the price at which rice is to be supplied to the laborer.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he would now put the question that after Section 8, the new section, of which notice had been given, be inserted. He would read it again:—“No contract to labor in the labor districts for more than one year shall be binding upon an emigrant, unless it is made in accordance with this Act, and no emigrant shall be bound to fulfil any contract of labor upon any estate or portion of an estate which has been declared unfit for the residence of laborers under the provisions of Sections 119 and 120.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would next propose the first clause of the amendment which stood in his name, which was a necessary sequence of the amendment which had just been passed, inasmuch as it was now possible for free laborers contracting under the ordinary law to be conveyed to the labor districts. And as it was at the same time necessary that those emigrants when proceeding to the labor districts should be subjected to certain sanitary regulations, it was proposed to alter the term “emigrants” so that it would include both emigrants under the law and ordinary emigrants proceeding under the ordinary law. If the Council accepted this proposal, it would be necessary to revise the section of the law relating to transport. When coolies proceeded in large numbers in crowded vessels, it would be necessary to subject them to certain sanitary regulations. If the principle of our present proposal was passed by the Council, we would then proceed to deal with the transport at the next meeting of the Council. The question was—In Section 3, clause 6, definition of “Emigrant,” add after the word “recruiter” the words “or other person,” and omit the words “and has been registered as herein-after provided.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE GENERAL said he had the honor to move that clauses 1 and 2 of Section 125 be omitted, and that the following be inserted after the present third clause:—“Upon complaint made to a Magistrate by an employer, or any person acting on his behalf, that a laborer has deserted from his employer's service, such Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance of such laborer, or a warrant for his arrest, and appoint a day for the hearing of the complaint without previously examining the complainant.” He understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson wanted further time for the consideration of this amendment.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON begged to say that he received the notice of this amendment only yesterday evening, and it involved an alteration which

was of very considerable importance to planters. He recollected on a previous occasion His Honor having expressed an opinion adverse to the section as it stood; but his memory did not serve him to lead him to suppose that there was any proposal made to alter it. He thought it would be more convenient if the Council would allow the consideration of this change to be postponed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was quite ready to accede to the proposition that had been made, as it seemed to be perfectly reasonable. He might say at once that it was a change in regard to which there was no doubt a great deal of difference of opinion. He found that the great majority of the planters were against a change of this kind, but the great majority of the coolies were in favor of it.

The consideration of the amendment was accordingly postponed.

POWERS OF MAGISTRATES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXI of 1856 of the Council of the Governor-General and Act II of 1866 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said as this Bill was a very short one, and had been some days in the hands of hon'ble members, and as the object of it was so pressing, that is to relieve the Magistrates of districts at this time of urgency from certain work which could be well done by others, he hoped the Hon'ble President would suspend the rules, and allow him to move that the clauses be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he might mention to the Council that this Bill had its origin in a case in which a Magistrate, being desired to go out into the district to do what he could to assist the people to promote irrigation with a view of saving the crops, represented that he was very much tied down by the fact that petty cases of this kind could be disposed of by him only, and that he could not refer them to any subordinate Magistrate. On looking to this case, we found that it was really so. The Magistrates were very much tied in trying such petty cases, and we thought they should be relieved, and also on general principle that Magistrates of the second class should be entrusted with these cases. Seeing then the pressing nature of this small Bill, he thought he would not be wrong in suspending the rules, and allowing the hon'ble member to proceed with his motion. If any member should suggest any reason for delay he would be ready to give that reason full consideration. In the meantime he would suspend the rules.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had now the honor to move that the clauses be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He had simply to repeat what he had said in introducing this Bill to the Council, that in the two laws which were now amended, certain special restrictions were imposed in the trial of offences against the Abkarree law and offences against the Suburban Police law as regards the grades of officers who could deal with them. Really, there was no reason whatever why the powers of Magistrates of different classes should be differently restricted with regard to those particular offences than they were under the general law of the land in regard to offences in general. His hon'ble friend on the left (the Advocate General), was very anxious that professional character should be saved by explaining that both the members of the Select Committee were of opinion that section 2 of the Bill was absolutely unnecessary. They thought that when by section 1 the Council had repealed the two sections of the existing laws which placed special restrictions on the powers of Magistrates as regards these particular offences, they would as a matter of course fall under section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Still some might raise the objection that section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code would only apply to offences punishable under such special laws as at the time when the Criminal Procedure Code was passed contained no distinct provision as to the Court before which the offences were to be tried. It was in order to prevent any objection being raised on this head that the Select Committee

added the second clause of the Bill, which they themselves believed to be nothing more than declaratory of what the law would be if the Bill were to consist of the first section only.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was quite sure that the opinions of the members who had been good enough to put this Bill in shape in Committee would be quite enough for us; yet he dared say we would not be worse for having assurance doubly sure. He might mention that the effect of the alteration in the form of the Bill which the Hon'ble members of the Committee were good enough to undertake, was to make the scope of the Bill a little wider than the Government had originally intended. The proposal of the Government was to give certain powers to second-class Magistrates, whereas under the general form of the Bill as now put, third-class Magistrates would also have some powers. Still the Government felt that the proposal that was now made was in entire accordance with the spirit of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and as such we should not be wrong in adopting it.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said it was strictly according to rule, as no Hon'ble member appeared to have any objection, to ask that this Bill should now be passed in the form in which it was presented by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 13th December next.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1873-74.

No. 558B.—Dated Fort William, the 22nd November 1873.

From—T. B. LANE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in Charge to submit the following report
on the state of the salt market for the second quarter
of 1873-74, comprising the months of July, August,
and September last.

A. MONEY, Esq., C.B.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 2,579,340 maunds, against 1,714,507 maunds in the previous quarter, and 2,601,085 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 83,82,855, against Rs. 55,72,148 and Rs. 84,53,526 in the previous and corresponding quarters, respectively.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency and Hidgellee under wholesale rowannahs amounted to 4,000 maunds, as shown in the margin, giving a monthly average of 1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ maunds, against 795 maunds in the previous quarter and 1,133 $\frac{1}{3}$ maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following table I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.				POOREE.				24-PERGUNNAH.	
	Manufactures of				Manufactures of				Manufactures of				Manufactures of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.
Balance at close of last quarter ...	9,554*	32,521 14	22,424 10	10,080 21	10,014 16 13	20,348 13 13	193,314 0	289 3	705 5	36,905	120,906 20	4,289	17,126	
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0	1175 37	.....	1351	549,203 0	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	9,554	32,521 14	22,424 10	10,080 21	10,014 16 13	20,348 13 13	93,927 0	405 0	705 5	37,346	1,70,109 20	4,289	17,126	
Deduct—														
Sales during the quarter ...	6,787-20	3,845 0	8,583 0	1,020 0	5,077 10 0	7,789 30 0	15,042 0	405 0	.....	34,338	10,147 0	3,851	3,000	
Wastage ...	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,238-20	3,845 0	8,583 0	1,020 0	5,077 10 0	7,789 30 0	15,042 0	405 0	8 5	34,338	10,147 0	3,851	3,000	
Balance at close of the quarter ..	2,315-20	28,676 14	13,841 10	9,060 21	4,937 6 13	12,558 23 13	78,885 0	.....	697 0	3,008	159,962 20	439	14,126	

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 99,946 mauuds, against 115,797 mauuds in the previous quarter, and 101,438 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* This includes 451 mauuds of Pooree-made salt in Futtehmookah Golah.

† The difference of 420 mauuds between this and the figures shown in the Report for the 1st quarter 1873-74, is owing to revised figures submitted by Collector.

‡ These represent surplus ascertained on clearance of Golahs.

§ Of this 16,946 mauuds is the difference between the quantity estimated as manufactured and the quantity actually stored.

5. The subjoined Table II shows, comparatively, the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

II.

Memorandum shewing the quantity of different kinds of foreign salt imported and cleared on payment of duty at the port of Calcutta during the 2nd quarter (July, August, and September) of the following years.

	2ND QUARTER OF 1871-72.		2ND QUARTER OF 1872-73.		2ND QUARTER OF 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	15,49,526	17,74,826	14,20,215	18,08,556	10,60,785	16,18,274
Foreign Kurkutch ...	4,11,274	3,18,936	3,17,176	3,93,878	4,70,017	3,66,311
Indian ditto ...	1,16,564	2,40,721	2,43,537	2,42,143	3,00,446	2,52,841
Ceylon ditto ...	.....	8,116	... ..	... ..	.....	.....
Total ...	20,77,364	23,42,399	19,80,928	24,44,577	18,31,248	24,37,426

6. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shown above :—

III.

Memorandum shewing the detailed description of Indian Kurkutch.

	2ND QUARTER OF 1871-72.		2ND QUARTER OF 1872-73.		2ND QUARTER OF 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee ...	.....	91,737	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay ...	34,834	85,210	154,149	169,520	169,110	184,069
Madras ...	65,060	63,774	62,398	72,823	18,000	59,706
Ennore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,136	9,066
Covelong ...	16,680	.....	27,000	.....	88,200	.....
Total ...	1,16,564	2,40,721	2,43,537	2,42,143	3,00,446	2,52,841

7. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters :—

IV.

WHERE STORED.	2nd quarter of 1872-73.	3rd quarter of 1872-73.	4th quarter of 1872-73.	1st quarter of 1873-74.	2nd quarter of 1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Saltan Government Golahs ...	11,76,239	16,70,117	17,63,249	19,64,858	11,76,746
Ghoosery Golahs ...	19,682	5,603	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong Government Golahs ...	1,06,067	1,51,395	1,38,573	79,381	59,413
Total ...	13,02,988	18,27,015	18,91,822	20,44,239	12,36,159

8. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three Railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country; both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter

under review, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years. The quantity carried by the East Indian Railway again shows a large increase :—

V.

PERIOD.	Via Ballikhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gowa-khales.	Via Kidder-pore.	Via Ballia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East-ern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2nd quarter of 1871-72 ...	12,97,223	1,36,207	1,01,413	90,094	3,91,108	3,97,363	6,431	34
Ditto 1872-73 ...	14,16,740	1,29,880	62,410	96,887	3,90,185	3,16,452	5,436	43
Ditto 1873-74 ...	13,25,062	1,30,165	65,934	1,08,331	4,41,068	4,76,542	12,301	.....

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 15,262 maunds, as noted on the margin, against 17,446 maunds in the previous quarter, and 8,111 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows :—

	Tons.
July ...	20,766
August ...	28,897
September ...	20,388
Total ...	70,051

The shipments made during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong amounted to 571 tons.

10. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shewn in the following Table VI :—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th July		Prices on 31st July		Prices on 15th August		Prices on 31st August		Prices on 15th September		Prices on 30th September	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	78	92	76	84	75	81	74	88	77	73	74	78
French Kurkutch ...	70	71	82	68	82	65	79	65	79	50	68	44
Jeddah ditto ...	94	78	95	75	95	67	80	60	77	56	67	54
Ceylon ditto ...	65	...	65	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...
Seinde ditto ...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
Bombay ditto ...	51	42	59	34	62	36	57	36	56	35	49	36
Madras ditto ...	61	65	69	63	69	63	69	63	65	62	63	61

11. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1871-72 and 1872-73.

VII.

Months.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
July ...	5,39,739	6,23,677	1,83,980
August ...	6,76,096	6,18,619	1,00,000
September ...	7,81,896	6,50,396	1,00,000

12. The following table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of 1872-73, respectively :—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	ADMITTED INTO BOND		CLEARED.	
	2nd quarter of 1873-73	2nd quarter of 1873-74	2nd quarter of 1872-73	2nd quarter of 1873-74
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	48,550	8,980	51,474	36,118
Madras Kurkutch	.	15,140	196	1,850
Total	48,550	19,120	51,670	37,968

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS ENGAGED IN THE CARRYING OUT OF RELIEF WORKS.

No. 428.—*The 6th December 1873*—*Notification*.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 5718.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department,—(General) Establishments,—under date the 3rd December 1873.

Read again the orders of the Government of India Nos. 248 to 259I. dated 24th September 1868 with annexures, relating to anticipated scarcity in Upper India, and to measures approved for adoption in time of Famine, which were circulated by endorsements of this Office Nos. 850 to 857I. of 6th October 1868,—being recorded in Proceedings A. of Bengal Government in Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for October 1868, Nos. 1 to 3.

Read again Notification No. 173 of May 1872, being Rules “for guidance of District Magistrates and Heads of Departments, District Committees, and Engineers entrusted with “Local Works constructed from Local, Provincial or Imperial Funds,” recorded in Proceedings A. of Bengal Government in Public Works Department, Establishments, for May 1872, Nos. 1 and 12.

Read Chapter XIII.-A. of the Public Works Code relating to “measures to be adopted in time of Famine.”

Read Resolution by the Government of India in Public Works Department, No. 431 B. C. dated 28th October 1873, received in this Office, relative to the undertaking of Relief Works where urgently required in regard to the impending scarcity in parts of Bengal, and also referring to the above mentioned orders of 24th September 1868, and Chapter of the Public Works Department Code.

Read orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Financial Department (Scarcity and Relief) contained in Resolution dated 3rd, Circular No. 80 dated 17th and Resolution dated 25th November 1873, relating to the works and measures to be carried out in the Civil and Public Works Departments of this Government for affording relief to people who may suffer from failure of crops in certain Districts.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to Chapter XIII.-A. of the Public Works Code and the instructions issued by the Government of India in September 1868, by which local Officers are now to be guided, subject to difference of practice which local circumstances may render necessary; and in reference to and continuation of the above mentioned Resolution dated 25th November 1873 by this Government in the Financial (Scarcity and Relief) Department, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to record the following observations and instructions for the information and guidance of all Officers concerned in carrying out Relief Works in the districts, which have been, or may be designated, Distressed Districts.

1. *General organization.*—The Commissioner of the Division has general control of all relief measures and works. He must be cognizant of all matters connected with relief, and, unless in instances specially excepted, all communications on the subject of relief from local Officers of every Department, as well as from Civil Officers, should be submitted through him.

(a.) The Magistrate is the local head of all relief measures and works, and will, subject to the Commissioner's orders, decide when works are to be undertaken or discontinued; how they are to be carried out; and whether wages are to be paid in coin or kind, or both. He will also have a general control in regard to the rate of wages, and other such matters. He will, in short, direct all relief operations.

(b.) Relief Works are to be considered District Works and dealt with under the rules published in the Notification No. 173 of May 1872, according to which they will be carried out, subject to any modifications ordered in this Resolution; and all District Works in distressed districts are to be considered Relief Works.

2. *Execution and control of works.*—The professional control of Relief Works will remain with the Superintending and District Engineers; and under the special circumstances of necessity and want of proper estimates,

which may possibly exist in many instances, it is necessary that these officers should be more than ever active in their supervision. The number of Superintending Engineers will be increased, and large and liberal assistance in Engineers is being granted to districts. The Lieutenant-Governor will expect that the Relief Works will be very efficiently carried on in every respect.

3. *Employment, classification, and tasking of Laborers.*—It is to be considered as a condition of employment on Public Works that every person shall give some labor in exchange for the wages given.

(a.) The work-people should be divided primarily into two classes—

I.—Those who can perform a full day's work at the usual rates.

II.—Those who cannot do so.

(b.) Class I. should receive full wages, or payment for full work, and if necessary should be retrenched for short work as usual; but not so as to bring them below the wages of Class II., which they should join if found habitually unable to give the proper amount of work.

(c.) Work-people of Class I. should be drafted off to the more important works which it is desired to carry out in the ordinary manner, where they can be under proper supervision, and where the proper amount of work can be ensured from them. This should only be done to the extent to which required for such works, and if there are more laborers in Class I. than there is proper work for, the surplus should be put into Class II.

(d.) Class II. will receive mere subsistence wages; but those who can render a tolerable return of work may be tasked, and paid according to the amount of work done. Such tasks must be fixed according to circumstances by the District Engineer, subject to approval by the Magistrate. The amount of the subsistence wages should be determined by the local Officer subject to the approval of the Commissioner with reference to local circumstances, and the result reported to Government in this Department.

(e.) Officers in charge of work-people must consider it a part of their duty to watch the condition of their work-people, and to bring it to the Magistrate's notice as necessary.

4. *Rate and payment of wages.*—The Lieutenant-Governor desires that, as a rule, there shall be but one rate of daily wage in each district or tract for each class of work-people, as already defined. This rate to be fixed, for Class I., at the ordinary rates of the district as at present prevailing. The rates for Class II. will be determined as above explained, but will generally be lower than those for Class I. and can never be higher.

(a.) These rates are to remain fixed; but when the market price of rice rises above 10 seers per rupee, the Government will sell rice or other food to the *work-people* at not less than 10 seers per rupee whatever may be the current district rate of food. The food will be sold under the rules contained in Appendix A. of this Resolution.

(b.) Ordinarily the payments on Relief Works should be made daily, especially in regard to Class II. But an interval of two days may be allowable or necessary; and when the times are not very bad, a longer time might, perhaps, be allowed, especially to Class I. On these matters the Magistrate will be the judge, and decide what may be done.

(c.) The payments must be made in the presence of a trustworthy person, and the working parties must be frequently visited by the supervising officers. This matter of payment must receive special attention.

5. *Payment of wages in kind and distribution of cooked food to the laborers.*—It is not anticipated that, with the arrangements for selling rice, which have been laid down in the preceding paragraph, there will be any necessity of payment of wages in kind, or of distribution of cooked food. Should this be necessary in special instances, special arrangements must be made under the orders of the Magistrate, and reported in due course. Should there seem likely to be any general necessity for payment in kind as time progresses, the matter will receive the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and special orders will be issued.

6. When large bodies of workmen are collected, or likely to be collected at a distance from markets, the Magistrate can sanction the Engineer's arranging for establishing one or more petty dealers at each work, who will sell food and firewood to the laborers. The cost of housing and establishing such dealers would be chargeable to the works; and the men could, when necessity arose, be employed as "Moodees" or depôt-holders under Appendix A.

7. *Hutting of laborers, &c.*—On any work where a large number of laborers will be for any number of weeks employed, it will be very necessary to provide for shelter, sanitation and water-supply; where jungle wood, bamboos and grass may be abundant the coolies may be left to build their own huts; where materials may be less abundant some small head money or allowance may have to be made; and where the country is all thoroughly open and cultivated it may be necessary for the Engineer to arrange shelter for the laborers. In any case the hutting space will have to be chosen and marked out with some regard to ventilation and sanitation. Attempt must be made to make the coolies of each camp foul the ground near their huts as little as possible, and the huts should be of light moveable materials. As one embankment or work is finished and the coolies move on to another, they would carry the bamboos or posts of their huts with them; and the necessity for such periodical moves will constitute a valuable security against the breaking out of epidemics. In most parts of Bengal water for drinking purposes will be available; but the places of supply will have to be fenced in or in some

* NOTE.—Even where kutchha wells may be insufficient, wells lined with matting or earthen cylinders would suffice. Masonry wells should not be sunk if it can possibly be helped.

way guarded from pollution. In Behar it will often be necessary to dig temporary* wells for the supply of the laborers; where water is scarce this very important requirement will have to be provided for. The Magistrate will have full discretion to permit charges of the kind adverted to in this paragraph to be debited to the works.

8. *Progress of relief.*—In order to show clearly the amount of relief afforded by works, a daily report of the number of work-people employed will be submitted either in English or Vernacular by the person in charge of each work to the District or Sub-Divisional Engineer, who will submit a weekly report to the Magistrate showing the number of work-people employed and the wages paid them. From these returns, fortnightly returns for each principal work, and as regards petty works, for each Sub-Division of each district, will be submitted by the Magistrate to the Commissioner, and to the Public Works Department of this Secretariat.

(a.) Rules and forms for the preparation of these returns are contained in Appendix B. of this Resolution.

(b.) The Lieutenant-Governor will expect great care in the preparation of these returns, and the utmost exactness in their submission. To ensure this, and to avoid hampering the executive efficiency of officers* by these returns, the rules contain provision for their being prepared and submitted by the Office Establishments of the Magistrate and District Engineer.

9. *Establishments.*—It seems undesirable in several respects, and also unnecessary, to carry on ordinary Relief Works under the ordinary Public Works system of Sub-Divisions and Sections, under Upper and Lower Subordinates. An efficient establishment of this nature could not be extemporized, and the ordinary Relief Works will probably be of such a simple nature that in general professionally trained men will not be indispensable. General laying out of work and instructions, with frequent inspection by the Engineer and his Assistant, will probably be all that will be professionally required in regard to the mass of work, which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks may be properly carried on by Mohurirs or Sircars, superintended by persons of intelligence and good character, under the general superintendence of the Engineer, as already noticed.

(a.) It is understood that in some districts planters, and other gentlemen of local influence and interest, will undertake a good deal of the minor Relief Works. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this an excellent arrangement which it is desirable to extend as far as possible, and he trusts that in districts

where they have not done so, gentlemen of local position will come forward and take a share in carrying out Relief Works for the benefit of their tenantry and poorer neighbours.

(b.) In furtherance of the views already expressed, the Lieutenant-Governor will provide an Engineer for the charge of each district, in cases where two districts are at present under one Engineer. The districts which will thus obtain a separate Engineer will be—

Chumparun	...	...	...	In the Patna Division.
Purneah	...	...	...	„ Bhaugulpore „
Bogra	...	...	...	} „ Rajshahye „
Pubna	...	...	...
Maldah	...	...	...
Bancoorah	...	...	...	„ Burdwan „

(c.) An Assistant Engineer will also be given to each of the districts in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Commissionerships, an additional Assistant Engineer to the Patna, and for the present three additional Assistant Engineers to the Purneah District, in consequence of the heavy works in those districts. The bridges on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road will then be taken from the Purneah District, and made into a separate charge. Should this amount of assistance be considered likely to be insufficient, Commissioners will give early intimation thereof, and what additional assistance they will require. If at any time it should prove possible to give up any portion of these extra establishments, an immediate report should be made.

(d.) The Relief Works in the Rajshahye Commissionership will be partly cared for by Major Lindsay, R. E., and the staff of the Northern Bengal State Railway: the requirements of the remaining portion of the Division are not at present known, but will be disposed of as soon as the reports are received.

(e.) In the Circular No. 80 (read above) authority has been given to the local entertainment of extra establishments as required. As far as Relief Works are concerned, these establishments will be for the purposes indicated in paragraphs 4 and 9; and the Lieutenant-Governor will look to the local Officers to arrange for all establishments subordinate to the Engineers, except for really important professional works, when application may be made to Government for additional assistance, after the most has been made of the subordinates attached to districts. These applications must show clearly how existing Public Works Establishments are employed, and how it is proposed to employ those applied for.

10. *Tools.*—It is customary in many districts for the work-people to bring their own tools. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish this custom to be upheld as far as possible. Not only will the Government be thereby relieved of the necessity of providing a large number of tools; but the laborers will not part with their implements, and will have the tools ready to resume their ordinary occupations on leaving the Relief Works.

(a.) At the same time, it must be realized that destitute people are not to be refused work for want of tools. It will, in some instances, be a difficult and delicate duty to require tools from the people, and at the same time not to withhold them in cases where they cannot be brought. The Lieutenant-Governor must look to the tact and arrangements of the Commissioners, Magistrates and those engaged in the work to give the best effect possible to his wishes.

(b.) A depôt of tools will be formed at the Head-Quarters of each Commissioner, and the tools will be distributed under his orders to the different districts.

(c.) Commissioners will report what number of tools in excess of those available and procurable locally must be sent to the depôts, in order to enable them to meet the cases in which it may be necessary to supply tools. In this report baskets should not be overlooked.

11. *Accounts.*—In order to keep the Government properly informed of the progress of the expenditure during the present emergency, it is necessary that the district accounts of expenditure should be submitted monthly. This has been already ordered in a separate Circular No. 5716 dated 3rd current; but it is again repeated here that Relief Work accounts must be submitted

in the form and under the procedure laid down for District Works accounts. It is extremely desirable that these accounts should be sent in punctually, as arrear accounts will greatly impair the executive efficiency of Engineer Officers: the District Engineer may, therefore, with the Commissioner's sanction, entertain extra Accountants and Clerks chargeable to Relief Works within reasonable limits.

(a.) In order to mark distinctly the extra establishments due to Relief Works, additional sub-heads should be entered in the extract from Register of Monthly Receipts and Expenditure, which is furnished to the Controller. These sub-heads should show separately—

- a.—Superior Executive Establishment.
- b.—Inferior ditto, such as Sircars and Mohurirs.
- c.—Office Establishments.

(b.) The monthly accounts must be submitted punctually by the 20th of each month, as ordered.

ORDERS.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution with its Appendices, of the Resolution by the Government of India in Public Works Department dated 28th October 1873, (with copy of their previous Resolution of 24th September 1868), and of the Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in the Financial Department (Scarcity and Relief) of 3rd, 17th and 25th November 1873 read above, be forwarded to the Superintending Engineers of all Public Works Circles in Bengal, to the Superintending Engineer of Northern Bengal State Railway, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information and guidance.

ORDERED ALSO that a copy of this Resolution with its Appendices be forwarded to the Commissioners of all Divisions in Bengal and to the Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and guidance; and to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in Financial Department (Scarcity and Relief) for information.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the under

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																								
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.												
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Burdwan	11 0	10 8	12 12	20 0	16 0	23 0	13 8	13 6	19 0	15 4	15 0	23 4	15 0	5 0	20 0										
2	Bancoorah*																									
3	Berchhoom	10 0	10 0	2 0				10 8	10 8	16 0	14 4	13 8	24 0													
4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 10				14 0	14 0	18 0	19 8	20 0	26 0													
5	Hoochly	10 12	11 0	12 8				9 4	9 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	18 0													
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	14 0				10 10	10 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0													
Central Districts.																										
	Calcutta†	11 0			18 0			8 14			12 13															
6	24-Pargunnahs			12 0			20 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	11 14	13 5	18 12													
7	Nudda	11 7	11 7	14 8	29 0	20 0	32 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	12 3	13 5	17 12													
8	Jessore	11 0	11 0	13 5				12 8	12 8	17 12	18 4	16 0	20 10													
9	Moorshedabad	12 0	12 0	16 0				11 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	28 0										
10	Dinapore	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	22 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	14 8	14 8	27 8													
11	Maldah	12 8	12 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	35 0	11 8	11 8	21 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0										
12	Rajshahye	10 8	11 4	16 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	24 0													
13	Rungpore	10 2	0 7	11 5				11 4	11 2	15 0	14 1	14 0	30 0													
14	Bograh	12 8	12 0	12 0				9 12	9 12	10 0	15 0	15 12	34 0													
15	Pubna	14 4	15 0	15 0				9 12	11 4	12 0	15 12	16 0	30 0													
16	Dargeeling	5 0	5 0	6 0	3 0	4 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	14 0													
17	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0					13 0	13 0		16 0	16 0														
Coast Behar.*																										
Eastern Districts.																										
18	Dacca	10 8	10 8	13 5	21 8	18 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	22 0													
19	Furreedpore	14 0	16 0	20 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	21 0													
20	Backergunge							11 12	11 0	17 8	15 8	14 14	27 8													
21	Mymensing	10 0	10 0	12 0				13 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	29 0													
22	Sylhet‡	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0		12 4	13 0	25 8	19 4	17 8	38 8													
23	Cachar‡	8 10	9 2	9 2				12 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	17 12	20 1													
24	Chittagong‡	8 0	8 0	14 0				11 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0													
25	Noakhally‡							12 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	24 0													
26	Tipperah	9 0	9 0	12 0				14 8	10 0	20 0	15 10	18 13	32 8													
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts‡							13 5	13 13	14 8	13 13	16 0	16 0													
	Hill Tipperah‡			10 0				13 3	14 5	23 0	20 0	17 7	49 0													

* Return not received.

† First return.

A In Jehanabad sub-division.

B Few rice.

C Price of common rice on 3rd December in sub-division ranged from 12-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

D Coarse rice used by the poorest class.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seer per rupee and that of common rice from 13 to 20 seer per rupee.

mentioned districts of Bengal on the 6th December 1873.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MORWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

BENGAL.

Western Districts.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Districts.
...	Burdwan.
...	Banarawal.*
...	Baerbhoom.
...	Mitnapore.
...	Hoochly.
...	Howrah.

Central Districts.

10 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	...	...	13 5	...	...	110 0	...	...	8 14	...	...	...	Calcutta †
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	17 12	100 0	100 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 3	...	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	...	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 14	8 0	8 0	...	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 4	9 0	8 12	...	Moorsheebad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 12	20 0	160 0	168 7	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	Dinapore.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	149 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Maddah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	100 0	120 0	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 5	123 0	107 0	120 0	7 8	7 6	7 6	...	Rangporo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	66 0	66 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	Bograh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 12	23 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 12	7 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	7 0	...	...	Jalpigore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cooch Behar.*

Eastern Districts.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 0	140 0	80 0	...	8 15	8 8	8 0	...	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0	...	...	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 to 16	11 to 16	...	100 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	Buckergungo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	...	...	Mymensing.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 8	13 4	107 0	107 0	...	8 8	8 6	7 0	...	...	Sylhet. ‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 4	64 0	64 0	14 0	...	9 6	7 4	...	...	Cachar. ‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	Chittagong ‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	Nonahully. ‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 11	18 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 0	...	...	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	Chittagong Tracts ‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	Hill Tipperah. ‡

† Return for week ending 29th November 1873 received after the publication of the last Gazette.

‡ In Jungipore sub-division.

§ Highest price of rice at outlying station was 11 seer and lowest price 11-14 per rupee.

|| At sub-divisions and the interior.

¶ In the interior of this district the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 18 seers and of common rice 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

J Bondla.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			PUERUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BEHAR.																
28	Patna ...	16 4	14 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	31 4	12 0	11 8	...	14 8	14 0	21 0	...	...	...
29	Gya ...	10 8	10 8	15 0	12 8	15 0	32 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	0 8	10 8	19 8	K	...	...
30	Shahabad ...	14 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	15 8	30 0	12 4	11 8	11 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	25 0
31	Tilhoat ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
32	Saun ...	12 8	12 0	14 8	18 0	17 4	32 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparan ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr ...	13 6	12 0	18 9	21 0	22 0	31 6	9 4	8 4	14 7	13 6	12 6	18 9	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore ...	12 10	12 10	16 6	20 3	20 3	24 0	10 1	10 1	15 2	11 6	12 10	17 11	...	...	...
36	Purneah ...	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	10 0	9 5	27 0	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	11 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	12 8	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	30 0
ORISSA.																
38	Cuttack† ...	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	19 11	23 10	23 10	34 2	...	...	...
39	Poore† ...	11 13	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	21 10	24 4	27 9	32 13	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE																
South-West Frontier Agency.																
41	Hazarcebaugh ...	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	...	20 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	18 8	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	19 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	17 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom† ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	15 0	33 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	20 to 21	20 to 21	20 to 30	14 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	40 0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																
45	Goalpara† ...	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
46	Kamroop† ...	7 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
47	Durrang† ...	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
48	Nowgong† ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
49	Seelmaung† ...	...	...	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...
50	Luckimpore† ..	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 8	6 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills†	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...
53	Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B New rice.

K In the interior.

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA.
The 9th December 1873.

districts of Bengal on the 6th December 1873.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
...	
...	19 0	17 0	34 8	19 8	17 0	31 8	140 0	140 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	16 0	16 0	40 0	14 8	14 8	34 0	13 8	13 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Gya.
17 4	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	...	16 8	17 0	29 0	10 0	16 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	19 0	17 0	...	10 0	17 0	...	16 0	15 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
20 0	16 0	33 0	18 0	30 0	...	18 0	17 8	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Saran.
...	21 0	21 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	Chumpanun.
...	16 8	15 7	30 3	16 2	15 7	33 6	117 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 5	8 4	Monghyr.
...	17 0	17 0	30 0	16 2	15 12	27 12	176 12	176 12	164 3	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpoore.
...	12 0	12 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Purneah.
...	25 0	30 0	...	20 0	20 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
BEHAR.																		
...	14 7	14 0	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 9	23 5	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 9	Cuttack.†
...	23 10	23 10	21 0	105 0	105 0	...	8 8	9 0	8 8	Pooreah.†
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Balasora.
ORISSA.																		
CHOTA NAG- PORE.																		
South-West Fron- tier Agency.																		
...	20 0	19 0	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	210 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Hazarcolhaugh.
...	32 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	32 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	4 8	6 0	Singbhoom.†
...	30 0	32 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	280 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mannbhoom.
ASSAM AND AD- JACENT HILLS.																		
...	12 0	12 0	8 0	100 0	160 0	...	3 0	8 8	8 0	Goalpara.†
...	8 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup.†
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 4	6 8	7 0	Durrung.†
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 5	6 8	Nowgong.†
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Seebanugor.†
...	10 0	4 0	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	Luckimpore.†
...	6 4	6 4	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 8	5 4	5 0	Naga Hills.*
...	Khnei and Jynteah Hills.†
...	Garo Hills.*

K In the interior.
* Return not received.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th December 1873.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
Burdwan Division.	1 Burdwan ... ..	.....	Return not received.
	2 Bancoorah, 6th Dec. 1873	Nil	Rather cloudy, but cold. The rice crop is still being reaped. In parts an eight-anna crop is hoped for, but in others not more than three or four annas can be expected. The cultivation of the cool weather crops is not trifling.
	3 Beerbhoom, 6th " "	Nil	Cool and occasionally cloudy. Harvest of the late rice still in progress; cold weather crops being put in wherever water is procurable. Sugarcane promises fairly. Export by rail of week ending 29th November 7,212 maunds chiefly to Patna Division. Corrected return of the preceding week 15,430 maunds. Considerable export to Rauregunge by road. Prices slightly falling.
	4 Midnapore, 6th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather; cold and clear, with a north breeze. The rice is being everywhere harvested a little earlier than the usual time for cutting. The little rain there was last week has done rather injury than good to what few mustard and radish crops there are.
	5 Hooghly, 6th " "	Nil	Cloudy, otherwise clear throughout; wind from the north and north-east. The rice crop varies in different parts of the district from a three-anna to a twelve-anna crop; it is said that only a quarter of the usual area is under cold weather crop cultivation.
Presidency Division.	Howrah, 6th " "	0.13	More seasonably cold than hitherto. The nights cloudy, but no rain worth mentioning has fallen. The late rice is fast ripening, some is ripe already, and the harvest will begin at once. Now that the crop is nearly mature, it is admitted very generally that it is fuller than could have been hoped for; an eight-anna crop is confidently expected; a half crop would support all the inhabitants fairly for a year. Fever fast disappearing out of the town.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 9th* Dec. 1873.	Nil	Cloudy in the morning during the early part of the week; weather still warm for the time of the year. Such of the crop on high lands as has survived the drought is being harvested; that on the beel lands is not yet ripe. The outturn is poor. Prospects of cold weather crops very gloomy; sowings have only been made in patches and only where water was procurable. Fever still continues in portions of south Suburban Town and Baraset; in Barcypore it is not increasing, while in Bascerhat and Sakherah it is reported to be abating.
Rajshahy Division.	7 Nuddea, 6th " "	Nil	Generally cloudy and extremely slight, drizzling rain in several parts of the district on the 28th and 29th November. The state of things is very little changed. The late rice is still being cut. Prices are still moderate, though they are rising. The average price for the coarsest rice throughout the district, does not exceed two rupees eight annas per maund. Much distress is apprehended for want of drinking water this season.
	8 Jessore, 6th " "	0.02	Cloudy, with slight drizzling rain all over the district, not enough however to do any good. The late rice crop is being got in. The <i>chotan</i> paddy is scanty; the <i>haran</i> is promising well so far. The prospects of the winter crops have not improved. The attacks of insects on them have been favoured by the cloudy weather. The price of rice is generally rising, and exportation is going on from the Sudder, Jhenidah, and Magoorah sub-divisions.
	9 Moorshedabad, 6th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Thick clouds occasionally, but no rain. Rather cool and pleasant weather. The harvest of late rice is going on in all parts of the district, but no exact estimate of the general outturn can as yet be formed. It will probably be better than at first expected. The cold weather crops are however suffering very badly from the drought and insects. Mashkalai (pulse) and sesamum (oil-seed) are in a fair condition in the north; but mustard, wheat and barley are backward. The crops look well on the low lands only.
	10 Dinagepore, 6th " "	Nil	Clear days; fresh cold nights and mornings. Paddy is being cut throughout the district. All signs of rain gone; a fall of rain just now would injure what there is of rice ready for cutting; it would also damage the mustard in flower. Sugarcane reported a fair crop. Prices are stationary.

* Report of the 9th December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIV.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah, 6th Dec. 1873	Nil	The heavy clouds of last week dispersed without any rain. The weather this week is fair and cold; direction of wind north-westerly. The prospect of rain seems as far off as ever. The aman or low land late rice crop in the north-west of the district is being reaped, but prices still continue very high there. The reaping of the hymunt (winter) crop on the high lands to the east of the district has also commenced, but prices generally have not lowered. The cold weather crops require rain. The health of the district is good. Work going on on district roads and new works being projected. It is noticed that the demand for work by local laborers is increasing.
	12 Rajshahye 6th " "	Nil	There have been some cloudy days during the week, but no rains throughout the district. The late rice harvest is being carried on. More than half the crop is still standing, principally in the beels and on the lowest ground. The yield is of course poor in comparison with the crops of ordinary years, in consequence of the drought, even in the south-eastern corner of the district where the paddy has germinated and grown better than in other parts. New rice (present season's late rice) is in the market in many parts of the district. The state of the cold weather crops varies a good deal according to locality. Where sown on low lands, chur lands, or lands from which water has recently dried off, or where irrigation is practicable, the prospects of wheat, barley, pulses, and oil-seeds are not unfavorable. On high lands and where artificial watering is not practicable, the plants, which have grown to twelve or eighteen inches, are fast withering away, and unless rain falls soon will come to little or nothing. The mulberry crop is as good as in ordinary years, and there is a sugarcane crop quite as good as is usually seen. Mashkalai (pulse) is at present a fairly good crop, considering the absence of moisture, but must have rain to give good results. The cloudy weather has caused the appearance, in some parts, of insects which attack wheat and barley. On the 1st December rice was sold in Doorgapur hat (north of Putea jurisdiction) for about ten seers for the rupee. This high price was more probably owing to there being an exceptionally small supply in the hat on that particular day, than to any other cause. Elsewhere prices have not varied except in Bagmara and its neighbourhood, where rice is dearer than it was. Cases of cholera continued to be reported chiefly from the neighbourhood of Charghat.
	13 Rungpore, 6th " "	Nil	Fine; warm in the middle of the day. The late rice crop is being cut; the produce varies from one anna to four annas all over and about the station. In Dimlah and Forumbari the produce will be five to six annas; potatoes and winter crops generally are fair, and tobacco is in good condition, but it is somewhat backward from the dry state of the ground. Spring rice cut. Millet is being more largely sown than usual in hopes of rain. The demand for labor is more active as the harvest operations are on. No severe distress anywhere at present. Prices continue much the same. Rs. 3 8 to 4 for a maund of rice.
	14 Bograh, 6th " "	Nil	Still dry. The late rice crops are being cut; a poor outturn is to be expected, though a certain amount of good has been done by irrigation. Sugarcane will yield a good outturn. Cold weather crops in parts are unfavorably reported upon. Price of ordinary rice at the Bograh market on the 6th December, 15 seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
	15 Pabna, 6th " "	Nil	Cool and somewhat cloudy, with heavy fogs. The diggah paddy is being reaped, and a seven anna crop is expected. The boro is still on the ground. Winter crops, except sugarcane and turmeric, becoming worse for want of rain. Here and there mashkalai and moog (pulses) doing fairly. Boro paddy is being sown but to a limited extent, the beels being too dry. Fever prevails throughout the district, and a considerable portion of the population has been invalided.
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling, 6th " "	Nil	No rain, a bright sun, but a hazy atmosphere; clear nights and frosty mornings. In the plains and in the hills also a ten-anna crop all round may, it is hoped, be reckoned upon. Bugrah or common rice has fallen in price throughout the district owing to the new rice having been partially gathered.
	17 Julpigoree, 6th " "	Nil	The appearance of rain passed off, and the weather has been bright and clear, and sun unusually powerful. There is little to notice in the way of change. Prospects are as before. The late rice crop is now being cut and prices falling as new paddy comes into the markets. Cold weather crops generally promise well.
	Cooch Behar, 6th " "	Nil	Mornings generally foggy. There are no signs of rain now. There is no change in the prospects of the crops since last report. Exportation to Rungpore and other districts still going on.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 9th* Dec. 1873	Nil	Weather warm for the season; heavy dew. Winter crops very fair. A good deal of boro paddy planted. Fever slightly decreasing.
	19 Furreedpore, 6th " "	0 02	At Furreedpore, mostly cloudy during the week, but on Monday and Tuesday bright sunshine at Goulundo; the clouds were heavy on Tuesday, but not in. At Pangsha, cloudy on Thursday, but no rain. The cloudy weather is not perhaps on the whole injurious to the cold weather crops which are very stunted and want rain badly. By day the clouds shield them from the sun, but again by night they tend to moderate the dew. The cloudy weather has led people to hope for rain, and some ploughing has been going on. Reaping the late rice still continues, and the present weather is good for getting in the harvest.

* Telegram of the 9th December received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	20 Backergunge, 6th Dec 1873.	1.10	Cloudy and rainy in the beginning of the week. It cleared up somewhat in the latter part. State and prospects of the crops have improved. The rain has dispelled the fears which were entertained of destruction by insects, though not before some damage was done in Dukkhi Shabazpore. In Patuakhali the crops are good, and in the jurisdiction of Chalitabania, in the extreme south of the sub-division, the late rice is better than it was last year, and will yield 8 to 10 maunds a beegah. The Collector has seen the crops in portions of the Perozepore sub-division and of the Jhalokatti thannah. The former were good, and he was told that all over the Perozepore sub-division the crops were tolerably good. Near Jhalokatti some very fine crops were seen, but along side the road from Jhalokatti to Burisal the crops are bad, and will not yield more than eight or ten annas. The new rice is coming into the markets and prices have fallen. On the whole, it seems almost certain that there will be a twelve-anna crop all over the district, and that there will be no distress among the ryots if they have the self-restraint to keep sufficient paddy for their own consumption throughout the year. Many bounts have come to take away rice, and probably prices will rise considerably, and thus persons with fixed incomes and the non-agricultural classes generally will suffer no small amount of distress.
	21 Mymensing, 6th " "	Nil	The first three days of the week cloudy, since then clear and cold; there has probably been rain somewhere. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
	22 Sylhet, 29th Nov. "	Nil	Very cloudy since Thursday. Barometer has fallen. Rain expected. The recent blight at Banianchung has done a great deal of damage to the crops which promised so well before. The large exportations lately have made the non-agricultural classes very uneasy. Upwards of 3,000 maunds of rice have been exported from Balagunge from 19th to 26th November, 2,706 maunds to Calcutta, 625 maunds to Naraingunge, and 702 maunds of paddy to Calcutta. From Bahadurgunge during the same time 100 maunds of rice and over 7,000 maunds of paddy have been exported. 100 maunds of rice and 1,100 maunds of paddy to Patna, and the rest to Calcutta, Dacca, and Naraingunge. There was a marked fall in the sudder bazar on the 28th November, and a slight fall in all the bazars in the district. This will probably check exportation for the present.
	23 Cachar, " "	Nil	Cooler, but very cloudy; rain still keeps off. Smart shock of earth-quake at 2.30 on the 29th November. The state of the crops is much the same as last week. The late rice crop is being cut.
	24 Chittagong, " "	Few drops.	Since Wednesday, the 26th November, the weather has been dull and unseasonably warm. On the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th idem, a few drops of rain fell. No special change in the state of the crops. Paddy-cutting has commenced all over the district. Cholera cases are reported from Meerakaserai, Setacond, Sudder and Juddee Stations.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	25 Noakhally, " "	Nil	Warm during the week; cloudy and cool, with a little rain, in the interior on the 29th November. Reports of the late rice crops not yet reaped are favorable, except from Hatra, where injuries done by the "Mayah" and "Sani" insects are still reported.
	26 Tipperah, 6th Dec. "	1.14	Very gloomy and oppressive up to the night of the 4th December, since when the weather has cleared. Rain fell during Saturday and Wednesday nights. The weather however is still hot for December. Some rain has fallen throughout the district, and heavy rain to the south-west is reported also. The cold weather small crops have on the whole benefited by the rain, but the mustard in flower has been injured. The rice crop has not suffered. The price of rice continues high, but there is no occasion for alarm in this respect.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 29th Nov. 1873.	Nil	Very cold throughout the whole week. Cloudy on the 29th November. The cotton is now being diligently gathered; mustard and other cold weather crops are being sown. The prospects of the former crop are good. The outturn of the paddy crop has been tolerable. There is no reason to apprehend distress.
PATNA DIVISION.	Hill Tipperah, 29th Nov. 1873.	0.02	Cloudy and threatening rain; a few drops fell on the 27th and 28th November at the head-quarters. Reaping has fairly commenced. No change in the prospects of the rice crop. Mustard looks well about Agurtollah.
	28 Patna, 8th* Dec. 1873	Nil	Weather very cold in the mornings and evenings; no rain has fallen, and consequently no change in the prospects of the crops. Insects are still reported to be doing considerable damage to the young plants of the cold weather crops. Health of the district good.
	29 Gya, 6th " "	Nil	Weather fine and cold; no rain has fallen in any part of the district. The cold weather crop is suffering for want of rain. The opening of Soune Canal has done much good; about 3,000 beegahs of land along its banks have already been irrigated, and it is expected that about 10,000 beegahs more will be irrigated in the course of the next week.

* Telegram of the 8th December received on the 9th. Shows rainfall during the seven days including the 8th idem.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
30	Shahabad, 6th Dec. 1873	Nil	Weather clear and cool, with heavy dews at night. The irrigated rice in the Sassecram Porgunnah is looking well and will be shortly harvested. The cold weather crop is also promising that had been watered; that part of the crop which has not been watered requires rain to ensure a fair crop, although at present it is growing favorably. In Bhubbooah sub-division the state of the crop is as much the same. Irrigation, wherever possible, is being carried on. In the Buxar and Arrah sub-divisions, the prospects of the cold weather crops that have been sown and come up have not changed for the worse, although they much require rain. In parts of the district the rice crop is beginning to be cut, and the "bajra" millet crop towards the west and south has yielded a good outturn in the few places where it has been sown.
31	Tirhoot, 6th " "	Nil	Weather cold and seasonable, with occasional foggy mornings. The prospects of the crops in the Seetamarhee sub-division have not materially changed during the past week. In some parts the paddy is being cut and stocked. New rice is coming into the market, but is sold at nearly the same rate as old rice, viz. from 11-8 to 12-8 seers per rupee. The prices of all grains have remained almost stationary for the last three weeks. The cold weather crops which have come up still thrive, but without rain in this month it is very doubtful if they will come to much. The Deputy Collector of Durbhangha, who has now been through his sub-division, believes that about two annas of the rice crop have been saved. Mustard is said to be looking not badly; Janera, fair; and rahur (pulse), very fair. The utmost proportion of the cold weather crop lands sown is only one-eighth of the usual area, and even in this limited space the seed has not always germinated, while in some places the young crops are suffering from want of rain. Though the land is not being prepared for the cold weather crops, it is thought that if rain falls before January, large sowings will be made. In the Mudhoobani sub-division the cold weather crops are languishing and dying for want of rain. There is no change in the prospects of the rice crop. In the Tajpore Sub-division everything is almost at a standstill except on the Dearah. Four annas of the cold weather crops have still to be sown, and rain is required in the course of fifteen or twenty days to secure even an eight or nine-anna harvest. The root crops are giving a very poor yield, and tobacco is very backward. Prices have fallen slightly. In the Hajepore sub-division the cold weather crop still holds out well and is in no present danger. Recent inquiries in the sudder sub-division show that cold weather crop has been sown to a greater extent than in ordinary years, and that a four-anna crop will probably be obtained under any circumstances. If rain falls within a fortnight there may be a six-anna crop.
32	Sarnn, 6th " "	Nil	Seasonable and cold; west wind prevailing. The rice harvest has begun; the cold weather crop is still doing well, though rain is much wanted. Irrigation is steadily going on where practicable, but in the unirrigated fields the plants are looking sickly and of a yellowish green. Sugarcane is being cut and brought into the mills. People are being largely employed on the district local roads and relief works. Prices of food-grains on the whole steady.
33	Chumparnn, 6th " "	Nil	Weather cool; west winds. The prospect of the late rice has changed for the worse rather than for the better. Twelve annas of the cold weather crop land have been cultivated with wheat, barley, gram, pulses, and oil-seeds. The seed on half of the said area has germinated and the plants are looking healthy, but of the rest some have been destroyed by insects and others did not germinate at all. The young plants will die if it does not rain soon. The people have cultivated cucumbers, melons, and other vegetables of the like nature on banks of rivers and khals and on low lands on a larger scale with the object that in case they have no food-grains to live on, they would at last resort to these vegetables for support.
34	Monghyr, 6th " "	Nil	The last week's desponding report was written up by hearsay during the Collector's absence in the district and is incorrect. The cold weather crops are looking generally very well, and with a little rain during the month there should be at least a good average crop. The exertions made by the Government to afford food and labor to those who need it is removing the general feeling of despondency which prevailed, and the grain-dealers have discovered that hoarding grain is not so profitable as selling their present stock and getting fresh supplies.
35	Bhanganpore, 9th* Dec. "	Nil	Weather fine and cold. Rice-cutting becoming general. Probable outturn not yet ascertainable. Cold weather crops still promise well. General health very good.
36	Purneah, 6th " "	Nil	No change in the character of the weather. The cutting of the winter rice crop has commenced all over the district. All along the north the crop has been much better than was expected, and importation has commenced from Nepal. The outturn in the four northern thanmahs will not be less than six annas. All down the east, in the land usually flooded by the Mohanudi and Panar, the rice has failed. In Kushah Amour and Kudbah, parts of the Sudder and Bulrampore, one-anna crop only has been cut. In Kishengunge, parts of Bulrampore and the Sudder, in Manihari and Gondwarah, about four annas. All along the Kosi in thanmahs Dhamdaha and Raneegunge the yield has been good. Great loss has been caused here by rats and wild pigs which swarmed here this year; a ten-anna crop may be reaped. The mustard everywhere is fair. In the south of the district it is excellent. This is the great cold weather crop of the district. The koorthi pulse is good, also janera (millet) and arhur (pulse). Estimates of the quantity of wheat sown vary very much. Most has been sown in Gondwarah, Manihari, the sudder thanmah, and Raneegunge. The seed has germinated fairly in most parts except Raneegunge, where it is said one-third has failed. The soil is here very sandy; on the whole fourteen annas has germinated; the north-east part of the district, where it is scarcely ever sown, it has been put down this year but in no

* Telegram of the 9th December received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAUGULPORE DIV.—(Contd.)	87 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 6th Dec. 1873.	Nil	great quantity. The area cultivated with food-grains other than rice is probably half as much again as in ordinary years. Of this, if rain falls, a twelve-anna and, if none falls, a four-anna crop may be expected. The Collector does not consider that more than 100,000 acres have been sown with cold weather food-grains. Prices have fallen slightly since last week in the station, but in the interior rice is daily harder to get. It is brought to the hâts in very small quantities; most people now only take one meal a day. The Kosi crop has been exported both to the other districts and to the east of this. In Kusbah Amour and Kudbah the scarcity is beginning to be scarcely felt.
			Getting colder; everywhere dew reported very scanty. In Deoghur the weather is normal. Nothing of importance is reported from Raymehal sub-division. Cold weather crop short. In the Dumka Daman about half the aghanee or late rice has been cut; half is on the ground still, and a best authority, with whom the Deputy Commissioner quite agrees, says that the best half is still to cut. The cold weather crop will be little or nothing except the <i>kodo</i> and the <i>bajra</i> , which is very good,—both a much better crop than was expected and a much more valuable addition. Teel (oil-seed) and mustard very bad. Surgooja (oil-seed) worse a good deal than expected. The late Aghrain and Poush crop is a good deal better than hoped.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 9th* Dec. 1873	28	Slight drizzling rain general but not sufficient to affect crops, prospects of which remain good. Public health good.
	89 Pooree, 29th Nov. ..	32	Cloudy and rainy. Slight rain continued to the 29th November. Nearly three-fourths portion of the loghu or second rice crop has been reaped with fair yield. Late rice crop ripening well and prospects are good. Average outturn expected. Cold weather crops growing and progressing, and will be improved by the light rain which has fallen and still continues, but heavy rain would seriously injure the ripening late rice as well as damage the promising cold weather crops. Purchases of rice for export to Calcutta and the south have commenced, and prices are consequently rising rapidly. Stocks good. Public health generally good. Fever continues to a small extent.
	40 Balasore, 6th Dec. ..	6	Cloudy and cold weather, drizzling rain. A good deal of paddy has already been cut, probably about eight annas. The present weather not considered favorable for cold weather crops at Jellasore and Babupul. Prices rising throughout the district. Bhadruck sub-division.—Harvesting of paddy crop continues; the crop in some places is thin, with the exception of Sosah and parts of Dhammigo; the outturn will be on the whole moderate. Price of coarse rice has risen to Rs. 1-9 per maund.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41 Hazaribagh, 6th Dec. 1873.		Nil	Weather variable; sometimes overcast at other times clear and cold. No rain is reported to have fallen in any part of the district during the past week, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the clouds. Crops much the same as last week; continued complaints of the want of rain from all parts are being received, and in addition to the fear from the drought, insects are reported to be injuring the young plants in the western portion of the district.
42 Lohardugga, 6th		Nil	The clouds reported in last week have all dispersed, and it has been bright and clear, but not so cold as usual at this season. About one-fourth of the low land rice crop still remains to be cut; the outturn generally is estimated at from ten to eleven annas. The crops to the west and south have been better than those to the east. In some parts the surgoojah (oil-seed) crop promises very well and in others very badly off, but on the whole there will be a fair crop. The latest reports from Palamow show that the rice crop is now being cut, and it is hoped that a six-anna crop generally may be obtained. The prospects of the cold weather crop are unfavorable; a very inconsiderable portion of land has been sown, and that sown urgently requires rain.
43 Singhbhum, 29th Nov. 1873.		Nil	Cloudy since the last three days, giving promise of rain; days cool and pleasant, nights cold. Colehan.—The harvest in this portion of the district has now been almost entirely reaped. The uplands all round have given about half a crop, but the outturn from the low lands has been more or less good. The extent of upland cultivation in the Colehan, however, greatly predominates over the low land. In Seraikela, Porahut, and Kursewah, the greater part of the paddy has been already cut. In all these places the outturn taken all round will be, it is expected, from 8 to 10 annas; in some few places more, up to 12 annas. In Dhalbhum also a good deal of the paddy has been cut; the outturn all round is expected to be from 8 to 10 annas; in some parts much less, 4 to 6 annas; whilst in some places it will be up to 12 annas. The cold weather crops in the Colehan have turned out very badly. The mustard and surgoojah (oil-seed) have been very great failures. The reports from Dhalbhum and Seraikela also regarding the cold weather crops are very bad. The yield is not expected to be more than one-fourth. If rain falls now, it will do good to the grain crops.
44 Maunbhum, 5th Dec. ..		Nil	Cloudy, with every appearance of coming rain, but no rain has fallen; mornings and evenings cold, with a little dew. The late rice has now been about half cut, and the outturn appears to be slightly better than was previously expected, probably a nine-anna crop all round may be housed. Sagarane and koorthai (pulse) looking well in the western pergunnahs. Barley and potatoes are coming up well.

* Telegram of the 9th December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding..

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS			
45	Goalparah, 20th Nov. 1873	Nil	Cloudy, with cool breeze on the 27th and 29th November; the rest of the week clear, with strong north-easterly wind. No improvement in the state of the late rice crop. The harvest of the paddy in progress, but the outturn on the average is not likely to exceed seven annas. The ploughing of land for the cultivation of Asu or early crops is retarded for want of rain. The state of mustard and other cold weather crops also is not good.
46	Kamroop, 8th* Dec. "	Nil	Mornings raw and misty; days clear, with cool north-east wind; nights clear, with heavy dews. Late rice is being reaped, but owing to the want of rain a full outturn is not expected. Sugarcane and mustard crops progressing favorably. Public health good.
47	Durrung, 29th Nov. "	Nil	No rain. Daily range of temperature very high; strong north-east wind during the first half of the week; calm, cloudy, and threatening rain during the latter part. No change in the state of the crops since last week. Rice crop being reaped; certainly an eight-anna crop all round. Prices little affected as yet. A good deal of fever about.
48	Nowgong, " "	Nil	Weather warm. Sky clouded over and every indication of approaching rain before full moon. The late rice crop has commenced to be cut and stored. The crop will on the whole be about an average one. Pulse crop poor. Mustard doing fairly. Tea operations nearly over for the season. Two or three cases of small-pox of a mild form.
49	Seobaugor, " "	Nil	The weather continues unchanged. The prospects of the rice crop continues the same as before. Harvesting has commenced, and should heavy rain fall, it will not do the rice crop any good, but rather injure it. Mustard is backward for want of rain.
50	Luckimpore, " "	Nil	No rain during the week; weather much colder. Rain has been threatening for the last three days, but holds off. The late rice crop is being reaped; probable outturn will be about two-thirds of an average year. The crops in the North Luckimpore sub-division are excellent. The cold weather crops continue promising. Public health much the same as last week.
51	Naga Hills, 22nd Nov. 1873.	Nil	Weather delightfully cool and pleasant, although the midday sun is very fierce. The joom crops of the Rengmah Nagas have been cut and gathered in, and the outturn is said to be a very fair one indeed. The joom crops towards "Dwar Dima" Moki Hills are said to be as good as in the previous years if not better.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 29th Nov. 1873.	Nil	Bright sun in the early part of the week and cloudy for the last three days. The whole of the rice crop in the upper hills has been gathered. The people are now busy getting in their Job's tears or corn crop. Murwah—millet, is doing well. It would benefit by a little rain.
53	Garo Hills, 29th Nov. 1873.	Nil	Generally cloudy both night and day since 24th November, and chilly, but no rain has fallen. In the village of Rongdugiri, situated in the valley of the Kalu river, the outturn of both cotton and rice is said to be far below the average; in Cheparagiri the pods, though small, were still numerous. The paddy throughout the hills has been stored. No report of actual scarcity of food in any particular locality has been received. Vegetables seem unaffected by the drought, as large quantities are brought for sale, and those seen in cultivation, especially at Dalma-giri (on the Kalu river) seem thriving well. Price of rice is said to have fallen along the Mymensing and Garo Hills boundary. A greater quantity of rice has been brought to Tura by the inhabitants near the foot of the hills during the week.

* Telegram of the 8th December received on the 9th. Shows rainfall during the seven days including the 8th idem.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th December 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 16th to 22nd Nov. 1873.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	57.52	29th Nov.	Not received 9th to 14th Nov.
		Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	30.37	ditto.	
		Culina ...	Nil	Nil	46.18	ditto.	
	Raneoorah	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	48.30	ditto.	
		Raneogunge ...	Nil	Nil	44.45	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	43.72	di to.	
	Beerbhoom	Bancoorah ...	Nil	Nil	47.27	ditto.	
		Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	53.45	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	44.77	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	47.51	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	46.36	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	0.28	40.35	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	0.10	38.89	ditto.	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Nov.
		Seraunpore ...	Nil	0.11	43.24	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	0.07	46.73	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Sanger Island ...	Nil	0.40	48.03	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	0.07	44.39	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	0.08	45.44	ditto.	
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	44.31	ditto.	
		Rascherhaut ...	Nil	Nil	43.82	ditto.	
		Rasnet ...	Nil	0.05	40.33	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0.20	51.04	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	Nil	0.24	52.29	ditto.	
		Satkherah ...	Nil	0.02	47.74	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	0.07	46.04	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum ...	Nil	0.03	48.80	ditto.	
		Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	48.80	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil	52.41	ditto.	
		Choodangah ...	Nil	0.03	46.02	ditto.	
	Jessore	Kooshteah ...	Nil	Nil	34.66	ditto.	
		Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	34.51	ditto.	
		Jessore ...	Nil	Nil	44.49	ditto.	
		Nurrail ...	Nil	Not rec.	66.71	22nd Nov.	
		Khoolna ...	Nil	0.10	59.36	29th Nov.	
	Moorshedabad	Jenadah ...	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto.	
		Ragirhaut ...	Nil	0.01	55.43	...	
		Magoorah ...	Nil	0.02	47.72	29th Nov.	
Berhampore ...		Nil	Nil	31.61	29th Nov.		
Ramporehaut ...		Nil	Nil	28.71	ditto.		
Dinagopore	City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Nil	27.21	ditto.	From 1st Feb.	
	Jungipore ...	Nil	Nil	38.42	ditto.		
	Asimgunge ...	Nil	Nil	35.38	ditto.		
	Lalgolla ...	Nil	Nil	41.51	ditto.		
	Dinagopore ...	Nil	Nil	43.21	ditto.		
Rajshahye	Maldah ...	Nil	Nil	27.02	ditto.		
	Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	32.13	ditto.		
	Natore ...	Nil	Nil	43.78	ditto.		
	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	44.26	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	47.28	ditto.		
Bogra	Titalya ...	Nil	Not rec.	82.72	22nd Nov.		
	Bogra ...	Nil	Nil	36.74	29th Nov.		
	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	43.18	ditto.		
	Serjgunge ...	Nil	Nil	35.26	ditto.		
	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	93.66	15th Nov.		
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ... { Hospital ...	Not rec.	Nil	77.74	29th Nov.	Not rec. 9th to 22nd Nov.	
	Julpigore	Julpigore ...	Nil	Nil	88.30		ditto.
		Fallacotta ...	Nil	Nil	106.39		ditto.
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	66.67		ditto.
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	115.55		ditto.
Bhutan Dwar	Baza ...	Nil	Not rec.	175.64	22nd Nov.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 16th to 22nd Nov. 1873.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.03	61.33	29th Nov.	
		... { Hospital ...	Nil	0.01	50.23	ditto.	
		Moonshceergunge ...	Nil	Nil	64.47	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	48.56	ditto.	
		Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	50.55	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Goalundo ...	Nil	Nil	42.08	ditto.	
		Burrisani ...	Nil	0.10	60.71	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	0.20	50.49	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	60.35	ditto.	
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	Nil	90.02	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	Nil	100.70	ditto.	
		Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	61.39	ditto.	
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	48.69	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Alteah ...	Nil	Nil	44.11	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	67.94	ditto.	
		Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	120.72	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Nil	Nil	102.85	ditto.	
Hylakandy ...		Nil	Not rec.	88.25	22nd Nov.		
Koyah ...		Nil	0.25	65.87	29th Nov.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	84.60	ditto.	
		... { Jail ...	Nil	0.12	85.56	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	152.47	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	0.01	116.77	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	72.20	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Nil	58.32	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamtee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	73.35	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	0.02	57.59	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	30.49	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	38.14	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	33.30	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	11.16	ditto.	
			... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	34.75	ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	41.03	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Not rec.	34.01	22nd Nov.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Not rec.	38.73	20th Nov.	
		Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	37.72	ditto.
	Sasaram ...		Nil	Nil	24.83	ditto.	
	Buxar ...		Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...		Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto.	
	Tirhoot		Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	23.03	8th Nov.
		Durbhanga ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	31.40	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.36	ditto.	
		Mudhubani ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	27.01	ditto.	
		Seetamarree ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	37.10	ditto.	
		Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	31.11	20th Nov. ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th Nov.
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	33.88	ditto.	
		Sowan ...	Nil	Nil	32.20	ditto.	
	Champaran	Moteehari ...	Nil	Nil	41.04	ditto.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	32.69	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	34.22	ditto.	
Bogossorai ...		Nil	Not rec.	35.95	22nd Nov.		
Samoor ...		Nil	Not rec.	43.60	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	Nil	28.68	20th Nov.	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	26.73	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	34.54	ditto.	
		Bunka ...	Nil	Nil	36.42	ditto.	
		Sanbora ...	Nil	Nil	27.45	ditto.	
Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Not rec.	30.86	22nd Nov.		
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Not rec.	37.69	ditto.		
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Not rec.	35.09	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	44.94	20th Nov.	Not rec. 1st June to 5th July	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	31.27	ditto.		
	Rajmohal ...	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.		
	Moheeshpore ...	Nil	Nil	25.24	ditto.	From 15th June, and not recorded 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	53.00	ditto.		
	Godda ...	Nil	Nil	35.81	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 16th to 22nd Nov. 1873.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	ORIGINAL.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.20	33.70	29th Nov.	From 1st April. Ditto. Ditto.
			Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	Nil	0.27	38.20	ditto.	
			Cuttack ... { Jagipore ...	Nil	0.20	35.53	ditto.	
			Cuttack ... { Kendrapara ...	Nil	Nil	57.50	ditto.	
			Cuttack ... { Juremsingapore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	41.38	1st Nov.	
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	Nil	0.50	58.35	29th Nov.		
		Pooree ...	Pooree ...	Nil	0.60	55.71	ditto.	
			Khurdah ...	Not rec.	0.20	40.22	ditto.	
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Nil	Not rec.	47.87	22nd Nov....	
			Bhuddruck ...	Nil	0.20	35.09	29th Nov. ...	
	Jellsore ...		Nil	Not rec.	48.75	22nd Nov....		
	Sorah ...		Nil	Not rec.	30.53	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Chandbally ...	Nil	Not rec.	35.25	ditto.		
	Sambalpure ...			Not rec.	Not rec.	51.25	25th Oct.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	ORIGINAL.	Hazareebaugh ...	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	50.04	29th Nov.	
			Hazareebaugh ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	53.01	ditto.	
			Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	51.80	ditto.	
		Loharduggah ...	Ranches ...	Nil	Nil	49.95	ditto.	
			Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	39.08	ditto.	
		Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	38.51	ditto.	
		Maunbhoom ...	Parulia ...	Nil	Nil	40.70	ditto.	
			Gobindpore ...	Nil	Nil	40.02	ditto.	
		ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
Goalparah ...		Goalparah ...	Nil	Not rec	08.21	22nd Nov. ...	Not received 0th to 15th Nov. Ditto.	
	Dhoobree ...	Nil	Not rec	91.42	ditto ...			
Kamroop ...	Gowhatty ...	Nil	Not rec.	49.11	20th Nov.			
	Durpottah ...	Nil	Not rec.	70.78	22nd Nov.			
Durrung ...	Tezpor ...	Nil	Not rec.	65.80	ditto.			
	Mungledye ...	Nil	Not rec.	63.90	ditto.			
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	Nil	Not rec	70.01	ditto.			
Seebaungor ...	Seebaungor ...	Nil	Not rec	72.71	ditto.			
	Golghat ...	Nil	Not rec.	06.79	ditto.			
	Jorehaut ...	Nil	Not rec.	59.52	ditto.			
	Nazeerah ...	Nil	Not rec.	75.27	ditto.			
Luckimpore ...	Debraonghur ...	Nil	Not rec.	90.94	ditto.			
	North Luckimpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	101.55	ditto.			
	Suddya ...	Nil	Not rec.	83.19	ditto.			
Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	43.74	16th Nov.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	0.20	Not rec.	53.57	22nd Nov.			
	Jaowai ...	Nil	Not rec.	71.40	ditto.			
	Cherrapunjee ...	Nil	Not rec.	293.84	ditto.			
Garohills ...	Tura ...	Nil	Nil	85.22	ditto.			
Benares Akyah ...	Benares ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.53	15th Nov.			
	Akyah ...	Nil	Nil	202.60	29th Nov.			

CALCUTTA.
The 6th December 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th Nov. to 6th Dec. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Nov. 30th	10	30.077	30.008	69.3	63.8	72	N W	...	0.00	.....	o
		16	30.002	30.021	71.0	67.0	65	E N E	...	...	.....	o
	Dec. 1st	10	30.074	30.002	75.3	69.3	72	E N E	...	...	C	o
		16	29.925	29.941	80.0	71.5	64	E N E	...	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	30.036	30.074	77.6	71.3	73	E by N	...	...	C	o
		16	29.930	29.944	81.3	72.3	62	E N E	...	...	K	o
	3rd	10	30.077	30.006	73.6	67.0	69	N E	...	...	.....	o
		16	29.957	29.975	77.3	68.3	53	N	...	...	.....	o
	4th	10	30.073	30.001	74.2	63.2	51	N E	...	...	CK, C	o
		16	29.981	29.949	79.5	66.4	47	N	...	...	O	o
	5th	10	30.040	30.064	74.0	64.0	55	N E	...	...	C, CS	o
		16	29.950	29.968	78.8	64.5	42	N by W	...	...	C, CS	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	Nov. 30th	10	30.008	30.104	69	65	79	N E	6.5	0.20	N	d, m, o
		16	30.012	30.018	71	68	85	N W	6.1	0.10	N	d, m, o
	Dec. 1st	10	30.075	30.081	74	70	81	N N W	7.0	0.20	N	m, o
		16	29.945	29.951	80	72	66	E	8.0	...	KS	b, o
	2nd	10	30.003	30.000	75	70	76	N	7.7	...	C	b, o
		16	29.941	29.947	80	73	70	E N E	13.9	...	KS	b, o
	3rd	10	30.063	30.091	72	69	85	N E	5.4	...	N	d, m, o
		16	29.975	29.981	74	70	81	N E	8.8	...	N	m, o
	4th	10	30.079	30.085	75	64	51	N N E	0.4	0.20	N	m, o
		16	30.058	30.064	77	66	53	N	13.0	...	N	m, o
	5th	10	30.057	30.063	75	65	55	N E	8.6	...	N	o, o
		16	29.925	29.958	78	67	53	N	14.1	...	N	o, o
CHITTAGONG.	Nov. 30th	10	30.034	30.129	69	67	89	N N W	5.9	0.10	N	d, g, m
		16	29.944	30.039	70	68	89	N	5.9	0.10	KS	u, g
	Dec. 1st	10	29.994	30.009	70	68	89	N E	5.4	...	KS	u, g
		16	29.966	30.080	75	71	81	N N E	3.9	...	KS	u, g
	2nd	10	30.018	30.112	74	71	85	N N E	4.0	0.10	KS	g, m
		16	29.898	29.992	77	72	77	N N E	6.6	...	K, KS	o
	3rd	10	30.066	30.100	73	72	95	N	4.0	0.10	N	d, g
		16	29.913	30.007	73	71	90	N	4.6	...	N	d, g
	4th	10	29.980	30.080	75	73	90	N	2.6	0.50	N	d, g
		16	29.880	29.974	75	73	90	N	1.9	...	KS	g
	5th	10	29.950	30.044	77	72	77	N E	3.0	...	CK, K	b, m
		16	29.902	29.985	79	74	77	W N W	3.3	...	C, CK	b, o
MADRAS.	Nov. 30th	10	29.907	30.000	80	74	74	N	10.2	...	N	b, o
		16	29.983	30.001	79.0	66.6	48	N E	...	...	C, CK	b, o
	Dec. 1st	10	30.008	30.104	69	65	79	N E	6.5	0.20	N	d, m, o
		16	30.012	30.018	71	68	85	N W	6.1	0.10	N	d, m, o
	2nd	10	30.075	30.081	74	70	81	N N W	7.0	0.20	N	m, o
		16	29.945	29.951	80	72	66	E	8.0	...	KS	b, o
	3rd	10	30.036	30.074	77.6	71.3	73	E by N	...	...	C	b, o
		16	29.930	29.944	81.3	72.3	62	E N E	...	...	K	o
	4th	10	30.077	30.006	73.6	67.0	69	N E	...	...	.....	o
		16	29.957	29.975	77.3	68.3	53	N	...	...	.....	o
	5th	10	30.040	30.064	74.0	64.0	55	N E	...	...	C, CS	o
		16	29.950	29.968	78.8	64.5	42	N by W	...	...	C, CS	o
COCHIN.	Nov. 30th	10	30.005	30.089	69	64	74	N	2.3	0.10	N, C	o
		16	29.909	29.993	71	64	66	N N E	6.3	...	N, C	u
	Dec. 1st	10	29.979	30.063	74	67	67	N W by N	1.2	...	C, CK, C	cloudy.
		16	29.849	29.932	69	71	55	E N E	3.1	...	CK, S	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.971	29.954	78	69	61	N N E	1.1	...	CK	o
		16	29.813	29.926	82	69	48	N N E	5.8	...	CK, S, C	cloudy.
	3rd	10	29.990	30.083	76	66	56	N N E	2.2	...	N	o
		16	29.876	29.959	78	67	53	N N E	7.5	...	N, C	q
	4th	10	29.901	30.045	75	63	47	N N E	2.6	...	N	q
		16	29.869	29.952	79	64	44	E N E	7.0	...	N, C	o
	5th	10	29.957	30.041	73	61	46	N N E	3.1	...	CK, N, C	cloudy.
		16	29.830	29.922	77	66	53	N N E	8.3	...	N, C	o
ANJAM.	Nov. 30th	10	30.032	30.054	80	74	74	N E	1.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.924	29.916	84	75	64	N N E	5.0	...	.....	b, g
	Dec. 1st	10	30.020	30.042	79	73	73	N E	3.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.909	29.931	80	75	78	N E	3.5	...	.....	g
	2nd	10	30.022	30.044	77	74	86	N E	2.7	...	.....	g
		16	29.914	29.986	79	75	82	N N E	4.6	...	.....	d, g
	3rd	10	30.014	30.006	82	76	74	E	2.4	...	.....	b
		16	29.940	29.971	81	74	70	S	2.6	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29.992	30.014	81	76	78	N E	1.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.910	29.938	82	75	70	S W	3.6	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29.984	30.006	81	78	78	E N E	1.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.916	29.938	82	75	70	S S W	3.0	...	.....	b
ANJAM.	6th	10	30.034	30.040	81	76	78	E N E	1.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.944	29.966	82	75	70	S W	2.3	...	.....	b, g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th December 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Lb.	Miles.	In.		
Dec. ...	1st	30.002	81.5	60.8	125.0	73.1	68.2	61.3	0.75	E N E	...	44.2	...	...	Cirri and clear. Slightly foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	2nd	29.990	82.7	60.6	132.6	74.4	69.7	63.4	.77	E by N & E N E	...	97.0	...	...	Clear, cirrocumuli, and cirri.
	3rd	30.013	78.6	70.4	102.0	73.9	67.4	62.8	.70	E N E & N E	...	151.6	...	...	Chiefly overcast. Drizzled at 3 P.M.
	4th	29.998	80.4	67.5	123.0	72.8	64.5	57.9	.61	N E	...	174.0	...	○	Cirrostrati, cirrocumuli, & cirri.
	5th	.000	80.5	63.1	130.0	71.9	63.1	56.1	.59	N E & N	...	163.2	...	...	Cirri and cirrostrati.
	6th	30.010	80.0	64.8	124.2	71.8	63.0	57.0	.61	N N E & N E	...	175.3	...	...	Cirri.
	7th	.024	80.6	66.5	120.0	72.8	64.6	58.0	.61	N E	...	127.0	...	...	Cirrocumuli and cirri.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19.6
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	82.7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	83.7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.78
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0.06
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th December	...	44.45
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69.28

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th December 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHUREEF SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of October 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.	
			Basinak charge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per se- cond throughout the month.	Area irrigated on or be- fore the 1st June 1873.	Area irrigated subse- quent to the 1st June 1873 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area irrigated during the month.	Total area irrigated up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area irrigated during the month.	Total area irrigated up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area irrigated up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	(Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during last season.	Average of ten pre- vious years for the same period.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,233	337	2,776	783	912	4,451	42	23	65	4,516	3,446				a Details of column 9— At the rate of Re 1 ... 4,576 acres. " " Rs. 1-8 ... 2,949 "
		High Level	675	107-24	1,502	331	824	2,357				2,357	225	2-17	32-57	56-71	Total ... 7,424
		Taltonlah	1,300	161-66	74	61	136	271	22		22	293	30				b The details of column 12— Sugarcane ... 82 acres. Haldi ... 38 " Gaujen produce ... 11 "
		Macgong	650	36	124	50	162	345	39	5	44	389	69				Total ... 131
		Total			4,176	1,214	2,034	7,424	103	28	131	7,555	3,770				c In addition to this, 224 acres have been assessed at double water-rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C.
South-West- ern	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	255-53	1,350	10,419	14,278	26,277				50,277	8,629		32-55	9 years	d The details are— At the rate of Rs. 1-8 ... 12,936 acres. " " Rs. 1-12 ... 258 " " " Rs. 2 ... 6,015 " " " Rs. 2-4 ... 12,303 "
		Panchcootah	240	97-48		3,223	2,017	5,240				5,240	3,564	0-25	46-03	3 years	Total ... 31,517
		Total			1,350	13,642	16,295	31,517				31,517	12,192				In addition to this, 259 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre.
		Grand total...			5,556	15,656	18,329	38,941	103	28	131	39,072	15,962				

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 27th November 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th November 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,186	999 0 0	99 18 0	4,082 0	350 0 0	33 0 0	132 18 0
Or per mile of railway	44	37 0 0	3 11 0	150 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	4 18 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	24,308	18,931 0 0	1,893 2 0	66,923 0	6,257 0 0	625 14 0	2,518 16 0
Total for 20 weeks ...	25,494	19,930 0 0	1,993 0 0	71,005 0	6,587 0 0	658 14 0	2,651 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,219	1,079 8 3	107 10 0	2,568 0	256 10 3	25 13 4	133 12 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	45	39 9 10	3 19 3	94 10	9 6 8	0 18 10	4 18 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	24,967	18,812 3 8	1,881 4 5	80,694 11	7,301 15 6	730 4 0	2,611 8 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd November 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,274	994 0 0	99 8 0	8,083 0	696 0 0	60 12 0	160 0 0
Or per mile of railway	47	36 0 0	3 12 0	297 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	5 16 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	25,494	19,930 0 0	1,993 0 0	71,005 0	6,587 0 0	658 14 0	2,651 14 0
Total for 21 weeks	26,768	20,924 0 0	2,092 8 0	79,088 0	7,193 0 0	719 6 0	2,811 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,429	1,179 2 8	117 18 4	2,375 0	310 4 9	31 0 7	148 18 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	44 4 4	4 6 7	90 33	11 6 2	1 2 9	5 9 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,898	19,991 6 4	1,999 3 9	83,159 11	7,613 4 3	761 4 7	2,760 7 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd November 1873, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,775	20,438 5 9	1,873 10 4	120,877 35	28,508 0 11	2,613 15 7	4,486 5 11
Or per mile of railway	188	129 2 5	11 16 10	764 0	180 1 10	16 10 2	28 7 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	567,130½	3,61,208 14 6	33,116 13 10	2,380,408 16	7,99,620 8 8	73,298 12 9	106,315 6 7
Total for 21 weeks	596,905½	3,81,707 4 3	34,990 4 2	2,501,376 11	8,28,123 9 7	75,911 8 4	110,991 12 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,132½	26,239 14 10	2,405 6 6	122,481 14	44,528 2 4	4,081 14 11	6,487 1 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	218	167 10 8	15 7 4	763 0	284 8 5	26 1 8	41 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,079,801½	3,60,939 15 1	33,086 3 0	3,238,071 28	8,09,400 13 11	82,363 19 2	115,440 2 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th November 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,311	1,103 0 0	110 16 0	10,689 0	345 0 0	34 10 0	145 6 0
Or per mile of railway	293	39 8 0	3 19 0	382 0	12 8 0	1 5 0	5 4 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	1,06,272	17,029 0 0	1,702 16 0	369,797 0	12,260 0 0	1,226 18 0	3,929 14 0
Total for 22 weeks	1,14,583	18,136 0 0	1,813 12 0	380,486 0	12,614 0 0	1,261 8 0	3,975 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,844	1,103 6 0	110 8 9	26,219 0	798 10 0	79 17 3	190 4 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	280	39 7 0	3 18 10	936 0	28 8 0	2 17 0	6 15 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,17,280	18,215 8 1	1,821 11 1	293,927 17	9,053 8 0	905 17 3	2,727 8 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th November 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	113,123	1,80,552 0 9	17,100 12 1	1,140,479 10	* 5,47,023 9 6	50,143 16 7	67,244 8 4
Or per mile of railway ... ..	....	145 11 11	13 7 2	....	427 5 9	39 3 6	52 10 8
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	2,239,941	29,73,788 0 6	272,597 4 9	13,90,404 0	61,20,002 0 9	561,035 3 9	833,662 8 6
Total for 22 weeks	2,343,064	31,60,340 1 3	289,697 16 10	14,912,973 10	66,67,025 10 3	611,189 0 4	900,896 17 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,212	1,82,574 12 0	16,736 0 4	623,420 10	3,84,874 6 8	35,280 8 1	52,016 8 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	142 10 2	13 1 6	....	300 10 11	27 11 3	40 12 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,165,264	29,51,115 8 1	270,518 18 5	10,488,744 20	57,14,286 18 10	523,809 12 7	794,328 11 0

* Rs. 76,108-10 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due from Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th November 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.		£ s. d.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	4,440	16,212 5 3	1,486 2 7	56,238 30	* 17,718 1 0	1,624 8 2	3,170 5 9
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	72 8 7	6 13 0	...	79 4 5	7 5 4	13 18 4
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	82,882	2,34,369 13 9	21,473 18 3	922,181 30	2,87,334 14 0	26,339 7 11	47,815 6 2
Total for 22 weeks	87,322	2,50,478 8 0	22,960 0 10	978,420 20	3,05,052 15 0	27,963 11 1	50,923 11 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,531	34,000 1 10	3,124 18 7	50,620 19	10,467 0 4	959 9 7	4,064 8 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	152 8 5	13 19 8	...	46 13 4	4 5 10	18 5 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	96,827	2,84,171 15 8	26,049 1 11	768,995 10	2,34,410 15 10	21,497 13 6	47,536 15 6

* Rs. 795-2 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grain due from Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 13th December 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*.
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble LORD H. ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble BABU DIGUMBER MITTER, .
 and
 The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOUR DISTRICTS.

THE further consideration of the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service, in order to the settlement of its clauses, was resumed.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, before proceeding with the amendments of which he had given notice, he had one remark to make, namely that the amendments before the Council were necessarily due to

the altered character of the Bill. By reason of the amendments adopted at the last meeting and the omission of the penal clauses against recruiting outside the Act, it became necessary to introduce the Advocate-General's present amendments. Some further amendments were also due to this, that while the Bill allowed recruiting outside the Act, it subjected emigrants above a certain number to the provisions of the transport sections.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL then moved the insertion of the following definitions after the definition of "employer" in Section 3:—

"'Garden sirdar' means any person authorized by certificate by an employer to engage natives of India to proceed to a labor district under a contract to be made and executed according to the provisions of this Act.

'Recruiter' means any person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a recruiter.

'Contractor' means any person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a contractor."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the omission of Section 4. It would be seen that in lieu of this section another section would be introduced at the end of the chapter on transports; but the section proposed to be re-enacted was not so wide as that proposed to be omitted. Under the transport sections nineteen emigrants travelling by themselves could go without restriction; consequently it was not necessary to restrict emigration in the manner in which it was done by Section 4.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the omission, in Section 10, lines 6 and 7, of the words "for the purpose of becoming laborers," and the substitution for them of the words "for the purpose of laboring." This was a necessary consequence of the definition of "emigrant" now adopted, and the definition of "laborer," which had a technical meaning in the Bill, namely, a man who was conveyed to the labor districts under a contract under the Act. He had also a verbal amendment in line 8 of the same section, to give uniformity to the language, namely to insert the words "of India" after "native."

The motions were severally agreed to.

On the motion of the Advocate-General verbal amendments were made in Section 11.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the omission of Section 13 and the substitution of the following:—

"Any employer may by certificate authorise a garden sirdar to engage natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge, under contracts to be made and executed according to the provisions of this Act."

The section was not necessary, the penal clauses of the Bill having been abolished. But in order to render the Act more easily intelligible, he had thought it better not only to omit Section 13, but to insert the proposed new section. It would be just as well to have a key to the following chapter relating to garden sirdars.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the omission of Sections 34 and 64. He proposed to omit the penalty imposed under Section 34 on a garden sirdar embarking emigrants without a pass on board a vessel carrying more than twenty persons. He thought one penalty on the Master of the vessel sufficient. Section 64 was an analogous section, and should also be omitted.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the Advocate-General the word "duly" in the second line of Section 65, which was considered of dubious import, was omitted, and the words "under the provisions of this Act" were inserted after the word "executed."

In Section 66 the proviso in the first clause, and the words in the third clause relating to the number of persons allowed on board without a pass, were omitted as a necessary consequence of the omission of Section 34.

On the motion of the Advocate-General, Section 71 was recast so as to stand thus :—

“It shall not be lawful for the Master of any vessel, whether licensed or not, to embark any emigrants on board his vessel for conveyance to, or towards a labor district, if the total number of persons to be carried by such vessel (exclusive of the crew, and of any garden sirdar or other person accompanying the emigrants,) exceeds twenty, unless the emigrants are furnished with a pass by the Embarkation Agent in the form set out in Schedule (B) of this Act. The Master shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding ten rupees for every emigrant illegally taken on board.”

And the following clause, taken from the latter part of Section 64, which had been omitted, was added to the section, so as to enable Embarkation Agents to hold an examination :

“The Embarkation Agent shall not grant any such pass without a certificate from the Medical Inspector that such emigrants may be allowed to embark without danger to the health of other persons on board the vessel.”

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the insertion, after the word “emigrant” in line four of Section 75, of the words “whose contract has been executed under the provisions of this Act.” It was necessary, in consequence of the enlarged definition of “emigrant,” to restrict the meaning of the word “emigrant” in this section.

The motion was agreed to. Verbal amendments were, on the motion of the Advocate-General, made in Sections 77 and 78.

On the motion of the Advocate-General the word “licensed” was inserted before the word “vessel” in the third line of Section 79, so as to restrict the provisions of the section to licensed vessels.

Section 80, which gave the Magistrate power to stop emigrants proceeding by land, was, on the motion of the Advocate-General, omitted.

On the motion of the Advocate-General, the following new section was inserted after Section 97 :—

“The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to domestic servants, or to any person proceeding alone or accompanied by his wife and family only.”

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the first of the amendments which he had to propose was a merely verbal one. The section to which the amendment referred, Section 17, was altered at the last meeting, but it was found that the words “said labor districts” were left without meaning. It was therefore proposed to insert the words “for which he is engaged” after the words “labor district” in the 10th line.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it was necessary to alter Section 81 in some degree to meet the altered character of the Bill. It was not proposed that power should be given to the Magistrate to interfere with the transit of free laborers who were not proceeding in numbers exceeding twenty. It was therefore proposed to omit from the beginning of the section the words “If in any case whatever it appears to a Magistrate expedient that any emigrant, in consequence of ill-health, should not be allowed to proceed towards a labor district,” and to substitute for them the following words :—

“If it appears to a Magistrate expedient that any emigrant, whose contract has been executed under the provisions of this Act, should not be allowed to proceed towards a labor district in consequence of ill-health.”

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT moved the introduction of the following new section after Section 81 :—

“If it appears to a Magistrate that the health of any emigrant (other than an emigrant mentioned in the last preceding section) is such that he cannot proceed without endangering the health of those on board, he may order the detention of such emigrant.”

The effect of this would be that ordinarily the Magistrate would not interfere with emigrants proceeding alone or in small parties by land. But if any free emigrant was proceeding in a crowded vessel, and his health was such that he could not proceed without danger to others, by reason of his having the small-pox or any other infectious or contagious disease, then the

Magistrate might interfere, and if his condition was such as to be dangerous to the health of others, the Magistrate would be bound to detain him.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT moved that in Section 82, the words and figures "Section 81" be substituted for the words and figures "Sections 79, 80, or 81." Section 80 had been omitted from the Bill; Section 79 referred only to the detention of vessels, and did not involve any extra expense, and the new section which had been added we did not propose to bring within the purview of Section 82. Accordingly if the Council would accept this amendment, Section 82 would read thus:—

"All expenses incurred under Section 81 by a Magistrate, or other officer deputed by him under the provisions of Section 93, in respect of any emigrant so detained (that is in regard to contract coolies), shall with interest at six per centum per annum be recoverable by him from the contractor by whom the emigrant has been engaged or forwarded, or, in the case of an emigrant engaged by a garden-sirdar, from the employer from whom such garden-sirdar received his certificate."

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he had now to move a series of small amendments which were merely intended to carry out the object of the amendments already made, and to restrict the operation of certain provisions of the Act to those particular emigrants whose contracts were made under the Act. The following amendments were then agreed to:—

Section 85.—In line 15, omit the word "such," and after "emigrants" insert "whose contracts have been executed under the provisions of this Act."

Section 86.—In the third line, after "emigrant," insert "whose contract has been executed under the provisions of this Act."

Section 87.—In the fourth line omit the word "the," and after "emigrants" insert "whose contracts have been executed under the provisions of this Act."

Section 88.—In the first line omit the word "the," and after "emigrants" insert "whose contracts have been executed under the provisions of this Act."

Section 89.—In the fourth line omit the word "the," and after "emigrants" insert "whose contracts have been executed under the provisions of this Act."

Section 90.—In the first line, after "emigrant," insert "whose contract has been executed under the provisions of this Act."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT moved that the following clauses be added to Section 103:—

"Such returns shall be kept separate with regard to each class of laborers as above mentioned, and, in the case of laborers as defined by this Act, the return of laborers employed shall specify the date on which the contract of each laborer commenced, and the period of service contracted for."

"Copies of such returns shall be entered in a book to be kept by the employer at his place of business or on his estate."

The object of this amendment was that inasmuch as we should in future have two classes of laborers in the tea districts, we should be enabled in the returns to distinguish between laborers bound under the Act, and consequently falling under the special provisions of the Act, from laborers entertained outside the Act.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the President the following fresh sections were inserted after Section 103:—

"(1) If any laborer shall die, desert, complete his contract, or obtain a release therefrom during the six months preceding any such return as in the last preceding section is mentioned, the fact of such death, desertion, completion of contract, or release, shall be entered in the book to be kept as aforesaid by the employer, opposite the name of such laborer."

"(2.) On the arrival of any laborer, as defined by this Act, on the estate of his employer, the name and description of such laborer shall be entered in the book to be kept as aforesaid by the employer, and in like manner the name and description of every person who shall contract to labor otherwise than under the provisions of this Act shall be so entered. Such book shall be open to the Inspector of Laborers, who shall have power to muster all laborers and other persons lastly hereinbefore mentioned, and to verify the accuracy of the entries in such book."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he now came to an amendment of some importance. The Council were aware that two meetings ago a proposition was submitted to the Council to omit what had been called the fugitive slave clauses of the Act, that was to say, to take away from the employers of laborers, the planters, the power of seizing a run-away laborer. This subject had given to the Government a great deal of anxious consideration. On the one hand we had felt that the time had come when this power might to some degree be modified; on the other hand we had been inclined to yield in some degree to the representations of the planters that a too sudden change in the procedure in such cases would disturb their relations with the laborers and injuriously affect their interests. Accordingly he had the honor to submit an amendment of the nature of the clauses specified in the amendment paper. Originally it was proposed to take away the power of arrest from the planter, and that a summary proceeding before the Magistrate should be given. But it had been said, and somewhat reasonably said, that the Magistrates in these districts were few and far between; that the power of summary proceeding before the Magistrate would be a somewhat illusory gift; and that until we were prepared to provide Magisterial Officers at reasonable distances, it would not be fair to take away this power and give a practically inoperative remedy. We had in some degree yielded to these representations. We hoped gradually to increase the number of Magistrates, and to form Benches of Magistrates composed of planters and native gentlemen. But until these Benches were established, we were inclined to think that planters had some reason to exclaim against the too sudden withdrawal of the power of arrest. The effect of the amendments would be that where the magisterial power was established within ten miles of a plantation, there the summary power of arrest would cease; but in parts of the country where there was no Magistrate within a reasonable distance, a reasonable power of arrest would be retained in a modified form and subject to certain provisions as to fine and payment of reasonable compensation in cases of arrest without sufficient cause. That was the proposal HIS HONOR had to submit to the Council, and with a view to carry that out he would propose certain amendments which, if accepted by the Council, would make the 1st and 2nd clauses of Section 123 run thus:—

“If any laborer deserts from his employer’s service, and no Magistrate is resident within ten miles of the place where such laborer may be found, such employer, or any other person acting in his behalf, may, without first procuring a warrant and without the assistance of any police officer, who nevertheless shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so, apprehend such laborer; provided nevertheless that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that such employer or other person shall without delay give the said laborer in charge at the nearest Police Station, and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

“Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed without delay to the nearest Magistrate, and if such Magistrate be authorized to deal with the case, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said laborer under custody to the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates authorized to deal with such cases, who shall thereupon adjudicate upon such charge.”

The HON’BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had an entirely verbal amendment to suggest. As the last limb of the first clause stood, it required the employer to whose protection the laborer had run away without delay to give the laborer in charge. The words “such employer” referred to the last mentioned employer, not the employer to whose estate the laborer had run away. Therefore he proposed to leave out the words “such employer or other person,” and substitute for them the words “the person who shall apprehend the laborer under the provisions of this section.”

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT having agreed to adopt the amendment, the motion as amended was agreed to.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT a verbal amendment was made in the 3rd clause of Section 123.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT then moved the introduction of the following clause after Clause 3 of Section 123. It was proposed that if the arrest was unreasonable and unjustifiable it should be competent to the Magistrate to inflict

a fine and award compensation to the party aggrieved. His Honor hoped the Council would not think this an improper proposal:—

“If it appears to the Magistrate, or to the Bench of Magistrates adjudicating upon such charge, that such laborer has been apprehended without sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates to impose a fine not exceeding fifty rupees on the employer at whose instance such laborer has been apprehended, or to award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to such laborer, and such compensation shall be paid by the employer at whose instance such laborer has been apprehended.”

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he had an amendment to move in Section 12 which might be of some consequence. He found throughout the Bill that important functions were exercised by the Superintendent of Emigration. The Superintendent referred to could only be the Superintendent at Calcutta. His Honor did not quite understand how the Bill would have worked under these provisions; because although it was not now contemplated that contractors' depôts should be established elsewhere than in Calcutta, he believed garden-sirdars were entitled to enlist emigrants and convey them direct to the labor districts. In that case he did not see how the contracts could be signed before, and be attested by, the Superintendent of Emigration. His Honor was very much desirous that facilities should be given for the emigration of laborers and others from the over-populated districts of the west to the eastern districts. We were engaged in opening out roads and otherwise giving facilities for traffic from the west to the east. He was impressed with the belief that the excessive mortality in transit was due to the cholera infection at Goalundo and in the neighbourhood of Dacca. He had not the statistics before him at that moment, but he had found, as the result of very close investigation, that these outbreaks occurred soon after the vessel left Goalundo, and before it got well into Assam. If, therefore, the transit through these parts of the country could be avoided, great loss of life might be saved. It was desirable to encourage direct emigration from the over-populated districts of the west to the under-populated eastern districts. It might be desirable to give facilities for the establishment of depôts on the direct route. In that case we must either alter the frame-work of the Bill or give some of the authorities in other parts of the country the powers of the Superintendent of Emigration. With that view he would move that in the fourth line of Section 12, after the word “Calcutta,” the following words be inserted:—

“and may also appoint any proper person to be Superintendent of Emigration at any other place, with all or any of the powers of a Superintendent of Emigration.”

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT verbal amendments were made in Schedules (A) and (E.)

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, in consequence of the amendment of the clauses of Section 123, he proposed to withdraw his amendment as to the omission of Clauses 1 and 2, and to proceed with the amendment which he proposed to put as a fourth clause, and which stood as follows:—

“Upon complaint made to a Magistrate by an employer, or any person acting on his behalf, that a laborer has deserted from his employer's service, such Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance of such laborer, or a warrant for his arrest, and appoint a day for the hearing of the complaint without previously examining the complainant.”

That clause was rendered necessary for the purpose of giving summary jurisdiction to Magistrates. Under the Criminal Procedure Code it was provided that whenever in regard to an offence under any law there was no procedure provided, the procedure of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be adopted. The Code of Criminal Procedure provided that in all applications for arrest there should be an examination of the complainant; and as it would be a hardship to require this in all applications for the arrest of deserting laborers, it was proposed to give this summary jurisdiction. It might be that the employer might be more than ten miles from the place of the apprehension of the laborer. If the Magistrate was satisfied of the fact of desertion, he might issue his warrant for detention without an examination of the complainant. No possible harm could arise, because under the third clause of the section, which was

introduced on the motion of His Honor the President, all persons apprehending laborers without sufficient cause were liable to punishment.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he hoped the Council would accept this amendment. It would merely give a summary and quick mode of proceeding by one instead of two processes.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the Council had now gone through all the amendments that had been proposed, and if any hon'ble member had any further amendment he would have an opportunity of bringing it forward at the next meeting. The intention of the Government was that the Bill should be carefully printed and circulated, and that the Bill should be taken on the further stage that day week.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 20th December.

HALF-YEARLY TABLES OF CINCHONA PLANTS.

No. 66, dated Royal Botanical Gardens, the 20th November 1873.

From—GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in Charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the usual half-yearly statements showing (1) the number and distribution of cinchona plants at Rungbee on the 1st October last, and (2) the growth of forty-five measured plants during the six months ending 30th September.

Table showing the number and distribution of Cinchona plants in the Government plantations at Darjeeling, on the 1st October 1873.

Names of species of Cinchona.	Number in permanent plantation.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during the month.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Succirubra	2,035,000	None.	220,000	10,000	.....	2,355,000
C. Calisaya	291,500	5,000	50,000	120,000	.....	469,500
C. Micrantha	45,667	None.	4,000	None.	.....	49,667
C. Officialis and Varieties ...	125,000	.....	None.	.....	.....	125,000
C. Paludiana	5,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,092
C. Pitayensis	None.	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	2,456,259	5,016	274,000	220,000	.....	3,001,275

G. KING,

*Superdnt, Botanical Gardens,
in charge Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal.*

J. GAMMIE,

*Head Gardener, in charge
Cinchona Plantations, Darjeeling.*

Table showing the growth of Cinchonas in the Darjeeling plantations during the six months ending 1st October 1878.

Name.	THIRD PLANTATION (RINCHAP), ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET.					FOURTH PLANTATION (RUMCHU) ALTITUDE 2,325 FEET.					FIFTH PLANTATION (RUMCHU), ALTITUDE 2,566 FEET.					
	Numbers.	Date of planting, 1867.	Height in inches on 1st January 1868.	Height on 1st April 1873.	Height on 1st October 1873.	Growth during the 6 months.	Date of planting, 1867.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st April 1873.	Height on 1st October 1873.	Growth during the 6 months.	Date of planting, 1864.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st April 1873.	Height on 1st October 1873.	Growth during the 6 months.
C. Succi-cuba	1	29th March	29	252	259	7	29th July	6	283	310	27	15th October	6	325	378	53
	2	Ditto	30	233	253	22	Ditto	6	319	341	23	Ditto	10 1/2	340	245	4
	3	Ditto	37	240	253	13	Ditto	7 1/2	284	291	7	29th July	3	328	233	13
	4	Ditto	24	267	279	12	15th October	10 1/2	313	336	23	Ditto	3	328	233	5
	5	Ditto	37	259	270	12	29th July	4 1/2	292	282	20	Ditto	5 1/2	347	372	25
	6	Ditto	30	270	290	10	Ditto	4 1/2	294	216	42	Ditto	3	163	192	29
	7	Ditto	27	198	198	...	Ditto	3 1/2	335	366	31	Ditto	4	370	383	13
	8	Ditto	30	226	228	...	Ditto	2	284	314	30	Ditto	4 1/2	277	290	13
	9	Ditto	29	163	176	13	Ditto	3	273	197	23	Ditto	4	279	284	6
	10	Ditto	25	224	239	15	Ditto	3	177	197	20	Ditto	3	258	287	9
C. Micrantha	1	16th March	17	136	188	52	15th October	9	214	276	62	Ditto	5 1/2	184	211	17
	2	Ditto	19	223	242	19	28th July	6 1/2	286	336	50	Ditto	6	184	199	13
	3	Ditto	44	221	233	12	Ditto	3	238	243	10	15th October	6	288	307	19
	4	Ditto	48 1/2	225	239	14	Ditto	24	...	...	...	29th July	4 1/2	170	210	40
	5	Ditto	45 1/2	235	275	20	15th October	3	252	273	21	15th October	5 1/2	258	293	10
C. Calisaya	1	28th June	25	238	285	47	29th June 1837	16 1/2	153	151	1	1st July 1868	2	157	171	14
	2	Ditto	16	254	283	29	Ditto	9 1/2	166	164	...	Ditto	3 1/2	204	229	24
	3	Ditto	15	213	234	21	Ditto	12 1/2	160	176	16	Ditto	3 1/2	204	229	24
	4	Ditto	16	225	234	9	Ditto	10	163	174	11	Ditto	3 1/2	162	183	21
	5	Ditto	22	224	240	16	Ditto	10 1/2	181	174	...	Ditto	3 1/2	162	183	21
	6	Ditto	24	249	265	16	Ditto	10 1/2	165	165	...	Ditto	4 1/2	173	175	2
	7	Ditto	23	255	272	17	Ditto	10 1/2	176	193	16	Ditto	4	232	238	6
	8	Ditto	19	245	255	10	Ditto	15 1/2	123	141	18	Ditto	2 1/2	239	265	26
	9	Ditto	21	213	213	...	Ditto	14 1/2	158	177	19	Ditto	7	209	214	5
	10	Ditto	21	236	252	16	Ditto	16	159	210	24	Ditto	3 1/2	185	135	...

GEORGE KING,
Supdt., Botanical Gardens, in charge of
Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal.

**PRICE CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL ON THE 13TH DECEMBER 1873.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the under

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																								
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.												
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Burdwan	10 8	11 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	14 8	13 8	19 0	15 12	15 4	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	12 8	11 4	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	11 0	11 4	15 4	14 8	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	16 0	13 8	14 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	10 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mooghly	11 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 11	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																										
7	Calcutta	11 7	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 8	8 14	...	13 4	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pargunnahs	...	...	12 0	...	...	20 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	11 14	11 14	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nudda	11 15	11 7	14 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	13 1	12 3	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jessore	10 4	11 0	13 5	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 12	18 4	18 4	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Moorshedabad	13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dinapore	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	14 8	14 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Maldah	12 8	12 8	15 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	11 4	11 8	22 0	12 0	12 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rajshahye	10 14	10 8	14 4	18 12	14 0	32 0	11 4	12 0	16 8	12 12	13 8	23 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rungpore	11 2	10 2	11 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 0	14 1	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bograh	12 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	22 0	12 12	13 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pubna	15 0	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	12 0	17 4	15 12	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling	5 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																										
21	Dacca	10 4	10 8	13 5	20 0	21 8	10 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Furreedpore	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Backergunge.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Mymensing	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	...	12 4	12 4	25 8	19 4	19 4	38 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Cachar†	8 6	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	16 0	10 4	17 12	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong†	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Nonkhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Tipperah	9 8	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	20 0	16 17	15 16	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Chittagong Hill Tract-†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	13 13	13 13	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Hill Tipperah†	8 0	...	11 4	...	...	...	11 4	13 3	21 6	17 1	20 6	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for the week ending 6th December received after the publication of the last Gazette.

mentioned districts of Bengal on the 13th December 1873.

THE SEER OF 80 MOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts.																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Burdwan.
...	Burdwan.
...	Ranaghat.
...	Deerbhoo &c.
...	Midnapore.
...	Hughly.
...	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 14	...	11 6	13 6	...	110 0	10 0	...	8 14	8 14	...	Calcutta.
...	21-Pergunahs.
...	Nuddea.
...	Jessore.
...	Moorshedabad.
...	Dumapore.
...	Maldah.
...	Rajshahve.
...	Rangpore.
...	Boaghat.
...	Pabna.
...	Darjeeling.
...	Chitragong.
Cooch Behar.																		
Eastern Districts.																		
...	Dacca.
...	Curriedpore.
...	Backergunge.*
...	Mymensing.
...	Sylhet.†
...	Cachar.‡
...	Chittagong.‡
...	Noakhally.‡
...	Tippurah.
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.‡
...	Hill Tippurah.‡

A Oil.
B New.
C Bundles.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			POLURUSH MILLET— (UMBROO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BEHAR.																
28	Patna ...	16 4	16 4	24 0	10 0	18 8	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	14 8	14 8	21 0	...	...	...
29	Gya ...	11 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	12 8	32 0	9 0	0 0	12 0	11 4	10 8	20 0	...	...	...
30	Shahabad ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	13 0	12 4	12 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	...
31	Tirhoot ...	11 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	9 8	10 8	16 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
32	Saran ...	14 0	12 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	13 8	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
33	Chumpan ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr ...	13 6	13 0	18 9	19 0	31 0	34 6	9 4	9 4	14 7	13 6	13 6	18 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagulpo ...	12 10	12 10	16 6	18 15	20 3	25 4	10 1	10 1	21 7	11 6	11 6	24 0	...	...	...
36	Purneah ...	12 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	...	...	...
37	Southal Pergunnahs...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	30 0
ORISSA.																
38	Cuttack† ...	13 2	13 2	16 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	19 11	24 15	23 10	34 2	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	27 8	...	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE																
South-West Frontier Agency.																
41	Hazarrebaugh ...	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	18 8	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	16 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	17 6	17 0	24 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom† ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	24 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																
45	Goulpara† ...	11 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...
46	Kamroop† ...	10 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
47	Darrung† ...	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
48	Nowgong† ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
49	Seebaungor† ...	...	...	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
50	Luckimpore† ...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
53	Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A Old.

B New.

* Return not received.

† Return for the week ending 6th December received after the publication of the last Gazette.

CALCUTTA.
The 16th December 1873.

Districts of Bengal on the 13th December 1873.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— OHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RASI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
...	18 8	19 0	34 8	19 0	19 8	34 8	140 0	140 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	16 8	16 0	40 0	16 4	14 8	34 0	15 0	13 8	28 0	180 0	180 0	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	Gya.
...	18 0	17 4	32 0	18 8	16 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 4	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	19 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	15 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 12	Tirhoot.
20 0	20 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	21 0	21 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	Chumparnun.
...	16 8	16 8	39 3	16 2	16 2	33 8	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Monghyr.
...	17 11	17 0	39 2	15 12	15 2	27 12	176 0	176 0	164 0	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
...	12 0	12 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	25 0	25 0	...	20 0	20 0	50 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
BEHAR.																		
...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	22 5	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 9	Cuttack †
...	190 0	190 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Pooree.
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Balasore
CHOTA NAG- PORE.																		
South-West Frontier Agency.																		
...	19 8	20 0	...	...	18 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 12	7 0	7 8	Hazareebaugh.
...	28 0	32 0	...	20 0	20 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 12	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 8	6 0	Singbhoon. †
...	40 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoon.
ASSAM AND AD- JACENT HILLS.																		
...	13 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goalpara. †
...	10 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Kamroop. †
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	200 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	Durrung. †
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong. †
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Sechaugor. †
...	6 0	4 0	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	Luckimpore. †
...	6 4	6 4	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 4	5 8	5 0	Naga Hills.*
...	Khasi and Jynteah Hills. †
...	Garo Hills.*

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th December 1873.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUEDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 16th Dec. 1873	1.38	Slight rain in all thanmahs of sudder sub-division and of Jehanabad. Rain has done harm to amun crop, good to sugarcane, and winter crop, except mustard. Price of rice little cheaper. Export continues. Fever decreasing.
	2 Bancoorah, 13th " "	0.07 on the 11th	Cloudy in the middle of the week. The rest of the week dry. The hymunti paddy is being reaped. There has been no change in the prospects of the sugarcane and other rubbee crops. The rainfall at the sudder station on the night of the 10th has slightly injured the ripe paddy in the fields, and has done no good to the rubbee crops.
	3 Beerbhoom, 13th " "	Nil	Unseasonably warm and frequently cloudy. Harvest of late rice still in progress. Cold weather sowings small. Sugarcane declining from continued drought. 6,149 mounds exported by rail to Bhaugulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices slightly fallen.
	4 Midnapore, 13th " "	.01	From the 9th to the 12th cloudy and close, like August weather; one shower fell on the morning of the 11th. At Garbetta .5 inches of rain fell. It has generally benefited the sugarcane and the cold weather crops; gardens and grazing grounds are also benefited. Apparently it has done no harm to the rice which is being harvested, whether standing or cut. Water in drinking and bathing reservoirs decreasing very rapidly.
	5 Hooghly, 13th " "	.76	Clear and cloudy; rain on the morning of the 11th. The rain is of no use except for the potato crop. Prospect of other crops generally as before,—a six-anna crop of late rice and a four-anna crop of pulses, &c.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 13th " "	.72	Heavy rains on the 11th all over the district. Weather seems again to be settled and fine. The crops remain unchanged. The harvest has begun in many places. No variation to make in last report. There is no noticeable change in the prices anywhere; it is believed that the harvest, which has just begun, will bring prices down greatly.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 15th Dec. 1873.	0.41	Cloudy in the morning during the early part of the week. A good fall of rain on the 11th, the weather has since cleared up, but continues warm for the time of the year. No change in the prospects of the late rice crop, the reaping of which is going on rapidly. The rain on the 11th in the Sudder, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Baraset Sub-divisions, has benefited the cold weather crops without, as far as known, injuring to any appreciable extent the rice crop on the ground. In Busscerhat the people are anxious to sow all suitable land with boro dhan. Fever continues unabated in Busscerhat. In Barriepore it is spreading eastwards. In Satkhira and Baraset it is abating.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	7 Nudden, 13th " "	0.36	Cloudy until the 11th, when rain fell. Dry and clear since that date. The late crop in the Kushtea Sub-division is expected to yield a six-anna outturn; in Meherpore an eight-anna crop of the principal cold weather food-grains may be expected; prospects have not otherwise altered. The rain of the 11th has probably done more harm than good. A few cases of cholera have been reported from Choondangah.
	8 Jessore, 13th " "	.08	Generally clear, with one or two cloudy days. Slight drizzling rain in some places on one or two days. Prospects of cold weather crops much as before. The out-turn of the rice crop may be expected on the whole to be an eight-anna one. There has been a general fall in the price of coarse rice since last week.
	9 Moorshedabad, 13th Dec. 1873.	Nil	The weather same as last reported. Heavy clouds at intervals, but no rain. A very slight drizzle at Ramporehat on the 11th. The cutting of the late rice crop continues, and the produce is already being brought into the market. The cold weather crops have not improved, and rain is much needed for them. The only successful crop is kalai, which will be quite up to the average in most parts. Oil-seed (teel) and arhar are also pretty fair and may yield average crops. Bouts with unhusked rice (dhan) from the eastern district have arrived at the mouth of the Khariyandi in Julangi, and their cargoes are being bought up by the inhabitants of that neighbourhood at the rate of 27½ seers the rupee. Prices are stationary in the bazars. Small-pox has broken out in thanmahs Sooty and Kalliangunge and at Kandhee.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	10 Dinagepore, 13th " "	Nil	Cloudy towards evening for the last two or three days; days clear and bright. Rice is slightly cheaper. A pretty fair rice crop is expected from Thakurgaon, the northern thanmah of the district, where some rain fell in October. Wheat, barley, and other cold weather crops are suffering for want of rain.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
11	Maldah, 13th Dec. 1873	Nil	Clouds collect and busily engaged. The winter rice is being sown in places, but all round will not be more than a four-anna crop. The winter crops require rain. Pulse (kalai) ripening. Prices stationary. Labourers are at work on ordinary district roads and between 2 and 3 miles. A district relief committee has been formed. Those newly arrived and small sums placed at the disposal of each police officer. Subscription for relief of an unusual cases of actual want or distress. No sign of anything like a general relief works.
12	Rajshahye 13th " "	Nil	No change in the weather. On the growing crops (excepting arhar and of which is telling considerably. The chance of successfully completing the sowings (mashkakai), as well as impurities are not germinating freely in consequence still unfinished. The cultivation of cold weather crops generally of the very dry state of the ground for receiving seed. In some places sugarcane is being cut early for fear of the yield of juice being shortened by the cold. Boro dhan cultivation is being pushed on. The nurseries for this crop are more extensive than in the Bhurind tract, where the young plants are being removed from the nurseries to the fields. Mulberry and indigo thrive. The and there is promise of good outturn of silk cocoons. The only change in the north-western and north-eastern portion of the district. The only change in the district. The only change in the district.
13	Rungpore, 13th " "	Nil	Cloudless, with foggy mornings. Cutting of crops going on. Prospects the same as before. Spring crops being sown, but rain is wanted. Rice slightly dearer; Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.
14	Bogra, 13th " "	Nil	Weather dry and cold. Reaping of the late amun paddy almost all through the district; a poor outturn is to be expected. In some parts where weather crops in low lands are somewhat favorable, but those on high lands are in need of rain. Mulberry is doing pretty well still. Sugarcane and 12 chittacks per rupee.
15	Purnea, 13th " "	Nil	Weather dry, with chilly winds from the north-west. No rain at all. The amun dhan, which in some parts are fair. The prospects of sugarcane and being good. The prospect of the rest of the winter crops is daily growing worse for want of rain, which is urgently required for their growth.
16	Darjeeling, 13th " "	Nil	Cloudy, with a little drizzle. Bhoota has also fallen in price.
17	Julpigoree, 13th " "	Nil	Bright, clear weather, no signs of rain. The mornings are not as cold as they should be at this time of the year. The sun is unusually powerful, and the midday sunbeams are more like early March weather than December. Dews have been heavier for the last few days. Hymunti dhan is being cut all over the district, and as far as can be ascertained is some twelve or thirteen annas in the Doars all round, ten and twelve annas north of Julpigoree, ten annas towards the Jeah, and twelve annas round and immediately south of Julpigoree. Boda Tila seven annas all round. Cold weather crops promising well. Sugarcane very good. Old stock of dhan mostly exported from the district, and exportation going on. Prices are falling. New dhan coming into the market. In some of the Doars this week, new dhan is selling at 14 annas per maund, at Re. 1. Hymunti rice, coarse, Rs. 1-12; hymunti rice, best, Rs. 2-4; rice Rs. 1-8. The rates, though cheap for the present season, are just double of what they were at this time last year. At the Fallacota hat old hymunti rice is at 20 seers per rupee, new at 26 seers.
<i>Cooch Behar District.</i>			
	Cooch Behar, 13th " "	Nil	Mornings are foggy. No change in the prospects of the crops. A shower of rain will now do much good to the cold weather crops.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
18	Dacca, 16th " "	Nil	Windy and still warm. Prospects of crops as before. Oil-seeds will be a short crop.
19	Furcedpore, 13th " "	Nil	Large in the condition of the rubbee crops. There has not been rain for weeks. Barometer is steadily rising and marks nearly 30 inches, which indicates settled fine weather. The temperature is more that of February. Clouds total the 11th. In most villages there are probably one or two richer ryots or still others who keep some little extra grain for exchange purposes, usually to loan to poorer ryots, returnable in kind after the harvest. There are 2,307 villages, and supposing 50 maunds is estimated all round for each village, this would give 1,15,350 maunds; none of this would be available for export. In a year like the current one this would be doled out to such villages as have none in hand. As this rice is loaned out just before the harvest is due, it is therefore questionable whether any of this remains in stock.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	20 Backergunge, .....	.....	Return not received
	21 Mymensing, 13th Dec. 1873	Nil	Cloudy at the morning. Little change in the state of the crops since last report. The rice is being harvested in some places. The new aman rice is beginning to come into the market. Fever still prevalent in parts of the Attia sub-division. Cholera is reported in the town of Kissengunge.
	22 Sylhet, 6th " "	Nil	Cloudy all through the week, and very cloudy up to Wednesday. The late rice is cut, but the outturn will be a good twelve-anna crop.
	23 Cachar, 6th " "	0.12	Cloudy and warm. Slight rain followed the earthquake of last Saturday. The rice is risen about two feet since the morning of the 6th December. The crops are well, insects having altogether disappeared; outturn may exceed anticipated. Late rice is being cut all over the district.
	24 Chittagong, 6th " "	0.95	Unsettled. Cloudy night dull, with drizzling rain. Since then the weather has cleared and bright. The rain has put a stop to harvest operations. Insects have fallen in the Chuckerua and Satkanua thannals.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	25 Nonkhully, 6th " "	1.34	Weather is most part rainy or cloudy. It is reported that the "sani" insect is still in the neighbourhood of Sudharam. Its appearance is due to the prevalent close cloudy weather. In Sundee, Luckheepore, and other places the prospects are generally good. The late rice is being reaped. Exportation is going on and prices slightly rising. There is a fall in the interior and the Sudder Station.
	26 Tipperah, 12th " "	Nil	Weather has varied since last report. The aman dhan is being reaped and prospects have not improved. Large exportations to districts, even as far as Benares, are going on, but in spite of this there has been a slight fall in the price of rice, which is due to the store of aman dhan must be larger than was estimated. The winter crops are somewhat better, and the recent rain has done good. So much of the mustard as had not flowered. Cholera has not abated.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 6th Dec. 1873.	0.75	Cloudy from the 1st to the 5th December, with slight and occasional falls of rain. There has been no cold weather throughout the whole week, and the seeds of tobacco, mustard, and other cold weather crops are being sown; in some places they have germinated, and the prospects are generally good. There seems no dread of scarcity. The price of rice, which is put in some of the local markets there has been a rise in the markets, attributable to a corresponding rise in the Chittagong.
	Hill Tipperah, 6th " "	0.76	Cloudy and showery throughout the greater part of the week; unseasonably warm better than was anticipated. The paddy is being reaped and is generally turning out well. The showery weather, though good for whatever cold weather crops there are, has given rise to apprehensions of damage by insects. Prices have risen probably in consequence of this.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 15th " "	Nil	Mornings and evenings very do much good to the crops. No rain has fallen, but the heavy dews at night have germinated. The rice is being reaped and prospects are good. The health of the district is good.
	29 Gya, 13th " "	Nil	Cool, cloudy on the 10th, but a six-anna crop is expected. The rice crop is being harvested. A six-anna crop is expected. The rice crop is being harvested. A six-anna crop is expected. The rice crop is being harvested. A six-anna crop is expected.
	30 Shahabad, 13th " "	Nil	Cloudy and threatening on the 10th, clear and cold during the rest of the week. The rice crop is being harvested. A six-anna crop is expected. The rice crop is being harvested. A six-anna crop is expected.
	31 Tirhoot, 13th " "	Nil	Seasonable, cold and clear. The rice crop is being harvested. A six-anna crop is expected. The rice crop is being harvested. A six-anna crop is expected.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	32 Sarun, 18th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Seasonable and cold, west wind prevailing. Paddy is being harvested. It is believed that three-fourths of the ordinary rubbee area have been sown, and where sown the crops have germinated, and with the exception of one-tenth on unfavorable soils, which has since been killed by the long drought, are still doing fairly, and will yield half an average outturn in the event of rain falling within this month. Irrigation is steadily going on where practicable. Poppy has been sown nearly everywhere and has germinated well. Indigo fields are being prepared for the coming season. Prices of food-grains steady.
	33 Champaran, 18th „ „	Nil	Weather cool. West winds. The yield of late rice crop would be at the most about two annas. The rubbee plants are looking healthy on account of the beneficent night dews of the season. If it rains even in the latter end of December there is every hope of the cultivators harvesting ten to twelve-anna crop as then the season of sowing would not be over. To meet the scarcity in the face to some extent, the Koeris have largely sown cucumbers and pumpkins and other little vegetables.
	34 Monghyr, 13th „ „	Nil	Little or no change since last week. Rubbee much wanted. It is doubtful whether the rubbee can come to maturity without rain. The crop however hitherto sown looks generally fair. No prospect of fresh sowings. Rice crops in Jamui gathered; yield two to six annas.
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	35 Bhagulnagar, 16th „ „	Nil	Aghani rice being rapidly reaped; the soil two annas outturn expected in Soopool sub-division; about nine annas in the upore; about eight annas in Sudder, and about ten annas in Banka. Rubbee still promising. General health very good.
	36 Purneah, 13th „ „	Nil	No change in weather. The rice crop in the middle of Bhurnagar near the Kosi is wonderfully good, but is being exported. The wheat and pulses require rain badly. Prices, owing to the large importation, have fallen. New rice is coming into the market. No change on last week's report as regards eastern and northern parts.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 13th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Prospect of rain on the 11th and 12th, but only a few drops fell; the weather has now become bright and cold. No change in the state and prospect of the crops since last week.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 16th „ „	1.29	Weather very cool. Sarrd crop is being reaped; outturn a fair average. Cold weather crops promising well. Public health excellent.
	39 Pooree, 5th „ „	.88	Weather extremely bad; it is cloudy, with almost incessant rain and keen and chilly wind. The harvest of the loghoo or second rice crop is nearly completed. The recent rains have suspended all agricultural operations. The late rice crop is ripening. Cold weather crops coming on; both these crops are yet in good condition, but the continued bad weather prevailing the past eleven days will damage both the crops if it continues longer, otherwise the produce is expected to be fair. The rain and wind have laid down the paddy in some places and beat out the grains from the ears, while the ripening is retarded for want of sun. Considerable injury to the crops may be expected if the weather continues for some days more.
	40 Balasore, 13th „ „	.60	Warm during the middle of the week. Rain on the 11th, since then the weather seasonable. Most of the paddy (quite twelve annas) has been cut. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Prices rather high throughout the district: at Bhadrakh twenty-five seers, and at Jellasore twenty-four per rupee.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazareebaugh, 13th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Unsettled. Rain still holds off, though the cloudy weather give every promise of rain. It is now clear, bright, and cold. The greater portion of the rice crop has been harvested, but nowhere has the outturn been a favourable one, ten annas being about the estimated quantity. The prospect of the rubbee is unfavourable, and unless revived by timely rain short crop is inevitable, specially as much land usually cultivated lies fallow from want of moisture. Prices much the same as in last week's report. Imports are being received in the north from Behar district. Rice is selling at Gawan at 15 seers to the rupee; on the east of Hazareebaugh it is selling at 15 and 14½ seers. Pergunnahs Aharee, Datar, Kunda, with part of Kurnapura and Chaie are said to have at least 32,000 maunds stored in mahajan's golahs. Petty thefts of standing crops have increased in frequency. No heinous crime during the last four weeks.
42	Lohardugga, 12th „ „	Nil	Cloudy and warm for the season. There was a sharp shower of rain on the evening of the 10th, but which appears to have been very partial. The whole of the dhan has been cut. The general average outturn in the sudder division is nearly twelve annas; the oil-seeds are not so good and will scarcely give a ten-anna crop on the whole. The prospects of the rubbee crops are very bad owing to the total absence of rain in the district. In Palamow a six-anna crop of dhan is still expected and about an eight-anna crop of oil-seeds. The rubbee crops there are dying for want of rain, and in some parts are suffering from the attacks of insects.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>		
43	Singhbhum, 6th Dec. 1873	Nil	No rain, but weather still threatening. Nothing to add to the last weekly report. The crops have nearly all been cut and matters stand as before. There has been a slight rise in the price of rice since last week.
44	Maanbhoom, 13th „ „	0.26	A good shower fell in the Sudder Station on the night of the 10th. No news whether similar rain has fallen in the interior. The state of things same as in last report; only the influx of new rice into the market has caused the price to fall a little, the average price now being 18½ seers for the rupee. No knowing as to the effect of the rain in the interior.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS			
45	Goalparah, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather cool, nights and mornings foggy. No material change in the state and prospects of the crops.
46	Kainroop, „ „	.....	Return not received.
47	Durrung, 5th „ „	Nil	Bright weather: easterly breeze, daily range of temperature high. No change in the prospect of the outturn of the rice crop.
48	Nowgong, 5th „ „	Nil	Weather clear again and seasonable, with heavy dews at night and dense foggy mornings. The clouds at the beginning of the week passed away and only a few drops of rain fell. The rice crop, ripe and being rapidly cut and gathered in. The crop on the whole will be an average one. Kalai crop poor; mustard and sugarcane doing well. Tea operations over for the season, and pruning of the bushes already commenced on some estates. The general health of the district good.
49	Seebsaugor, 6th „ „	Nil	No change in weather. A slight shock of earth-quake was felt at Golaghat on the 2nd instant. The prospect of the rice crop unchanged. Harvesting has commenced. Mustard crop backward for want of rain.
50	Luckimpore, 6th „ „	Nil	Heavy fogs every morning. Nights cold. A hot sun during the day. Thermometer, maximum 73°, minimum 58°. Sali rice crop being cut is expected to prove not far short of an average one. Mustard sowing completed; cold weather crops generally continue promising. Public health much the same as before; low fever rather prevalent.
51	Naga Hills, 28th Nov. 1873.	Nil	Weather seasonable, mornings and evenings chilly and cold. Cotton is being gathered and stored, the yield is below the average. A small quantity of rice was brought down to Samagoodting for sale by Nagas from the higher ranges.
52	Khami & Jynteah Hills, 5th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Morning bright sun, afternoon generally cloudy. There is no rice standing now, the whole of it has been harvested; the murwah is doing well.
53	Garo Hills, 6th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Fair. On some days rather hazy; less clouds this week, and nights clear. There has been no wind to injure the cotton which is still uncollected. The Garos have commenced jooming in some parts. Little to be said regarding the crops in the hills.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th December 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 30th Nov. to 6th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAY.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	57.52	6th Dec.	Not received 9th to 15th Nov.
		Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	30.37	ditto.	
		Culina ...	Nil	Nil	46.18	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	48.30	ditto.	
		Raneegunge ...	Nil	Nil	44.85	ditto.	
		Jahanabad ...	Nil	Nil	43.73	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Bancoorah ...	Nil	Nil	47.27	ditto.	
		Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	53.45	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	44.77	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	47.51	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	40.36	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	0.28 0.20	0.10 Not rec.	48.45 51.23	ditto. 29th Nov. ...	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	0.10	Nil	38.89	6th Dec.	
		Serampore ...	0.11	Nil	43.24	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah ...	0.07	0.06	46.79	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	0.40	0.70	49.63		
		Calcutta ...	0.07	Nil	44.39	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ... { Jail ...	0.08 Nil	0.03 0.10	45.47 44.41	ditto. ditto.	
		Russeerhaut ...	Nil	Nil	43.62	ditto.	
		Haraset ...	0.05	0.04	40.37	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.20	0.09	51.13	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	0.24	Nil	52.29	ditto.	
		Satkerah ...	0.02	0.10	47.84	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	0.07	Nil	46.04	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.03	0.06	48.86	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	46.80	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil	52.41	ditto.	
		Chooadangah ...	0.03	Nil	46.02	ditto.	
		Kooshteah ...	Nil	Nil	38.66	ditto.	
	Jessore	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	34.51	ditto.	
		Jessore ...	Nil	0.02	44.51	ditto.	
		Nurrail ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	66.71	22nd Nov.	
		Khoolna ...	0.10	0.10	58.46	6th Dec.	
		Jenadah ...	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto.	
Bagirhaut ...		0.01	0.60	56.03	ditto.		
Moorshedabad	Magoorah ...	0.02	Nil	47.73	ditto.		
	Berhampore ...	Nil	Nil	31.61	ditto.		
	Ramporehaut ...	Nil	Nil	28.71	ditto.		
	City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Nil	27.21	ditto.		
	Jungipore ...	Nil	Nil	36.42	ditto.		
	Azingunge ...	Nil	Nil	35.38	ditto.		
Dinapore	Lalgolla ...	Nil	Nil	41.51	ditto.	From 1st Feb.	
	Dinapore ...	Nil	Nil	43.21	ditto.		
RAJSHAHY.	Maldah	Maldah ...	Nil	Nil	27.02	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	32.13	ditto.	
		Nattore ...	Nil	Nil	43.78	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	44.26	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	47.28	ditto.	
		Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	82.72	ditto.	
	Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	36.74	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	43.18	ditto.	
		Serajgunge ...	Nil	Nil	36.26	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ... { Hospital ...	Not rec. Nil	Not rec. Nil	83.66 77.74	15th Nov. 6th Nov. ...	Not rec. 9th to 22nd Nov.
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	88.20	ditto.	
		Fallacotta ...	Nil	Nil	106.39	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	68.67	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	115.55	ditto.	
	Bhutan Dwar	Huxa ...	Not rec.	Nil	175.64	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 30th to 6th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1873.	
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.03	Nil	61.33	6th Dec.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.01	0.01	50.24	ditto.	
		Moonasheegunge ...	Nil	Nil	63.47	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	48.86	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore ...	Nil	0.02	50.57	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	Nil	42.08	ditto.	
	Bakergunge	Burrisaul ...	0.10	Not rec.	60.71	29th Nov.	
		Perzepore ...	0.20	Not rec.	58.40	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Not rec.	60.35	ditto.	
		Patoankhally ...	Nil	Not rec.	60.02	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	Not rec.	100.76	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	61.39	6th Dec.	
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	48.09	ditto.	
		Attan ...	Nil	Nil	44.11	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	67.94	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	126.72	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Nil	0.12	102.97	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Nil	Not r.c.	88.25	29th Nov.	
		Koyah ...	0.25	Not r.c.	85.87	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.00	85.50	6th Dec.	
		... { Jail ...	0.12	0.83	80.38	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	152.47	ditto.	
	Nonkhally	Nonkhally ...	0.01	1.33	118.10	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	1.00	73.00	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	0.12	58.44	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Not rec.	73.35	29th Nov.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.02	0.70	58.35	6th Dec.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	30.49	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	38.14	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	33.30	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	34.16	ditto.	
		... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	34.75	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	41.03	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Not rec.	Nil	33.04	ditto	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	38.73	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	37.72	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	34.63	ditto.	
		Buzar ...	Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.	
		Bhuboah... ..	Nil	Nil	30.71	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Moxufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	29.03	8th Nov.	
		Durbhangah ...	ditto	ditto	34.46	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	ditto	ditto	35.30	ditto.	
		Mudhubani ...	ditto	ditto	27.01	ditto.	
		Seotamaree ...	ditto	ditto	37.10	ditto.	
	Sarun	Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	31.11	6th Dec.	Not rec. 9th to 16th Nov.
		Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	33.88	ditto.	
	Champaran	Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	32.29	ditto.	
		Motechhari ...	Nil	Nil	41.04	ditto.	
Monghyr	Bottiah ...	Nil	Nil	32.69	ditto.		
	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	38.22	ditto.		
	Begoonrai ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.95	22nd Nov.		
Bhaugulpore	Jamooie ...	Not rec.	Nil	43.00	6th Dec.		
	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	Nil	28.68	ditto.		
	Scoopool ...	Nil	Nil	26.73	ditto.		
	Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	34.54	ditto.		
	Banka ...	Nil	Nil	36.42	ditto.		
Purneah	Sanborna ...	Nil	Nil	27.45	ditto.		
	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	39.86	ditto.		
	Kishengunge ...	Not rec.	Nil	37.09	ditto	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.	
Sonthal Pergunnah.	Arraroah ...	Not rec.	Nil	35.00	ditto	Ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	44.94	ditto.		
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	34.27	ditto.	Not rec. 1st June to 5th July.	
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.		
	Moheshpore ...	Nil	Nil	25.24	ditto	From 15th June, and not recorded 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	53.00	ditto.		
	Godda ...	Nil	Nil	35.81	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Nov. 1873.	Rain from 30th Nov. to 6th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.20	0.10	33.80	6th Dec.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	0.27	0.18	0.45	ditto.	
		Jajipore ...	0.20	Nil	35.63	ditto.	
		Kendrapara ...	Nil	0.03	67.53	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	41.38	1st Nov.	
		Falee Point ...	0.50	1.25	59.60	6th Dec.	
		Pooree ...	0.69	1.12	56.83	ditto.	
		Khurdah ...	0.29	0.30	49.58	ditto.	
		Balasore ...	0.07	Not rec.	47.87	29th Nov.	
		Bhuddrak ...	0.20	ditto	35.08	ditto.	
	BALASORE.	Jellsore ...	Nil	ditto	48.75	ditto	From 1st April. Ditto. Ditto.
		Sorah ...	0.10	ditto	30.55	ditto	
		Chandbally ...	0.33	ditto	35.25	ditto	
		Cuttack Tributary Melah ...	Not rec.	ditto	61.25	25th Oct.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	HAZAREEBAUGH.	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	Nil	Not rec.	59.04	29th Nov.	
		Pachumbha ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	ditto	53.91	ditto.	
	LOHARDUGGAH.	Banchee ...	Nil	Nil	49.95	ditto.	
		Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	39.08	ditto.	
	SINGHBHOOM.	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	38.51	ditto.	
	MAUNBHOOM.	Purnia ...	Nil	Nil	40.70	ditto.	
		Gobindpore ...	Nil	Nil	49.02	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	GOALPARAH.	Goalparah ...	Nil	Not rec.	68.21	29th Nov.	Not received 9th to 16th Nov. Ditto.
		Dhoochree ...	Nil	ditto	91.42	ditto	
	KAMROOP.	Gowhattv ...	Nil	Nil	49.11	6th Dec.	
		Burpettah ...	Nil	Not rec.	70.78	29th Nov.	
	DARRUNG.	Tezpor ...	Nil	ditto	65.89	ditto.	
		Mungledye ...	Nil	ditto	53.90	ditto.	
	NOWGONG.	Nowgong ...	Nil	Nil	70.01	6th Dec.	
		Seehsangor ...	Nil	Not rec.	72.71	29th Nov.	
	SEEBANGOR.	Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	60.71	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	59.52	ditto.	
		Nazeorah ...	Nil	ditto	75.27	ditto.	
		Dehraogbur ...	Nil	ditto	60.94	ditto.	
	LUCKIMPORE.	North Luckimpore ...	Nil	ditto	101.55	ditto.	
		Suddya ...	Nil	ditto	83.19	ditto.	
		Samoogoodting ...	Not rec.	ditto	43.74	15th Nov.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	53.57	20th Nov.	
		Jaowai ...	Nil	ditto	74.49	ditto.	
		Cherrapunjee ...	Nil	ditto	293.81	ditto.	
	GARO HILLS.	Tura ...	Nil	Nil	85.22	6th Dec.	
		Benares ...	Nil	Not rec.	35.43	29th Nov.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	202.00	6th Dec.	

CALCUTTA,
The 13th December 1873.

For H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal,
HEM CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, 2nd Clerk.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th Dec. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Dec. 7th	10	30.005	30.114	74.0	64.2	55	N E	...	...	K	
		16	29.965	29.983	70.0	67.5	52	N E	...	...	C	
	8th	10	30.120	30.139	72.5	61.5	49	N E	...	...	CS	
		16	29.979	29.997	70.8	61.9	48	N E	...	...	CS	
	9th	10	30.009	30.118	74.0	64.2	52	E N E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.968	29.986	70.4	67.4	50	E N E	...	...	CS	
	10th	10	30.132	30.150	75.3	68.2	59	E	...	...	C	
		16	29.993	30.011	80.5	72.1	64	S	...	...	CS	
	11th	10	30.110	30.129	73.2	68.5	81	E S E	...	...	...	a, r
		16	30.020	30.038	76.5	74.7	88	E	...	0.80	...	o
	12th	10	30.101	30.180	71.0	66.3	64	E N E	...	0.02	...	b
		16	29.935	30.053	78.8	69.4	50	E N E	...	...	...	b
	13th	10	30.178	30.197	71.0	63.4	63	E N E	...	...	...	b
		16	30.025	30.013	76.5	64.5	48	N	...	...	...	b
SAVON ISLAND.	Dec. 7th	10	30.004	30.100	76	64	48	N E	9.7	...	CS	b, m
		16	29.964	29.970	80	68	51	N	9.9	...	CS	b, m
	8th	10	30.120	30.136	74	63	51	N	6.3	...	CK	b, m
		16	29.996	30.002	77	68	53	N N W	13.0	...	CS	b, m
	9th	10	30.108	30.114	74	65	59	N E	3.2	...	N	o, m
		16	29.981	29.987	80	67	47	S S W	3.8	...	CS	b, m
	10th	10	30.136	30.142	79	73	73	S E	5.5	...	K	b, m
		16	30.013	30.019	81	74	70	S S E	8.4	...	KS	b
	11th	10	30.118	30.124	80	75	78	S S E	3.8	...	N	b, o
		16	30.017	30.023	82	76	74	S E	7.9	...	N	o, v, w
	12th	10	30.167	30.173	60	67	89	E N E	5.8	0.10	N	b, o
		16	30.045	30.051	79	70	61	N	8.4	...	N	b, m
	13th	10	30.182	30.188	73	64	58	N	7.4	...	...	b, m
		16	30.029	30.035	76	64	48	N	12.4	...	...	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	Dec. 7th	10	29.998	30.001	80	74	74	N N W	3.6	...	CK, C	b, m
		16	29.872	29.965	82	72	59	W	6.1	...	...	b, m
	8th	10	29.993	30.057	75	68	68	N	3.7	...	CK, K	m
		16	29.895	29.988	78	70	65	W N W	5.9	...	KS	m
	9th	10	29.968	30.063	72	65	66	N	5.1	...	...	b, o
		16	29.868	29.962	76	68	64	S W	4.5	...	...	b, o
	10th	10	30.066	30.161	70	65	75	N	4.8	...	...	b, o
		16	29.945	30.039	76	68	64	W S W	5.4	...	...	b, o
	11th	10	30.061	30.150	79	67	75	N N E	4.3	...	...	b, o
		16	29.905	29.999	77	68	60	W N	5.1	...	...	b, o
	12th	10	30.016	30.111	71	65	70	N	3.7	...	...	b, o
		16	29.902	29.995	79	68	54	N W	5.0	...	...	b, v
	13th	10	30.079	30.174	71	66	75	N N W	4.4	...	...	b, v
		16	29.892	29.985	78	70	65	W	4.7	...	...	b, v
MADRAS.	Dec. 6th	10	29.983	30.013	82	74	66	S W	8	...	...	c
		16	29.874	29.901	85	77	68	W S W	2	...	...	c
	7th	10	29.975	30.005	83	77	75	S W	4	...	...	b, o
		16	29.868	29.898	82	76	74	E	6	...	...	b, o
	8th	10	30.013	30.073	83	75	67	E by S	2	...	...	b, o
		16	29.933	29.963	82	76	74	E by S	7	...	...	b, o
	9th	10	30.040	30.110	81	75	74	E by S	4	...	...	c
		16	29.973	30.063	82	75	70	E by N	6	...	...	c
	10th	10	30.111	30.141	83	77	75	E by N	3	...	...	c
		16	29.999	30.049	81	74	70	E by S	5	...	...	c
	11th	10	29.986	30.116	82	75	70	E by N	7	...	...	c
		16	29.907	30.027	81	74	70	N E	9	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.102	30.132	82	75	70	E S E	7	...	...	c
		16	29.989	30.019	81	75	74	S E by E	4	...	...	c
CUTTACK.	Dec. 7th	10	30.015	30.100	68	63	74	S W	2.6	0.10	N	p
		16	29.884	29.967	77	65	49	W N W	5.0	...	CK, N, C	
	8th	10	30.017	30.100	76	66	56	N N E	0.5	...	KS, C	
		16	29.969	29.992	80	67	47	S E	2.0	...	CK, N	b
	9th	10	30.017	30.100	76	69	68	E N E	0.2	...	C	b
		16	29.891	29.973	84	74	60	S S W	2.2	...	K, CK	b
	10th	10	30.039	30.122	78	74	81	S	1.0	...	...
		16	29.900	29.982	86	75	57	S S W	3.4	...	K, CK	b
	11th	10	30.001	30.084	82	75	70	S S W	1.5	...	CK	b
		16	29.918	30.000	84	76	67	N	2.0	...	C, K, N	b
	12th	10	30.076	30.159	70	72	69	N N E	1.4	...	K	b
		16	29.948	30.030	85	72	50	N E	3.9	...	CK, K	b
	13th	10	30.096	30.179	78	65	46	E N E	1.9	...	...	b
		16	29.941	30.014	81	69	51	N N E	3.2	...	S	b
ARAB.	Dec. 7th	10	30.034	30.056	82	76	74	E	1.4	...	...	b
		16	29.964	29.926	82	76	74	W	5.0	...	...	b
	8th	10	30.072	30.053	83	78	78	N E	2.3	...	...	b
		16	29.934	29.956	82	75	70	N W	5.1	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.037	30.059	82	69	48	N	3.2	...	...	b
		16	29.926	29.948	81	68	48	W N W	6.8	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.106	30.128	75	66	50	N	2.3	...	...	b
		16	29.994	30.016	79	65	47	W N W	5.5	...	...	b
	11th	10	30.106	30.128	74	68	72	N	2.1	...	...	b
		16	29.984	30.006	79	69	58	N W	5.8	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.095	30.115	75	70	70	N E	1.8	...	...	b
		16	29.979	30.001	81	72	62	W	5.1	...	...	b
	13th	10	30.098	30.120	77	72	77	N E	1.9	...	...	b
		16	30.059	30.081	80	73	70	S W	8.5	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th December 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th December 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Lb.	Miles	In.		
Dec. ...	8th	30.036	77.2	66.8	127.7	71.0	63.1	56.8	0.63	N E & E N	...	98.6	...	...	Cirri, cirrostrati, & clear.
	9th	033	81.5	64.6	132.5	71.8	64.5	58.7	.65	E N E	...	95.6	...	...	Clear, and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy from 7 to 9 P.M.
	10th	051	82.5	64.5	132.0	72.7	67.5	63.3	.74	E by N E & S	...	75.8	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	11th	062	78.0	60.0	118.5	72.3	69.8	67.8	.80	S E S E & E N E	...	96.2	0.82	...	Chiefly overcast. Rain from 9 ³⁰ to 11 A.M., and at 4 ¹⁵ , 8 and 9 P.M.
	12th	063	80.0	70.0	120.0	73.8	68.3	64.4	.74	E N E	...	107.5	...	0	Cirrocumuli and clear.
	13th	089	77.8	63.0	130.0	69.0	63.3	58.0	.67	E N E & N by W	...	121.2	...	...	Clear.
	14th	044	77.0	61.0	130.0	69.1	61.2	55.4	.65	N N W	...	120.0	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.6
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	82.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	79.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.82
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.73
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	Nil
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th December	...	45.27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69.28

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th December 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th November 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,309	1,017 0 0	101 14 0	5,950 0	508 0 0	50 16 0	152 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	48	37 0 0	3 14 0	218 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	5 12 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	26,708	20,924 0 0	2,092 8 0	79,088 0	7,193 0 0	719 6 0	2,811 14 0
Total for 22 weeks ...	28,076	21,941 0 0	2,194 2 0	85,038 0	7,701 0 0	770 2 0	2,964 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,435	1,115 13 0	114 11 8	5,987 10	587 10 0	58 15 3	173 6 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	73	42 0 8	4 4 1	219 20	21 9 0	2 3 3	6 7 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	27,831	21,136 19 10	2,113 14 5	89,146 21	8,189 14 3	819 19 10	2,938 14 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th November 1873, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	40,578½	21,800 11 0	2,007 10 5	107,051 10	41,099 7 8	8,787 9 0	5,774 10 5
Or per mile of railway ...	256	138 6 2	12 13 8	2,007 0	259 11 5	23 16 0	36 9 9
For previous weeks of half-year ...	506,105½	3,81,707 4 3	31,090 4 2	2,501,376 11	8,28,123 9 7	75,911 8 4	110,901 12 6
Total for weeks ...	637,484	4,03,607 0 0	36,907 14 7	2,558,427 20	8,69,223 1 3	79,628 17 4	116,676 11 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	40,072½	22,125 14 0	2,028 4 1	98,909 30	31,029 2 7	2,026 16 10	4,953 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	256	141 6 1	12 19 3	631 0	204 0 4	18 14 0	31 13 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,119,874	3,83,965 13 1	35,114 7 1	3,336,881 18	9,30,336 0 6	85,280 16 0	120,395 3 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th December 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	105,280	1,05,298 3 3	17,902 6 8	1,118,012 0	* 5,01,093 5 3	46,016 1 1	63,018 7 9
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	152 9 3	13 19 9	.....	392 2 11	35 19 0	49 18 9
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	2,343,064	31,60,340 1 3	280,697 16 10	14,042,973 10	66,67,625 10 3	611,109 0 4	900,896 17 2
Total for 23 weeks ...	2,448,353	33,55,638 4 6	307,600 3 6	16,060,985 10	71,69,018 15 6	657,215 1 5	964,815 4 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	106,160	1,76,143 10 1	16,146 10 0	654,658 10	3,97,651 12 7	36,451 8 3	52,597 18 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	137 9 9	12 12 3	.....	310 10 8	28 9 7	41 1 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,265,433	31,27,259 2 2	286,665 8 5	11,143,402 30	61,11,938 10 5	560,261 0 10	846,926 0 3

* Rs. 60,285-4 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due from Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th December 1873, on 223½ miles open.

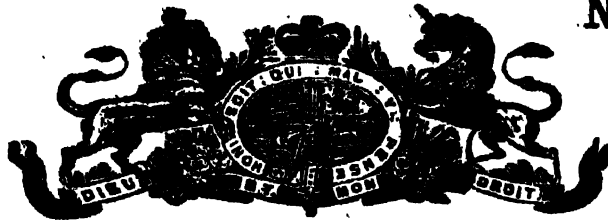
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,776	36,667 10 6	3,561 4 0	70,567 0	* 18,687 10 0	1,713 0 8	5,074 4 8
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	164 1 0	15 0 9	.....	83 9 10	7 18 4	23 14 1
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	87,362	2,50,473 3 0	22,090 0 10	978,420 20	3,05,056 15 0	27,063 11 1	50,923 11 11
Total for 23 weeks ...	92,138	2,87,140 13 6	24,321 4 10	10,48,987 20	3,23,744 9 0	29,076 11 9	55,997 16 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,401	28,866 11 2	2,640 17 9	61,220 20	28,835 10 7	2,643 5 5	5,284 3 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	129 14 6	11 16 4	.....	129 0 4	11 16 6	23 12 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	102,228	3,12,931 10 5	28,089 19 8	830,275 30	2,63,246 10 5	24,130 18 11	52,920 18 7

* Rs. 770-10 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due from Government for this week.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th December 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,122	1,214 0 0	121 8 0	12,170 0	417 0 0	41 14 0	163 2 0
Or per mile of railway	326	43 8 0	4 7 0	435 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	5 17 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,14,488	18,130 0 0	1,813 13 0	350,480 0	12,614 0 0	1,281 8 0	3,075 0 0
Total for 23 weeks	1,23,606	19,350 0 0	1,935 0 0	362,662 0	13,031 0 0	1,303 2 0	3,238 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,623	1,099 1 0	109 18 2	15,719 0	520 3 0	52 0 4	161 18 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	272	39 4 0	3 18 6	561 0	18 9 0	1 17 2	5 15 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,24,905	19,314 9 1	1,931 9 3	367,746 17	9,578 11 9	957 17 6	2,889 6 9



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 20th December 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*.
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVY ARDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
 and
 The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE further consideration of the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service, in order to the settlement of its clauses, was resumed.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he had to move a few verbal amendments in order to render the terms of the Act homogeneous, namely, to express, as far as possible, throughout the Bill the same idea by the same words. The first amendment he had to move was a verbal one, to substitute the word "contracts" for "a contract" in line 4 of Section 3.

The motion was agreed to.

The following amendments were also made on the motion of the Advocate-General :—

In Section 7, line 5, the words "and executed according to the provisions of" were substituted for "in accordance with."

In Section 49, line 13, "a depôt in a place approved of" were substituted for "the depôt registered": depôts not being registered but approved of under Section 35.

In Section 109, line 5, the word "are" was inserted after "or any of them," to complete the grammatical construction of the sentence.

In Section 122, which was a new section, there were two kinds of seizure of deserters spoken of. The term "apprehend" was used where an employer apprehended a deserter upon his own motion under the provisions of the law. The term "arrest" was used where the apprehension was made under a warrant. The words "or arrested" were, on the motion of the Advocate-General inserted after "apprehended" throughout the 5th clause of the section so as to make it more clear that the fine might be imposed or the compensation awarded in both classes of cases, that was to say, where either the apprehension or arrest was made without sufficient cause.

The first clause of Section 5 stood as follows:

"Every contract made with an emigrant, and all arrear of wages due under any such contract, and all fines imposed on any employer under the provisions of this Act, shall be a charge on the lands upon which such laborer has been engaged to work."

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said it was quite obvious that the word "emigrant" there used meant a laborer as defined under the Bill. The emigrant became a laborer after he got up to the tea districts. He did not think it was intended to give emigrants contracting outside the Act a lien on the estate: such a person would have whatever rights he acquired under his contract outside the Act. The Advocate-General moved the substitution of "laborer" for "emigrant" in line 1.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said there was no doubt that the amendment which the Advocate-General proposed was somewhat confusing; but inasmuch as the words "every contract made with an emigrant" would operate only as regards emigrants outside the Act under one-year contracts, the section as it stood would not apply to the ordinary laborers under the Act. The result of the amendment would be to put contracts made outside the Act on the footing of any other ordinary contract. His Honor's only doubt was whether there might not be some obscurity involved in the section as proposed to be amended, because under the definition a man was an emigrant until he arrived in the labor districts.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said the contract was made with an "emigrant." When he got up to the labor districts he became a "laborer." As was suggested to the Advocate-General by the Hon'ble Member on his right (Mr. Dampier), the section might be made clearer by using the words "any contract made under the provisions of this Act," it not being the intention to give contracts made outside the Act any privileges or rights beyond what would be given to them under the law. But if the language of the section was allowed to stand as it was, emigrants with contracts for one year would acquire certain rights and claims upon the land. If an emigrant by his contract got a lien upon the land, well and good; but if he did not get it by the law, he would not get it by this section. The amendments which the Advocate-General would propose in lieu of what he had previously moved, would be as follow:

In line 1 to substitute the words "every contract made according to the provisions of this Act" for "every contract made with an emigrant."

In lines 7 and 8 to substitute the words "any person has been engaged to labor under such contract" for "such laborer has been engaged to work."

In clause 2, line 3, to substitute "person" for "laborer."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, by the amendments now proposed any laborer under a free contract would not become a special charge upon the land. His position would not depend upon the special provisions of Section 5. It was proposed that a free contract should fall under the operation of the ordinary law, and not under this section.

The motion was then agreed to.

Verbal amendments were, on the motion of the Advocate-General, made in Sections 15 and 78, and in the note to schedule (A).

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT moved that in Section 89, in the last line but one, the figures "78" be inserted after "76," and in the last line the figures "83" be inserted after "82"; the effect of the amendments would be that the section as amended would run thus:—

"The Magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may depute any subordinate Magistrate to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on a Magistrate under the provisions of Sections 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 88."

He might mention that the judicial powers of Magistrates under this Act were entrusted only to Magistrates of the higher grades, those exercising the powers of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes; but under the provisions of this section certain powers which did not require to be exercised by high judicial officers—the executive powers of inspection of vessels and such like, might be deputed by superior Magistrates to subordinate Magistrates of any class. In order to render this procedure uniform HIS HONOR proposed to add these two sections, which were on all fours with the other sections in the list, and to make the rule complete under which certain duties, and certain duties only, could be executed by any subordinate officer who was deputed for the purpose by his superior officer.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, verbal amendments were made in Section 122 and in the note to schedule (A).

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, it had been pointed out to him that in some cases it would be inconvenient if a steamer were detained unnecessarily during six hours of daylight at every station in which a Magistrate was posted. We hoped to render the transit of steamers on the Berhampooter more rapid than at present. It might be that a halting station was not a Magistrate's station, and it would be necessary to halt again on reaching the Magistrate's post. We thought it necessary that the Magistrate should have the power proposed of inspecting these emigrant vessels; but it did not seem necessary that practically a whole day should be lost in all cases. We therefore proposed the insertion of certain words which would give a discretion to Magistrates. The first part of the section, with the addition of the words proposed, would read thus:

"Every licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall stop at every place in which a Magistrate is stationed intermediate between the places of embarkation and disembarkation of such emigrants, and shall remain during not less than six hours of daylight, *unless the Magistrate shall permit an earlier departure*"

The consequence of the amendment would be that, when everything was in order, the Magistrate might go on board for half an hour, and if satisfied that everything was right, might allow the vessel to proceed on its voyage.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON said, before the final vote was taken on this Bill, he would trouble the Council with a very few words. On the introduction of the Bill a desire was expressed by him, on behalf of the Tea interest, that ample time should be given for the consideration of the Bill, and for enquiries made upon the effect of the many alterations proposed by it. He was now anxious to say that the promise that was made at that time by the Government that that should be the case had been most fully and completely fulfilled. No Bill that had ever been before the Council had taken, he believed, so long a time to pass,

or had received such ample discussion, or in regard to which so much and such a variety of information had been collected from both official and non-official sources, as in regard to this Bill. And he rejoiced the more that that had been the case, because he thought it must be admitted that the enquiries that had been made tended to show that the planters as a body had treated their laborers fairly and humanely, and had shown every disposition to act in accordance with the law in all matters connected with their business. The Bill, like all Bills, had been finally settled by a series of compromises, and as it would now be passed, he thought that those compromises, having been made in a spirit of fairness, had brought it into a state equitable to the interests concerned. He thought that every question that had been raised had been fully and fairly considered, and there had been every disposition on the part of the Government to consult the interests both of planters and coolies. He trusted that, in the course of a few years, legislation of this kind would be no longer necessary for the Tea districts; that their condition would be so changed that the execution and enforcement of contracts might safely be left to the operation of the ordinary law of the land. Meantime, he earnestly hoped that there would be no further legislation on this subject, which had been now so often and carefully discussed, and that no measure relating to it would again be brought before this or the Supreme Council, unless it was the introduction of a short Act to repeal this Bill entirely.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, before putting the question to the vote, he thought it right that he should, on the part of the Government, express the very great gratification with which he had listened to the observations of the Hon'ble Member. We did value extremely the testimony that he had been good enough to bear as to the fairness and fullness with which the questions which had been raised had been discussed. His Honor was glad that the Hon'ble Member had been good enough to bear testimony to the fact that ample opportunity for full discussion by all parties had been given. He trusted they had now, by the labors of the Committee and the Council, and more especially by the labors of the learned Advocate-General, who was in charge of this Bill, arrived at a conclusion satisfactory to all parties. He took it that he might receive the expression of opinion which the Hon'ble Member had now given as a testimony to the belief of those whom he represented, as it was our belief, that the compromises to which we had arrived at were the best compromises which the wisdom of this Council could devise; and so far as human foresight could foresee, we hoped that they would work well. His Honor thoroughly endorsed what the Hon'ble Member had said with regard to the enquiries that had been made, that they did show that the planters, as a body, had treated their coolies fairly and well; and he was sure that it was the wish of Government, and of all of us, that we should do the utmost that we could to promote this great Tea industry; to promote the development of those districts which were so lately covered with jungle; to do everything in our power to promote the welfare of those districts, the increase of tea cultivation, and the general development of the productions and the revenue of the country.

In regard to the question which had lately most occupied the attention of the Council, and which had been settled by a compromise, he was more and more sanguine that we had made a fair compromise. Assam was a long way off, and some of the opinions from that district did not arrive until a late stage of our proceedings; but he was happy to find that they went to corroborate and endorse the views the Council had arrived at. He found that in Assam, although the planters were not so sanguine as they were in Cachar, there seemed to be a general concurrence of opinion that it was desirable that free labor should, to some extent, be tried. It was suggested by several experienced planters and others that it was quite possible that free labor might sooner or later find its way into Assam. We were told that recruits for the regiments in Assam came of themselves from various parts of the North-Western Provinces, and it was suggested that when the roads which were now being opened were put into proper order, and resting and cooking-places and other conveniences for travelling provided, free labor would find its way into Assam. That would be an extremely desirable result. His Honor not only concurred in most of the obser-

uations that had been made by the Hon'ble Member, but he thoroughly concurred in the last observation, that he hoped legislation on this subject might not be further necessary. His Honor hoped and trusted that the Bill, which was now about to be passed through its final stage—if the Council should see fit to pass the Bill and it should receive the assent of the Viceroy—might suffice for some time to come, and be beneficial in its results; and he hoped that the next occasion on which legislation might be proposed, it might be in the shape the Hon'ble Member had suggested, namely, that all special legislation be brought to an end, and that the labor districts being fitted for free emigration, might be brought under the operation of the ordinary law of the land.

The motion was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces was required to report within one month. But the Hon'ble Member whose knowledge was most special on the subject had only just returned to his place in Council. It would therefore be impossible to submit a report within the month, and he now asked that the Committee be allowed to report within two months of the date of appointment.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

EMIGRATION FROM DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st December, 1873.

From—A. WILSON, Esq., Secretary. Landholders' and Commercial Association.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I AM in receipt of your letter No. 3517 of 19th ultimo, regarding the impending scarcity of food in Bengal, and requesting the Association to favor His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with any suggestions that the members may be able to make, as to the best mode of promoting emigration to the tea districts during this exceptional season, and as to the terms on which planters may be willing to bear part of the cost of importing emigrants, and agree to employ them as laborers.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the members of the Association feel deeply the emergency of the present threatened famine, and avail themselves of this opportunity of recording with pleasure their cordial approval of the measures taken by His Honor in conjunction with the Government of India, to avert, so far as human agency can, the impending calamity.

3. After careful consideration, the committee instruct me to submit the following suggestions relative to the emigration of laborers into Assam and Cachar, as one means of relieving to some extent the famine districts of a portion of their surplus population.

4. They are of opinion that if His Honor has decided on promoting the emigration of these laborers, the first point that Government must see to and arrange for at once, is the establishment of central depôts at the principal ghauts on the rivers where steamers and boats usually call on their upward voyage, and where the laborers and their wives and families can be inspected by the planters, or their agents, desirous of employing them. Planters could not enter into any special agreements as proposed with laborers to work on their gardens, until such inspection had been held, and people fitted for the work carefully selected.

5. The committee are of opinion that efficient able-bodied men and women of the *working* class from Behar, would readily find employment on the different gardens in Assam and Cachar, on the condition that the charge per head did not exceed Rs. 15, landed at any of these central depôts referred to above, and that these special agreements between planters and laborers did not determine before the end of the tea season of 1875.

6. I am also instructed to convey to Government the opinion of the committee that an immediate and favorable settlement of the waste land rules, now in abeyance, would enable planters to assist His Honor's Government to a very much greater extent, by the employment of a larger number of people from the famine districts than they can be expected to do at present.

Many planters are now most anxiously waiting for the publication of these new rules, as in several cases, which have been brought to the notice of the Association, serious pecuniary loss has been sustained by *bond fide* proprietors of tea gardens, anxious to extend and improve their property, but at present unable to do so.

The committee feel it necessary to refer to His Honor's Resolution of the 25th April, 1872, in which he strongly deprecates sending any Up-country or Hindustani coolies from above Bhaugulpore as laborers to any of the tea districts, on account of their unsuitableness for work in such a climate as that of Assam and Cachar.

The opinion of the majority of planters coincides with that of His Honor, and the committee beg, therefore, that it may be had in remembrance, should any great mortality take place amongst these emigrants, that they were sent to the tea districts under the exceptional circumstances now existing, and engaged by planters with the view to assist Government in its measures for the relief of the districts most seriously threatened with distress from the failure of their crops.

No. 4092, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1873.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.
To—The Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st December, offering the suggestions of the Association as to the best mode of promoting emigration to the tea districts during the present season of high prices, and in reply to communicate the following observations made by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The last paragraph of your letter, regarding the suitability of the tea districts for Hindustani laborers, raises very important questions. It is the case that after visiting Assam in 1871 the Lieutenant-Governor did, as noticed by the Association, express grave doubts as to the suitability of the Assam climate for this class of laborers. That opinion of His Honor was based on what he heard from planters and others in Assam. The Association now say that the majority of planters coincide in that opinion, and your letter begs that this may be held in remembrance should any great mortality occur among the people whose emigration it is now proposed to promote. Such a suggestion, however, His Honor thinks, lays a very grave responsibility on the Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has very gravely considered the matter. In consequence of the opinion which the Lieutenant-Governor had formed in 1871, a full inquiry was made into the question whether the tea districts really are unsuitable to the Hindustani constitution. There was a good deal of variety of opinion, but the general result of the opinions of those best qualified to judge and of the most experienced officers of Government, was that if these people are at once sent to remote, jungly, and unhealthy gardens, they do suffer more than other classes, especially in the first year, before they have become acclimated, and have accustomed themselves to a diet different from that they have in their own country. But there was a very general opinion that if they are put on well-cleared and healthy gardens in parts of the country well opened out, where there are bazars and markets, and are carefully acclimated, and enabled to procure the food they like, they become very good laborers, and thrive just as well as others; and that they do very well for tea-house and such in-door work, and in the cold weather particularly, as well as any other classes of laborers.

3. It is admitted that the classification of laborers for mortuary returns is not very exact or reliable; but still, even allowing for a large margin of errors of classification, the following table seems strongly to militate against the

conclusion that in most large gardens the Hindustani laborers are more unhealthy than others. In his annual report the Commissioner of Assam wrote that—

“The percentage of deaths in 1872 according to nationality was—

Nationality of laborers.	ALL ASSAM.		KAMROOP.		BISHNATH.		CHARDOOAR.		MUNGLEDYE.		NOWGONG.		UPPER ASSAM.	
	Average number.	Percentage of deaths.	Average number.	Percentage of deaths.	Average number.	Percentage of deaths.	Average number.	Percentage of deaths.	Average number.	Percentage of deaths.	Average number.	Percentage of deaths.	Average number.	Percentage of deaths.
Bengal	9,826.25	5.81	111.5	3.68	563.75	3.64	484.50	5.77	301.75	1.99	307.	3.25	4,037.75	5.57
Chota Nagpore	7,360.	3.64	54.	Nil	100.25	3.66	206.75	1.45	136.	5.07	229.	5.23	6,624.	3.61
North-Western Provinces	3,265.50	3.61	69.75	1.07	155.	5.80	313.	2.23	22.25	4.10	85.5	4.67	2,626.	3.68
Nepal	81.50	Nil	1	Nil	1.25	Nil	4.25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.	Nil
Madras	191.	.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13.25	7.64	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	177.75	1.12

4. The result of the inquiry made in accordance with the orders quoted by your Association was that the Lieutenant-Governor determined not to stop the emigration of people from the Up-country Hindustani districts to the tea districts. At the same time Sir George Campbell quite feels that if in this time of scarcity such emigration is specially promoted, Government must be very careful that Hindustanis from the open cultivated districts of Behar are not bound down to labor in jungly and unhealthy tea gardens. I am therefore to request that in any applications for coolies to be supplied by aided emigration, full particulars regarding the situation and character of the gardens in which they are to be employed may be furnished.

5. Looking to all the circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor would not like to bind down laborers supplied by aided emigration for a larger term than the one year for which it is proposed to allow free contracts by the new labor districts rule. In addition to the one year the planters will have what may be called the good-will of the coolies, that is, he will have the first chance of re-engaging the people settled in his estate. As regards the proposal for the establishment of river-side depôts, I am to say that it would not be possible to import coolies and then let planters choose or reject from among them, but Government would form depôts in the districts whence they come, and where planters might send agents to satisfy themselves.

7. With reference to paragraph 6 of your letter, I am to say that the Government of India has been moved to publish the new rules for the sale of waste lands as early as possible.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to know if the Association thinks that emigration can be advantageously promoted on the terms above set forth.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEA.

THE following papers are published with an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's satisfaction at Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea's thoughtful liberality to his ryots, and of his confidence that this good example will be followed by many other zemindars in Bengal:—

No. 157, dated Burdwan, the 18th December, 1873.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

At the suggestion of the Collector of Hooghly, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, extract from a letter from Baboo Joykishen Mookerjea regarding the measures which he proposes to adopt for the alleviation of distress among the ryots on his estates. Mr. Pellow makes the following remarks:—

“It is needless for me to speak of the active benevolence always displayed by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea in season of need, as it is well known to Government. I think that the publication of his letter may have a good effect in stirring up other zemindars to do their duty.”

2. I have requested the Collector to convey my thanks to Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea for his conduct, and trust that it will meet with the further approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Extract from a letter from Baboo JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEA of Ooterparah to the Collector of Hooghly, dated 10th December, 1873.

“I beg leave to add that I have been trying to do, in a humble way, what I can to prevent and mitigate the distress of the people in those of my villages which are likely to suffer most by the failure of the crops. I have issued orders to my mofussil agents to suspend the collection of more than half the balance of the current year's rent in Dwarbasini, Hasuan, and several other villages. One-half of the portion thus remitted will be realized next year if there be a good amun crop, but the other half will be given up altogether. I have also sent trustworthy agents to visit my estates, and to exempt altogether from the payment of rent all ryots who are too poor to pay and to give advances to those of them who have no food-grain, such advances being recoverable next year without interest if there be a good crop. I also intend to buy large quantities of rice and store them for sale at cost price in those villages where food-grain is likely to be scarce. This last measure will not become necessary before the beginning of February, when in addition to the food-grain I shall have to advance large sums for the cultivation of aus paddy in March.”

**PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL ON THE 20TH DECEMBER 1873.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		WHEAT.						BARLEY.						RICE, BEST SORT.						RICE, COMMON.						FINEST MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJMA.						GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.						LEAST MILLET— RAH, OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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BEHAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
28	Patna	16	0	16	4	21	0	18	0	19	0	31	4	12	0	12	0	...	14	8	14	8	21	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
29	Gya	11	4	11	0	15	0	17	8	16	0	32	8	9	4	9	0	12	0	11	4	11	4	20	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
30	Shahabad	14	0	14	0	15	4	20	0	19	0	30	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	19	0	18	0	17	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
31	Tirhoot	11	0	11	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	24	0	9	8	9	8	18	0	10	8	11	0	21	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
32	Sarun	14	0	14	0	15	0	18	0	18	0	30	0	9	0	9	0	15	0	13	12	13	8	22	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
33	Chumpanun	11	0	11	0	15	0	...	20	0	31	0	9	0	9	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	27	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
34	Monghyr	13	6	13	0	17	8	19	9	19	9	36	7	9	4	9	4	14	7	13	6	13	6	19	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
35	Bhawalpore	12	10	12	10	15	12	18	15	18	15	25	4	12	8	12	10	22	11	13	4	13	14	25	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
36	Purneah	12	0	12	0	17	0	40	0	10	0	10	0	25	0	12	0	11	...	27	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11	0	11	0	14	0	12	8	12	8	16	0	14	0	14	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	30	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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38	Cuttack†	13	2	13	2	16	12	17	1	17	1	19	11	23	10	24	15	34	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
39	Poore†	10	8	11	13	17	1	18	6	18	6	23	10	21	0	23	10	31	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
40	Balasore	12	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	16	0	19	0	18	0	32	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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41	Hazareebaugh	12	0	10	0	16	4	17	0	16	0	22	0	9	0	8	0	13	0	14	8	13	8	18	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
42	Lohardugga	10	0	9	0	12	0	18	0	14	0	16	0	22	0	18	0	17	0	24	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
43	Singbhum†	14	0	14	0	16	0	20	0	20	0	22	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	20	0	22	0	30	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
44	Maunbhum	10	8	10	8	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	14	0	14	0	24	0	16	0	16	0	26	0	30	0	30	0	40	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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45	Goalpara†	10	0	11	0	20	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	19	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
46	Kamroop†	8	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	20	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
47	Darrung†	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
48	Nowgong†	16	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	20	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
49	Soebaugor†	13	0	16	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	18	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
50	Luckimpore†	8	0	7	0	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	5	8	6	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	13	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
51	Naga Hills.*																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.†	9	0	7	0	12	0	11	0	9	0	14	0

F Average price in the interior only.

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 13th December received after the publication of the last Gazette.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1873.

Districts of Bengal on the 20th December 1873.—(Continued.)

THE SKEW OF 80 TOLAHS.																		AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICTS.							
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.						GRAM.						FIRE-WOOD.						SALT.						ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOREE.				SYCE OR HORSE KEEPER.				COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.					
Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		
Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.			
19	0	18	8	34	8	20	0	19	0	34	8	150	0	140	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
15	4	15	0	34	0	15	4	15	0	27	0	100	0	100	0	...	7	4	7	4	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.
20	8	18	0	32	0	18	8	18	8	30	0	100	0	100	0	...	8	4	8	4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.
15	0	16	0	...	...	15	0	15	0	24	0	140	0	140	0	...	7	12	7	12	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirhoot.
18	0	18	0	...	...	18	0	18	0	28	0	160	0	160	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saran.
...	...	20	0	35	0	14	0	16	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	7	4	2 13	...	...	4	0	...	5	0	...	...	Champaran.
...	...	8	18	8	39	9	10	8	14	2	33	6	108	0	147	0	...	7	8	7	8	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.
...	...	1	17	11	46	0	15	13	15	12	27	12	176	12	176	12	104	2	8	3	8	3	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagulpoore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	26	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
20	0	20	0	50	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	180	0	480	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
ORISSA.																																					
...	...	...	...	26	4	26	4	21	0	200	0	240	0	...	...	...	9	2	9	2	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.†
...	...	...	...	23	10	23	10	21	0	105	0	105	0	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.†
...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	280	0	280	0	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																																					
South-Western Frontier Agency.																																					
17	8	...	28	0	14	0	13	0	23	8	210	0	240	0	...	...	7	0	0	12	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazareebangh.
...	...	20	0	24	0	11	0	11	0	16	0	108	0	180	0	...	...	6	8	6	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga.
...	16	0	16	0	18	0	320	0	320	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	3 0	4	8	4	8	5	6	8	0	Singbhoom.†			
...	...	24	0	28	0	13	0	13	0	19	0	280	0	280	0	280	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	3 12	3	0	...	9	0	Maunbhoom.			
...	...	30	0	75	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																																					
...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	13	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	8	8	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpara.†
...	...	...	...	8	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	8	0	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kamroop.†
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	7	0	6 0	...	...	8 0	...	12 to	20	0	...	...	Durrung.†
...	8	0	8	0	10	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	6 0	7	0	...	9 to	27	0	Nowgong.†			
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Serbesangor.†
4	0	6	0	...	...	6	0	7	0	9	0	200	0	200	0	160	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luckimpore.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Naga Hills.*
16	0	6	10	6	4	8	0	320	0	320	0	5	4	5	4	5	0	9 0	8 to	10	0	...	15 to	16	0	14 as.	Khasi & Jynteah Hills.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garohills.*

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th December 1873.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, 23rd Dec.* 1873	Nil	Weather fair and cold. Reaping of the late paddy crop is going on; an average five-anna crop is expected. Prospects of winter crops and sugarcane are fair. Grain market shows tendency to rise. Export continues, particularly from Nadunghat in Culna sub-division by boats. Fever in <i>statu quo</i>
2	Bancoorah, 20th Dec. 1873	3. Nil	Dry and clear weather. The reaping of the hymuntly or winter paddy is still in progress. The new rice is being extensively sold in the Bancoorah bazar. The price of rice is much the same as last week. The sugarcane and cold weather crops must suffer from the continued want of rain. The harvesting of the teel (oil-seed) has begun in many places.
3	Beerbhoom, 20th „ „	Nil	Bright and unseasonably warm weather. No change in the prospects of the crops; harvest of late rice approaching completion; sugarcane declining and being cut, immature in some places. Exportation by rail chiefly to Bhugulpore and Patna Divisions 8,445 maunds.
4	Midnapore, 20th „ „	Nil	Weather cold and clear. The rain last week is said to have done some damage to the standing rice at Contai, otherwise it has improved the prospects of the cold weather crops. It was confined to the north and eastern portions of the district.
5	Hooghly, 20th „ „	Nil	Clear weather throughout; wind from north and north-east. The rain of last week has done more good than was expected to the cold weather crops, and ploughing and sowing is going on to some extent. Rice crop is the same as before.
	Howrah, 20th „ „	Nil	Fine weather everywhere. The late rice is now about two-thirds reaped. There is no doubt that <i>at the least</i> a full eight-anna crop will be gathered. The Shampore and Oollooriah thannahs have a good twelve-anna, but the purchases made by the Calcutta grain dealers are absolutely enormous and seem to be denuding the district of rice. The ryots are selling their crops at Rs. 2 the maund, and seem to be selling actually all not required for their own households. Townsfolk and the large class of poor people who do not cultivate are bitterly complaining that no food will be left in the district for them.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
6	24-Pergunnahs, 23rd† Dec. 1873.	Nil.	The weather has been cooler during the week, but not so cold as it is usually at this time of the year. No rain has fallen. The harvest of the late rice crop is going on rapidly. In Baraset and parts of Diamond Harbour the outturn is better than was expected. In the northern and southern parts of Satkhira, prospects are reported to be bad, and in other parts of the sub-division an eight-anna crop is still expected. Cold weather sowings in Baraset and Barriepore are doing pretty well. The outturn of kulai and khesary pulses in Diamond Harbour has not been good, and the price of the latter has risen to nearly three times its ordinary rate. There has been no change in other sub-divisions of the district since last report. Fever prevails in parts of the south suburban town, Baseerhat, Diamond Harbour, and Barrackpore. It is reported to be abating in Satkhira, Baraset, and Barriepore.
7	Nuddea, 20th „ „	Nil	Fine weather throughout the week. The reports of the late rice crop from Meherpore and Ranaghat sub-divisions are somewhat more favorable than before, otherwise prospects are unaltered. Arhur (pulse) and teel (oil-seed) appear to have everywhere given a fair outturn. Prices show a tendency to decline except in the sudder sub-division. Public health good.
8	Jessore, 20th „ „	Nil	Weather cold and clear, no rain has fallen. The <i>Chotan</i> paddy is nearly harvested and the <i>Boran</i> paddy is coming on well. There is no change in the prospects of the winter crops. Prices of rice remain low. It would appear that there will be at least an eight-anna crop of rice if not more.
9	Moorshedabad, 20th Dec. 1873.	Nil	The cloudy weather continues, but the clouds disperse without rain. The late rice is nearly all cut. The cutting of mashkalai (pulse) and teel (oil-seed) has also begun with prospects of good crops; the former may yield fourteen annas in some parts. <i>Boro</i> paddy seedlings are ready, and the ground has also been prepared for transplantation, but except on the borders of "boels," cultivators are waiting for rain before transplanting. Sugarcane is in fair condition, but the drought has weakened its juice. It may still yield an average crop. Indigo looks well. For the other cold weather crops rain is much wanted. Small-pox continues in places mentioned in last report, and has also broken out in Sujagunge and Burwa.
10	Dinag-pore, 20th „ „	Nil	No rain, but clouds gathering and looks as if rain would fall soon. No alteration in the state and prospects of crops from last week.

* Telegram of the 23rd December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
 † Report of the 23rd December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah, 20th Dec. 1873	Nil	Mornings occasionally foggy, days sunny, and nights cold. Clouds still collect at times. No change in the weather. The winter rice crop, which is being harvested, will not be more than a four-anna crop. The <i>halai</i> crop now ripening will be an average one, and the cold weather crops, wheat, peas, &c, still promise a fair average yield; rain would do these much good. Prices stationary and supplies at local markets more plentiful; work going on on the ordinary district roads and on those newly projected as relief works. Places for storing grain for relief works selected, and arrangements for store golahs progressing. Rice arriving from Godaguri for relief works in Dinagepore.
	12 Rajshahy 20th " "	Nil	No change in the weather. There having been no change in the weather, there is very little to be said in addition to last week's report. Urhur and kalai (pulses) and mulberry are still doing well, and there is a promise of a fair crop of indigo. In some parts of Nattore the mustard crops are very good. The other cold weather crops require rain very much. In some parts of Singrah there is already a scarcity of water, and it is feared that later this will aggravate in no small degree the sufferings of the poorer class of inhabitants in that tract of country. Every effort is being made to induce these people to sink wells and to improve their tanks. Prices remain steady. A few cases of cholera have occurred in several parts of the districts, chiefly in Nattore.
	13 Rungpore, 20th " "	Nil	Days becoming colder with fogs occasionally. Cutting of rice crops still progressing; new rice is coming into the market and prices are easier, from Rs. 2-8 to 4 a maund. Sugarcane favorable, mustard generally good; other winter crops are being sown and ploughing going on everywhere.
	14 Bogra, 20th " "	Nil	No signs of rain. As might be expected no improvement is reported with respect to the late rice crop. Sugarcane in certain parts is doing fairly. Maskalai (pulse) is being gathered in parts. Yield of sesamum (oil-seed) in Dhunat outpost is four annas only.
	15 Pubna, 20th " "	Nil	Sky clear, weather cold, no rain at all; heavy fogs in the mornings. The ryots are now reaping the <i>Boro aman</i> dhan—late paddy. Of the winter crops, moog (pulse) has nearly been collected from the fields. Maskalai (pulse) and teel (oil-seed) have been commenced to be cut. Prospects of sugarcane and turmeric good. Heavy rain is required for the growth of the other winter crops, viz. wheat, barley, gram, and mottor and khesari (pulses) and mustard, which are daily becoming worse for the drought. Fever very prevalent. Many deaths reported from the sub-division, and a very large proportion of the population invalidated.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 20th " "	Nil	Misty and chilly weather, little sunshine, very cold. The hymunty or late rice crop is being reaped and still gives the prospect of a ten-anna outturn; common rice maintains the same price as during previous week, viz. Rs. 4 per maund. Bhoota (Indian-corn) has fallen still lower than last week, being now Rs. 2 per maund.
	17 Julpigoree, 20th " "	Nil	Clear and fine weather, but decidedly hotter than is usual at this time of the year. The hymunty or late rice crop is rapidly being reaped, three fourths of it being already cut. Cold weather crops promising well. There is no change of any importance to note, the crop being cut comes up to the estimate previously made. Exportation goes on largely, and the people generally are now consuming new rice. Manufactured jute is selling at twice the price it did this time last year.
	Cooch Behar, 20th " "	Nil	No signs of rain. The mornings are not so foggy as in other years. There is no improvement in the prospects of the crops since last report. The tobacco and the mustard crops have already suffered from want of rain. Large quantities of rice are still being exported to Rungpore and other districts.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 23rd* " "	Nil	Weather still warm for the season. Heavy dew., prospects of crops fair, rice nearly all cut.
	19 Farreedpore, 20th " "	Nil	There has been no rain up to date, but some clouds about. The weather is cool and looks to be settled fair. The reports from every side on the cold weather crops are bad, and the condition of the district is not altered except for the worse by another week without rain. Early rice is being sown on the Cachi Chur, or recently formed chur lands. <i>Boro</i> paddy is being sown in the beels in the south of the district.
	20 Backergunge, 20th " "	Nil	Weather clear and cold. State and prospects of the crops are good. The harvest is turning out better than was expected, and the high prices are doing good to the ryots, i. e., to three-fourths of the population.
	21 Mymensing, 20th " "	Nil	Fine calm weather and considerably colder than last week. Heavy dew at night. Teel (oil-seed) and pulses will be a good average crop. The rice crop is still being harvested, and the accounts from most parts of the district are tolerably favorable. Price of food has fallen somewhat this week. Fever is still reported prevalent in the Attea sub-division.

* Telegram of the 23rd December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL. — (Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts — (Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn. — (Contd.)	22 Sylhet, 13th Dec. 1873	Nil	Not so cool as might be expected at this time of the year. Very severe shock of earth-quake at 5-45 A.M. of Tuesday the 9th December. The whole of the <i>kataras</i> and ten annas of the late rice crops reaped. 9,944 maunds of rice and 5,500 maunds of paddy exported from the district. Price of rice falling. Cholera broken out at Lakhai, Laskharpur, and Chattak. Small-pox at Nabigunge.
	23 Cachar, 13th " "	Nil	Weather cooler, with foggy mornings. Rice crops are being rapidly cut. Price of rice has fallen in the sudder station.
	24 Chittagong, 13th " "	Nil	Weather clear, fine, and seasonable. Paddy is being cut all over the district. Insects are disappearing, and the damage done appears to be slight. Cold weather crops generally doing well. Cholera reported from Meerkaserai, Potea, Rangonia, and fever stationary.
	25 Noakhally, 13th " "	Nil	Weather fair, still hot during the day. The fair sunny weather is causing the "seni" insects to disappear. The reaping of the late rice is still going on. The prospects of the standing crops are favorable. The cold weather crops, — khesary (pulse) and chillies are doing well. Price of rice has fallen slightly. This is partly due to the in-coming of the new rice. Sporadic cases of cholera are met with in the town and suburbs.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	26 Tipperah, 20th " "	Nil	Weather fine and cool. No change in the state of the crops to report since last week. Exportations continue very busy without forcing prices. Small winter crops are thriving fairly. Cholera has appeared in many places in the district and more specially in Comillah, where cases have been rather frequent for the last few days.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 13th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Cool throughout the whole week, foggy in the morning. The cotton is being gathered. Mustard is in flower, prospects of which are good. The outturn of the cotton will not be equal to that of an average year, owing to the early cessation of rain. There is no fear up to date of scarcity. The rain of last week has given an impetus to the mustard and other cold weather crops and has not damaged the standing rice crop.
	Hill Tipperah, 13th, " "	Nil	Weather bright and cold. Reaping of the paddy crops continues; the danger apprehended from insects has passed. Mustard and chillie crops fair.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 22nd* " "	05	A very light rain fell on the night of the 21st December. It is expected to have been heavier to the south. The rice crop is still being cut in Behar, and the reports of the cold weather crops are even more favorable than last week. The insects which were destroying them having in a great measure disappeared. Health of the district good.
	29 Gya, 20th " "	Nil	Weather cool, no rain fell in any part of the district. The rice crop is being harvested. The prospects of the cold weather crops are better than at first reported. In the western part of the district, where the fields are watered by the canal water, a good crop is expected. Up to 13th December about 9,500 beegahs were irrigated. Health of the district is good.
	30 Shahabad, 20th " "	Nil	Weather clear, west wind all the week; cloudy, warm, and threatening rain on the 20th December. The cold weather crop which has germinated shows no change for the worse since last week. Rain is required. A slight fall in prices. Private importations of food-grains have considerably fallen.
	31 Tirhoot, 20th " "	Nil	In the Madhubani sub-division rice crop is being gathered in now, and it cannot be said that the outturn would be greater than the former estimate, perhaps less. Cold weather crops are withering from lack of rain, and will all perish if rain does not come soon. In Setmarhee there is nothing particularly to report, the prospect of the crop continues same as reported last week. In the Tajpore sub-division the prospects have not materially altered since last week; no more land has been sown, but some of the paddy lands have been prepared. The little paddy that has survived the drought is being cut; everything looks very lean and dry in the north of the sub-division. Prices nearly stationary. In the Durbhangah sub-division three-fourths of the rice crop cut down. By the end of the week the harvest will be pretty right completed. Bahur (pulse, and mustard continue to look well, also janerah (millet), the latter being a fair crop in the Kossurah and a good one in the Nagarkustee police jurisdictions. The small portion of the cold weather crop, e.g., barley, wheat, and peas, which have been sown, looks better in the Durbhangah than in Kossurah. Rain, however, being much wanted in both places. No decadence from last week's position is observable either in those localities or in Baheyrn. The continued drought has had a worse effect in Singhya. The prospects of the Sudder and Hajepore are the same as reported last week.
	32 Saran, 20th " "	Nil	Weather clear and cold during the week, but cloudy on the 20th December. West wind prevailing. The paddy harvest almost completed and in some places yielded fairly, but the outturn for the district has not probably been under estimated at a tenth of an average crop. There has been no change in the state of the cold weather crops except for the worse as regards the crops in the unirrigated fields which are being sickened by the long drought. The cultivators are, however, nowhere backward in irrigating wherever practicable, and the irrigated crops are still doing well. Bahur (pulse) is in full blossom and looks promising. Sugarcane is being unmanufactured and yielding fairly. There seems to be no scarcity of supplies in the bazars. Prices of food-grains stationary.
	33 Chumparan, 20th " "	Nil	Weather cool, west-wind and cloudy with a promise of rain. Little or no change in the state of the crops since last week, everything depends upon the next week.

* Telegram of the 22nd December received on the 23rd. Shows rainfall during the seven days including the 22nd idem.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BEHAR DIVISION.	34 Moughyr, 20th Dec. 1873	Nil	Weather set fair. The rice crop, such as it is, is being cut and harvested. After visiting every rice pergunnah the Collector finds his first estimate of an average three-anna crop all round generally correct. The part of the district which grows cold weather crops, at least equal to the rice area, is generally looking well, though backward. At present a fair cold weather crop is hoped for, whether rain falls or not.
	35 Bhaugulpore, 23rd* „ „	Nil	Weather seasonable. The cold weather crops still promise to be very good, except in Mudhopoorah, where the seeds have not germinated in parts. General health good.
	36 Purneah, 20th „ „	Nil	No change in the weather. No change from last week's report as regards outturn of rice. All the cold weather crops except mustard in the south wants rain. Importation of grain in the south from Sahebgunge and Rajmehal and in the north from Julpigoree, and the good crop in Kusi is keeping prices down. The tobacco especially wants rain. In the neighbourhood of Kudbah and Kushba Amour insects are said to be destroying the cold weather crops.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 20th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Cold everywhere, with occasional clouds, but no rain. Rice is being cut everywhere. The crop is stated to be eight or nine annas in the west. <i>Kurthi</i> is a little better than was feared some time ago. There is a good deal of fair sugarcane in Deoghur. The rest of the cold weather crops, mustard and pulses, is hardly anything.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 23rd* „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops favorable. Prices have risen very slightly; average of common rice throughout the district 26 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 13th „ „	1.5	The weather was cloudy, with north wind during the greater part of the week; rain fell on the 6th and 7th December, and for the last three days it has been fair with changing wind blowing from the south and north. The weather at the time of the report was bright and warm, but rather hazy, but it was possible with tendency to cloudiness. The reaping of the Laghoo or second rice crop is well nigh completed, and the outturn is good. The late rice has ripened and is beginning to be reaped and a fair yield is expected. The sowing of the Dalua (Boro) rice crop has in part commenced. The bad weather which lately prevailed has not done so much injury to the crops as was expected. Stocks of grain are as usual, and the supply is equal to the demand. Purchases are being made by merchants in the town and in the interior for export to Bengal and Madras and foreign ports. Prices are still moderate in the mofussil.
	40 Balasore, 20th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. On inquiring from those best calculated to give an opinion, it appears probable that the outturn of rice from the whole district will be twelve annas. The cold weather crops which are only of small extent, except those about Jellasore, where there was no rain last week, are doing well. Rice selling at Balasore town 19 seers per rupee. Bhudruck sub-division.—Harvesting of rice continues. Rice is scarce and difficult to get in many of the markets. The price however has fallen somewhat, 32 seers per rupee of moderately clean rice being procurable at Bhudruck market. Crops have failed in Pergunnah Soso and its neighbourhood, and relief measures are urgently required there. Public health good, excepting a little fever.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	41 Hazarebaugh, 20th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Weather clear and bright and cloudy and threatening alternately. The greater portion of the rice crop has now been harvested, and the estimate of outturn is said to be about ten annas. The prospect of the cold weather crops is unfavorable. The small quantity sown is said to be suffering from the drought, and blight caused by the cloudy weather has fallen on the mustard; if rain hold off much longer a short cold weather crop will be inevitable. Prices much the same as last week. There have been no special reports received this week from the south and west. In the Pachamba or Kurnekdiha sub-division, the outturn of the later rice crop in the lower lands has been far better than was expected. In some parts quite up to an ordinary year. Husked rice was this day selling at Pachamba for sixteen seers to the rupee, closing prices being about fourteen seers. The importation from Behar noticed in last week's report have ceased; it was very trifling and possibly owing to unfounded rumours. The kurti and teel crops have been poor. There has been no rain.
	42 Lohardugga, 20th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Weather clear for the greater part of the week. There was a slight shower which appears to have been pretty general over the district. There is little to add to last week's report. The slight shower of rain have done good, but more is very much wanted for the cold weather crops. From Palamow the reports are much the same as before. The paddy having been thrashed out shows an outturn of about five annas for the whole sub-division. There was a little rain on the 10th, but not enough to do much good.
	43 Singbhoom, 13th „ „	0.25	A little rain has fallen. Sky again clear. Days and nights cool and pleasant. Nothing to add to the last report. The paddy has all or nearly all been cut. The late rain will do some good to the musuri pulse and gram still on the ground.

* Telegram of the 23rd December received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>		
44	Maunbhoom, 20th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Weather cool. Mornings and evenings cold, bright sun during the day. No material change in the prospects of the crops since last week. The rain which fell on the 10th instant appears to have been very partial. In the Chilleama pergunnah the crops have been very bad, and in many villages there is but a two-anna to four-anna crop. All the paddy has now been cut. Wheat and barley are doing well. Public health good.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS			
45	Goalparah, 13th „ „	Nil	The whole week was fair and bright. The prospects of the late rice which is now being harvested are more or less disheartening everywhere, except the tracts near the Bhootan, Garo, and Kurribaree Hills, where a twelve-anna crop is expected. The outturn in Dhoobree sub-division, where most part was parched up, is six, and in the sudder sub-division eight annas; on the whole eight annas may be obtained.
46	Kamroop, 22nd* „ „	Nil	Mornings raw and misty, days clear and cold; dry wind chiefly north-east and east. Want of rain does not promise favorably for the sugarcane and mustard crops. Late rice is still being reaped, but a fair outturn is not expected. Public health good.
47	Durrang, 13th „ „	Nil	Temperature rather high for this time of the year; heavy fogs in the mornings, little north-east breeze. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. There will be an eight-anna rice crop all round, but in some mouzabs the crop has entirely perished. The cold weather crops also greatly need rain.
48	Nowgong, 13th „ „	Nil	Weather seasonable, with heavy dews at night and foggy mornings. The rice crop being rapidly cut and gathered in. Cold weather crops doing poorly; mustard and sugarcane doing well. Tea operations quite over and bushes being pruned. General health good.
49	Seobaugor, 13th „ „	Nil	No change in the weather and no rain. No change also in the state and prospects of the crops.
50	Luckimpore, 13th „ „	Nil	No rain during the week, the middle of the day is still hot, but the mornings and evenings are very cold. Nothing new. Cold weather crops continuing promising. Public health improving, but fever still hangs about.
51	Naga Hills, 6th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Weather dry and cool, but warm at noon. The <i>pathar</i> crops are now in course of being cut. They are below the average from want of rain. The terrai and joom crops have all been cut and gathered in, and the outturn is reported to have been a remarkably good one.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 13th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Fine weather. The only crop standing is murwah, which is doing well.
53	Garo Hills, 13th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Weather very hazy; clouds have sometimes collected about the Tura range, but no rain has fallen. Yams and such like are the only crops which remain uncollected. Jooming has been commenced.

* Telegram of the 22nd December received on the 23rd. Shows rainfall during the seven days including the 22nd idem.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd December 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 30th Nov. to 6th Dec. 1873.	Rain from 7th Dec. to 13th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	1.15	57.67	13th Dec.	
		Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	39.37	ditto.	
		Culna ...	Nil	Nil	46.18	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	0.19	48.49	ditto.	
		Raneegunge ...	Nil	Nil	44.86	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	0.49	41.51	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Bancoorah ...	Nil	0.07	47.34	ditto.	
		Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	53.45	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	0.04	44.81	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	1.14	48.65	ditto.	
Gubetta ...		Nil	0.50	46.86	ditto.		
Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...		0.10 Nil	0.80 1.20	47.25 53.10	ditto. ditto.		
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	0.75	39.64	ditto.		
	Serampore ...	Nil	1.26	44.50	ditto.		
Howrah	Howrah ...	0.06	0.78	47.57	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	0.70	0.10	49.73	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	0.82	45.21	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary { Jail	0.03 0.10	0.41 0.50	45.88 44.91	ditto. ditto.	
			Busseerhaut ...	Nil	Nil	43.02	ditto.
		Barasat ...	0.04	0.52	40.89	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.09	0.05	51.18	ditto.	
		Barriopore ...	Nil	0.03	52.32	ditto.	
		Sutkherah ...	0.10	0.02	47.86	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	1.42	47.46	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.06	0.55	49.41	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	46.80	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil	52.41	ditto.	
		Choochdangah ...	Nil	Nil	46.02	ditto.	
		Kooshlun ...	Nil	Nil	38.66	ditto.	
	Jessore	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Not rec.	34.51	6th Dec.	
		Jessore ...	0.02	0.08	44.59	13th Dec.	
		Nurrail ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	66.71	22nd Nov.	
		Khoolna ...	0.10	Nil	50.46	13th Dec.	
		Jenadah ...	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto.	
		Bagirlaut ...	0.03	Nil	50.03	ditto.	
	MOORSHEDABAD.	Mugoorah ...	Nil	Nil	47.72	ditto.	
		Berhampore ...	Nil	Nil	31.61	ditto.	
Ramporchaut ...		Nil	Nil	28.71	ditto.		
City Moorshedabad ...		Nil	Nil	27.21	ditto.		
Jungipore ...		Nil	Nil	30.42	ditto.		
Dinagore	Azingunge ...	Nil	Nil	35.38	ditto.		
	Lalgolla ...	Nil	Nil	41.51	ditto	From 1st Feb.	
MALDAH.	Dinag-pore ...	Nil	Nil	43.21	ditto.		
	Maldah ...	Nil	Nil	27.02	ditto.		
RAJSHAHYE.	Benaulah ...	Nil	Nil	32.13	ditto.		
	Natore ...	Nil	Nil	43.78	ditto.		
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	44.26	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	47.28	ditto.		
	Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	82.72	ditto.		
Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	30.74	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	43.18	ditto.		
	Serajgunge ...	Nil	Nil	35.20	ditto	Not rec. 26th Oct. to 1st Nov.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ... { Hospital ...	Not rec. Nil	Not rec. Nil	03.66 77.74	15th Nov. 13th Dec.	Not rec 9th to 22nd Nov.
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	88.20	ditto.	
		Pallacotta ...	Nil	Nil	106.39	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	69.07	ditto.	
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	115.55	ditto.		
Bhutan Dware	Buxa ...	Nil	Nil	175.64	ditto	Not received 23rd to 29th Nov.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 30th to 6th Dec. 1873.	Rain from 7th Dec. to 13th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	61.33	13th Dec.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.01	Nil	59.24	ditto.	
		Moonsheergunge ...	Nil	Nil	63.47	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	48.86	ditto.	
		Furzedpore ...	0.02	Nil	50.57	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Goalundo ...	Nil	Not rec.	42.08	6th Dec.	
		Burrisaul ...	1.00	Nil	61.71	13th Dec.	
		Perozepore ...	0.69	Nil	57.18	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	0.38	Nil	60.73	ditto.	
		Patowakhally ...	1.71	Nil	61.73	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Dowlat Khan ...	1.32	Nil	101.08	ditto.	
		Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	61.39	ditto.	
		Jainalpor ...	Nil	Nil	48.09	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Atteah ...	Nil	Nil	44.11	ditto.	
Kishoregunge ...		Nil	Nil	67.04	ditto.		
Cachar	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	120.72	ditto.		
	Cachar ...	0.12	Nil	102.97	ditto.		
	Hylakandy ...	0.36	Not rec.	88.61	6th Dec.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Koyah ...	0.20	ditto ...	86.13	ditto.	
		Chittagong ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.90	Nil	85.50	13th Dec.	
		... { Jail ...	0.83	Nil	86.38	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar ...	0.52	Not rec.	152.92	6th Dec.	
		Noakhally ...	1.33	Nil	118.10	13th Dec.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	1.00	Nil	73.00	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	0.12	Nil	58.44	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamates Hill ...	Not rec.	Nil	73.35	ditto	Not received 30th Nov. to 6th Dec.
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.76	Nil	58.35	ditto.	
	BEHAR.						
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	30.49	ditto.	
		Dehri ...	Nil	Nil	38.14	ditto.	
		Darh ...	Nil	Nil	33.30	ditto.	
	Gya	Dinapore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	34.16	ditto.	
		... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	34.75	ditto.	
		Gya ...	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Nowadab ...	Nil	Nil	41.03	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	33.04	ditto	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.
		Jehansabad ...	Nil	Nil	38.73	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	37.72	ditto.	
		Sasaram ...	Nil	Nil	34.93	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.	
	Sarun	Blubooah ...	Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Nil	23.03	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Nov.
		Duabhangah ...	Nil	Nil	31.46	ditto	ditto
	Champaran	Hajepore ...	Nil	Nil	35.36	ditto	ditto
		Mudhuhani ...	Nil	Nil	27.61	ditto	ditto
		Seetamarce ...	Nil	Nil	37.10	ditto	ditto
	Monghyr	Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	31.11	ditto.	
		Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	33.88	ditto.	
		Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	32.09	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Motechhari ...	Nil	Nil	41.04	ditto.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	32.60	ditto.	
		Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	38.22	ditto.	
	Purneah	Bego serai ...	Not rec.	Nil	35.95	ditto	Not rec. 23rd Nov. to 6th Dec.
		Jamuoie ...	Nil	Nil	43.09	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	Nil	28.68	ditto.	
Sonthal Pergunnals...	Sacpool ...	Nil	Nil	26.73	ditto.		
	Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	34.54	ditto.		
	Banka ...	Nil	Nil	36.42	ditto.		
Purneah	Sanbora ...	Nil	Nil	27.45	ditto.		
	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	30.86	ditto.		
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Nil	37.60	ditto	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.	
Sonthal Pergunnals...	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	36.00	ditto	Ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	44.94	ditto.		
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	34.27	ditto	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.	
Sonthal Pergunnals...	Rajnehal ...	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto	From 15th June, and not recorded 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.	
	Moeshapore ...	Nil	Nil	25.24	ditto		
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	53.00	ditto.		
Bhaugulpore.	Godda ...	Nil	Nil	55.81	ditto.		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 24, 1873. 1697

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 30th Nov. to 6th Dec 1873.	Rain from 7th Dec. to 13th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. { Telegraph Office	0.10	0.10	33.80	13th Dec.	Not recorded from 1st Nov.	
		.. { Hospital	0.18	0.23	38.61	ditto.		
		Jajipore	Nil	1.05	36.58	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	0.03	0.10	67.63	ditto.		
		Jugatsingapore	Not rec.	Not rec.	41.38	1st Nov.		
	Pooree	Falee Point	1.25	0.30	59.90	13th Dec.	From 1st April.	
		Pooree	1.12	0.89	57.72	ditto.		
	Balasore	Khurdah	0.36	0.34	49.92	ditto.	Ditto.	
		Balasore	Nil	0.60	48.47	ditto.		
		Bhuddruck	Nil	0.07	35.75	ditto.		
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	48.75	ditto.		
		Sorah	Nil	0.60	37.15	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary	Chaudbally	Nil	Nil	35.25	ditto.	Ditto.	
		Mehala	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	51.25		22nd Nov.
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
Orissa.	Hazareebaggh	Hazareebaggh .. { Jail	Nil	Nil	59.04	13th Dec.	Not received 9th to 15th Nov.	
		.. { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	53.91	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Pachumba	Nil	Nil	51.80	ditto.	Ditto.	
		Ranchee	Nil	Nil	49.95	ditto.		
	Singbhoom	Palamow	Nil	Nil	39.08	ditto.	Ditto.	
		Chyebassa	Nil	0.25	38.79	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom	Purnia	Nil	0.26	40.86	ditto.	Ditto.	
		Gobindpore	Nil	Nil	49.62	ditto.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Orissa.	Goalparah	Goalparah	Nil	Nil	68.21	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th Nov.
			Dhoochra	Nil	Nil	91.42	ditto	
		Kamroop	Gowhaty	Nil	Nil	49.11	ditto.	Ditto.
			Burpettah	Nil	Not rec.	70.78	6th Dec.	
		Durrung	Tezpor	Nil	ditto	65.80	ditto.	Ditto.
Munglodye			Nil	ditto	53.90	ditto.		
Nowgong		Newgong	Nil	Nil	70.61	13th Dec.	Ditto.	
		Sebsaugor	Nil	Not rec.	72.71	6th Nov.		
Sebsaugor		Golaghat	Nil	ditto	66.79	ditto.	Ditto.	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	59.52	ditto.		
		Nazeerah	Nil	ditto	75.27	ditto.		
Luckimpore		Debrooghur	Nil	ditto	60.04	ditto.	Ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	Nil	ditto	101.55	ditto.		
		Suddya	Nil	ditto	83.19	ditto.		
Naga Hills	Samooogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	43.71	29th Nov.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong	Nil	ditto	53.67	6th Dec.	Ditto.		
	Jauwai	Nil	ditto	71.89	ditto.			
	Cherrapoonjee	Nil	ditto	293.84	ditto.			
Garohills	Tura	Nil	Nil	85.22	13th Dec.	Ditto.		
	Benares	Nil	Not rec.	35.23	6th Dec.			
	Akyah	Nil	Nil	202.00	13th Dec.			

HEM CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, 2nd Clerk,

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1873.

for H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th Dec. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Dec. 14th	10	30.122	30.141	69.6	61.6	60	N by W	...	...	...	b
	14th	16	30.074	30.092	75.5	62.0	43	N N W	...	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.130	30.149	71.6	62.7	57	N E	...	...	...	b
	15th	16	30.020	30.038	76.0	65.5	51	E N E	...	...	...	b
	16th	10	30.180	30.199	72.0	64.5	61	E N E	...	...	C	b
	16th	16	30.058	30.076	77.0	69.0	53	E N E	...	...	C	b
	17th	10	30.105	30.124	71.4	62.4	57	E N E	...	...	C	b
	17th	16	30.060	30.078	76.6	68.6	50	E N E	...	...	C	b
	18th	10	30.144	30.163	71.5	61.5	69	E N E	...	...	C	b
	18th	16	30.080	30.098	78.5	66.5	61	E N E	...	...	C	b
SAVON ISLAND.	19th	10	30.086	30.105	72.0	61.0	63	E N E	...	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.916	29.934	76.5	66.5	50	E N E	...	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.080	30.099	72.5	65.5	66	E N E	...	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.940	29.957	76.5	65.3	52	N E	...	...	...	b
	Dec. 14th	10	30.142	30.149	70	63	65	N	8.6	...	...	b, m
	14th	16	29.982	29.988	77	63	41	N N E	10.5	...	...	b, m
	15th	10	30.141	30.147	73	64	58	N N W	7.3	...	...	b, m
	15th	16	30.032	30.038	77	65	40	N N W	8.3	...	CS	b, m
	16th	10	30.194	30.200	74	67	47	N N W	5.1	...	C	b, m
	16th	16	30.061	30.067	78	65	46	N N W	7.5	...	CS	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	17th	10	30.201	30.207	73	61	58	N N E	6.9	...	C	b, m
	17th	16	30.063	30.074	77	67	56	N	6.8	...	CS	b, m
	18th	10	30.160	30.166	72	64	62	N N W	6.3	...	C	b, m
	18th	16	29.999	30.005	77	66	53	N	6.4	...	CS	b, m
	19th	10	30.105	30.111	72	67	75	N N W	6.7	...	...	b, m
	19th	16	29.956	29.962	77	65	49	N	7.1	...	...	b, m
	20th	10	30.089	30.095	73	66	67	N	3.6	...	...	b, m
	20th	16	29.951	29.957	77	66	53	N	6.3	...	C	b
	Dec. 14th	10	30.008	30.101	71	67	80	N	6.2	...	...	b, m
	14th	16	29.890	29.984	76	67	60	W S W	6.7	...	...	b, v
MADRAS.	15th	10	30.009	30.104	70	67	84	N	5.3	...	...	b, v
	15th	16	29.903	29.916	77	65	49	W	7.2	...	...	b, v
	16th	10	30.004	30.159	72	69	80	N	10.5	...	...	b, v
	16th	16	29.945	30.038	79	68	51	W	4.7	...	...	b, v
	17th	10	30.071	30.169	71	61	70	N	5.0	...	...	b, m
	17th	16	29.910	30.033	70	66	47	W	3.4	...	...	b, v
	18th	10	30.004	30.159	73	67	75	N N W	3.9	...	C	b, m
	18th	16	29.885	29.979	77	67	56	W S W	3.5	...	...	b, m
	19th	10	29.972	30.067	69	61	71	N N W	4.1	...	...	b, m
	20th	10	29.932	30.027	75	65	55	W S W	3.6	...	...	b, v
CUTTACK.	20th	16	29.845	29.930	68	65	84	N	3.6	...	...	b, v
	Dec. 13th	10	30.085	30.115	82	75	70	N by W	3	...	...	c
	13th	16	29.907	29.907	82	75	70	N by E	13	...	...	c
	14th	10	30.045	30.075	82	75	70	N by E	14	...	...	b, c
	14th	16	29.932	29.962	80	74	74	N by E	12	...	...	b, c
	15th	10	30.044	30.078	84	76	67	N E	14	...	...	c
	15th	16	29.953	29.983	81	71	70	N E by N	16	...	...	b, c
	16th	10	30.098	30.129	82	75	70	N by E	13	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.976	30.006	81	72	62	N by E	14	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.078	30.108	82	76	74	N N E	15	0.12	...	c
ARAB.	17th	16	29.984	30.014	77	74	86	N E by E	3	0.23	...	cloudy.
	18th	10	30.074	30.104	82	76	74	N E by N	13	0.62	...	c
	18th	16	29.948	29.978	81	74	70	N E	12	...	...	c
	19th	10	30.045	30.075	82	74	66	N E by N	10	...	...	c
	19th	16	29.923	29.953	81	74	70	N N E	12	...	...	c
	Dec. 14th	10	30.031	30.114	77	63	41	N N E	0.4	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.903	29.980	81	66	41	W N W	2.0	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.009	30.153	73	62	50	W	0.2	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.939	30.023	80	63	34	N N E	2.7	...	C	b
	16th	10	30.112	30.196	73	63	51	N N E	0.3	...	C	b
ARAB.	16th	16	29.979	30.062	82	65	35	N N E	2.3	...	C	b
	17th	10	30.122	30.206	72	62	53	E N E	0.1	...	C	b
	17th	16	29.981	30.064	79	64	40	E	2.0	...	C	b
	18th	10	30.072	30.156	74	63	51	N	0.1	...	C	b
	18th	16	29.911	29.991	79	66	47	W N W	1.0	...	C	b
	19th	10	30.025	30.109	72	64	62	N W	0.3	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.981	29.981	80	65	44	N N E	1.7	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.992	30.076	74	65	59	N W	0.2	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.931	30.014	79	65	43	N E	2.4	...	...	b
	Dec. 14th	10	30.063	30.085	73	70	85	N E	1.8	...	...	b
ARAB.	14th	16	29.932	29.951	80	77	86	W S W	3.6	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.080	30.102	75	71	81	N E	2.4	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.989	30.011	80	72	68	W	3.8	...	...	b
	16th	10	30.118	30.140	78	70	65	E N E	2.1	...	...	b
	16th	16	30.016	30.034	81	75	74	W	5.5	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.138	30.160	78	72	73	N E	2.7	...	...	b
	17th	16	30.014	30.035	83	76	71	S W	4.3	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.100	30.122	75	72	85	E N E	2.3	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.952	29.974	82	75	70	N W	4.5	...	...	b
	19th	10	30.088	30.080	78	73	77	N E	2.2	...	...	b
ARAB.	19th	16	29.914	29.936	79	74	77	N W	6.3	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.033	30.055	75	72	85	N E	2.6	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.924	29.946	79	74	77	W S W	4.6	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HEM CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, 2nd Clerk,

for H. F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1873.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st December 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Lb.	Miles	In.		
Dec. ...	15th	30.066	78.5	61.0	129.0	68.7	62.3	57.2	0.68	N N W & E N E	...	121.9	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	16th	107	78.4	62.5	131.5	69.7	62.6	56.9	.65	E N E	...	113.7	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	17th	110	78.0	61.5	131.5	69.6	63.5	58.6	.70	E N E	...	84.1	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 5 and 6 A.M., and 9 and 10 P.M.
	18th	.050	78.4	62.5	130.0	69.0	61.8	59.2	.71	E N E	...	73.4	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 10 and 11 P.M.
	19th	.000	78.5	61.0	130.5	69.3	63.8	59.4	.72	E N E	...	77.9	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	20th	29.996	78.3	62.2	133.4	69.4	63.1	58.6	.70	E N E & N E	...	62.5	...	●	Clear and cirrostrati.
	21st	30.055	78.5	61.0	132.5	69.1	61.0	58.1	.65	N E	0.4	116.8	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	17.5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	78.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	80.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0.01
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st December	...	45.27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69.29

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd December 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of November 1873.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18.11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	30.007
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 A.M. on the 17th	30.138
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 5 P.M. on the 1st	29.823
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0.315
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30.074
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29.950
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0.124
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	75.6
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 6th	90.7
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 18th	64.0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	26.7
Mean of the daily max. temperature	83.9
Ditto ditto min. ditto	68.7
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	15.2
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	68.5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	7.1
Computed mean dew-point for the month	63.5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	12.1
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0.588
Mean weight of vapour for the month	6.39
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3.09
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0.67
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	129.8
Rained 4 days,—max. fall of rain during 4 hours	0.09
Total amount of rain during the month	0.14
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	0.05
Prevailing direction of the wind	N. E. & E. N. E.

* Height, 70 feet
4 10 inches above ground.

The 22nd December 1873.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 453.—The 22nd December 1873.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthy, and Brahmaputra during the month of November 1873.

DATA.	Distance.	RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPUTRA.		
		RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPUTRA.		
		Beasra.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahibganee.	Rampore Beaulah.	Goolundo.	Berhampore.	Kishnaghar.	Gowhatty.			
	Miles.		90.	177.	87.	297.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.	70.
		Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.
1st	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
2nd	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
3rd	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
4th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
5th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
6th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
7th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
8th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
9th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
10th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
11th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
12th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
13th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
14th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
15th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
16th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
17th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
18th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
19th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
20th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
21st	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
22nd	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
23rd	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
24th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
25th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
26th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
27th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
28th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
29th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40
30th	11.5'	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40	177.40

J. E. T. NICOLIS, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHUREEF SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of November 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROPS IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 12 & 13).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during khureef season.		Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	180	2,776	1,675	210	1,461	449	3	52	4,713	3,416	0.30	32.57	57.81	a In last month's statement an excess of 16 acres was shown by mistake.
		High Level	675	97	1,202	1,155	287	2,654	...	1	1	2,655	229				b The details of column 9 are— At the rate of Rs. 1 ... 4,576 " " Rs. 1.5 ... 3,782 Total ... 8,358
		Taldandah	1,300	71.89	74	197	421	692	22	1	22	715	30				c The details of column 12 are— Sugarcane ... 81 Rindhi ... 25 Garden produce ... 14 Total ... 120
		Machgong	650	20.10	124	221	6	351	44	...	44	395	64				d In addition to this, 373 acres have been assessed at double water-rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867 (B. C.).
		Total	...	...	4,176	3,219	934	6,833	1.5	5	120	8,178	3,771				e The details are— At the rate of Rs. 1.6 ... 12,936 " " Rs. 1.12 ... 268 " " Rs. 2 ... 6,015 " " Rs. 2.4 ... 13,819 Total ... 23,028
South-Western	Midnapore	...	675	539.08	1,360	24,597	1,221	27,498	...	...	...	27,498	8,628	0.2	32.57	9 years 59.48	
	Panchcoorah	...	240	175	...	5,240	290	5,530	...	...	...	5,530	3,584	...	44.03	3 years 41.21	
Howrah	Total	...	...	...	1,360	30,137	1,511	33,028	...	...	...	33,028	12,192	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	5,556	33,385	2,445	41,386	115	5	120	41,506	15,963	...	...	...	In addition to this, 3,079 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre.

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 20th December 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

* Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th December 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,200	880 0 0	88 14 6	4,684 0	409 0 0	40 18 0	120 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	46	33 0 0	3 0 0	672 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	4 10 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	28,076	21,041 0 0	2,191 2 0	85,038 0	7,761 0 0	770 2 0	2,064 4 0
Total for 23 weeks ...	29,336	22,830 0 0	2,283 0 0	89,722 0	8,110 0 0	811 0 0	3,094 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,251	892 10 9	89 5 4	2,928 20	303 11 0	30 7 6	110 12 10
For mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	46	32 12 1	3 5 6	107 10	11 2 8	1 3 8	4 7 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	29,082	22,029 14 7	2,202 19 9	92,075 1	8,568 10 0	850 7 4	3,053 7 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th December 1873, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,507	22,107 9 9	2,026 10 7	115,862 20	38,467 1 2	3,525 4 7	5,551 13 2
Or per mile of railway	193	139 11 2	12 16 2	729 0	243 0 3	22 5 6	35 1 8
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	687,464	4,03,607 0 0	36,907 14 7	2558,427 20	8,09,223 1 3	79,674 17 4	116,076 11 11
Total for 23 weeks	667,901	4,25,714 9 9	39,024 5 2	2,673,780 0	9,07,680 2 5	83,294 1 11	122,228 7 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,906½	18,563 15 10	1,762 3 2	80,856 14	32,467 12 10	2,975 4 4	4,678 7 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	171	118 10 5	10 17 7	517 0	207 7 5	19 0 4	29 17 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,47,779½	6,01,634 12 11	56,410 10 3	3,417,737 32	9,62,863 13 4	84,257 0 4	125,673 10 7

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th December 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,727½	1,440 0 0	146 12 0	14,255 0	1,747 0 0	114 14 0	261 6 0
Or per mile of railway	63	51 0 0	5 8 0	523 0	62 0 0	4 4 0	9 12 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	20,336	22,830 0 0	2,283 0 0	89,722 0	8,110 0 0	811 0 0	3,094 0 0
Total for 24 weeks	31,063½	24,276 0 0	2,429 12 0	103,977 0	9,257 0 0	925 14 0	3,355 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,614½	1,201 11 0	126 3 5	2,524 0	208 1 6	20 16 3	146 19 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	59	46 4 10	4 12 7	92 25	7 10 2	0 15 3	5 7 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,096½	23,291 9 7	2,320 3 2	94,600 1	8,711 11 6	871 3 7	3,200 6 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th December 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,020	1,199 0 0	119 18 0	11,002 0	374 0 0	37 8 0	157 6 0
Or per mile of railway	322	43 0 0	4 6 0	393 0	13 0 0	1 6 0	5 12 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,23,005	19,350 0 0	1,935 0 0	392,662 0	13,011 0 0	1,303 2 0	3,238 2 0
Total for 24 weeks	1,32,634	20,549 0 0	2,054 18 0	403,664 0	13,405 0 0	1,340 10 0	3,393 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,771	1,146 10 0	114 13 3	26,013 21	801 10 0	90 3 3	204 16 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	278	40 15 0	4 1 11	929 0	32 8 0	3 4 5	7 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,32,674	20,481 3 1	2,046 2 6	433,760 1	10,480 5 9	1,048 0 9	3,094 3 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th December 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	101,506	2,12,815 7 6	19,969 3 5	1,104,930 30	4,99,144 6 9	46,751 18 1	68,723 1 6		
Or per mile of railway	170 3 1	170 3 1	15 12 0	.....	389 15 3	36 14 11	51 6 11	
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	2,418,333	33,55,638 4 6	307,600 3 6	16,000,985 10	71,60,618 15 0	657,215 1 5	964,915 4 11		
Total for 24 weeks	2,519,839	35,73,493 12 0	327,569 6 11	17,165,916 0	76,68,763 6 3	702,909 19 18	1,030,539 6 5		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,810	1,96,196 8 0	17,941 13 8	725,032 10	44,334 14 0	40,611 10 7	58,596 4 3		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .. ..	.....	153 4 6	14 1 0	.....	346 1 11	31 14 7	45 15 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,371,273	33,23,435 10 8	301,650 2 1	11,908,435 0	65,64,973 8 5	600,872 11 5	905,522 13 6		

* Rs. 1,004-13 added on account of special train for Viceroy and Hon'ble Miss Baring.

* Rs. 2,968-2 added on account of special train for Maharajah of Gwalior's bride, &c.

* Rs. 46,547-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due from Government for this week.

* Mds. 27,501 and Rs. 13,004 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th December 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,470	21,174 1 3	1,036 7 6	72,744 20	18,450 7 0	1,092 2 3	3,623 9 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	94 8 3	4 13 3	.....	82 9 6	7 11 5	16 4 8
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	92,138	2,87,140 13 6	26,321 4 10	10,18,987 20	3,23,744 9 0	29,676 11 9	55,997 15 7
Total for 24 weeks	96,577	3,08,261 14 9	28,257 12 4	11,21,732 0	3,42,204 0 0	31,308 14 0	59,626 6 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,270	19,186 13 5	1,758 15 11	59,915 10	18,364 5 7	1,693 7 11	3,442 3 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	85 13 7	7 17 5	.....	82 2 8	7 10 7	15 8 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	107,498	3,52,168 7 10	30,418 15 7	830,191 0	2,51,611 0 0	25,814 6 10	56,263 2 5

* Rs. 2,363-16 added on account of special train for Maharajah of Gwalior's bride, &c.

† Rs. 659-8 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

